



Enfoque CLIL Session 2





Donna Lee Fields, Ph.D. 12, 18, 25 noviembre 2021 2 diciembre 2021





Please download from MOODLE:

https://www.edu.xunta.gal/centros/cfrvigo/aulavirtual/course/view.php?id=1349#section-1

- 1. CLIL Essentials
- 2. Elementos esencíales de CLIL
- 3. Bilingual advantage
- 4. La ventaja de ser bilingüe
- 5. Las Míní-Lessons 2, 3, 4, y 5







https://eduxunta.webex.com/eduxunta-en/j.php?MTID=m9428795b9df51619f7740ef9b92a2727

SESIÓN 2 – JUEVES, 18 DE NOVIEMBRE, 16.30 – 19.30

https://eduxunta.webex.com/eduxunta-en/j.php?MTID=m8527946fedd352bfa0fb7c365e88497f

SESIÓN 3 – JUEVES, 25 DE NOVIEMBRE, 16.30 – 19.30

https://eduxunta.webex.com/eduxuntaen/j.php?MTID=m1dca7f2669bde7920c48ba436088003b

SESIÓN 4 – JUEVES, 2 DE DICIEMBRE, 16.30 – 19.30

https://eduxunta.webex.com/eduxunta-en/j.php?MTID=mab4e418fcab0798eda936b9b9f1afe59





Objectivos.

- ☐ Review feedback from the first session
- ☐ Consider John Hattie's best educational practices to augment learning
- □ Participate in different Mini-Lessons at all levels and content themes
- □ Reflect on the sesion





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This is not *my* workshop. This is *our* workshop. This is not *my* class. This is *our* class.

What is the difference between teaching and learning?



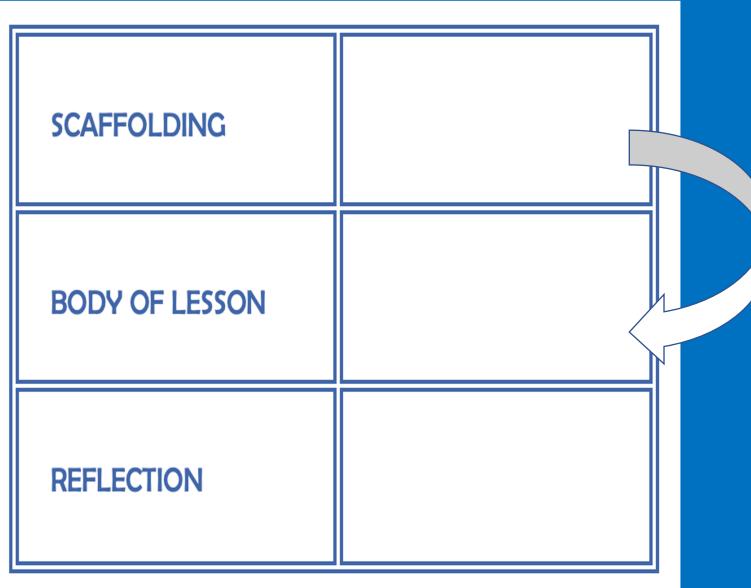


Most Valued Professional Skills 2021

(World Economic Forum)

- > Problem-solving
- > Critical thinking
- > Creativity
- People management
- > Coordination with others
- > Emotional intelligence
- > Fairness in decision making
- > Service oriented
- > Negotiation
- Cognitive flexibility





What is the relationship between the scaffolding activity and the body and the lesson?

La calidad y la ética de CLIL es:

- es algo más que sencillamente cambiar el idioma de
- para todos niveles de aprendices no para suprimir el L1



Dominio del afecto



Crear un ambiente de aprendizaje seguro

CLIL es un método de enseñanza con un

enfoque doble en el que se usa el L1 y otro/s

- Crear las normas y consecuencias con los
- No soportar ni las burlas ni el sarcasmo

los niveles predefinidos.

Hacer que el aprendizaje sea explícito y visible

Los alumnos

visualizan v

debaten los

objetivos de los

contenidos, el

lenguaje y las

destrezas del

aprendizaje



1. Puedes nombrar por escrito

las 15 placas tectónicas. . Puedes explicar cómo las placas tectónicas se afectar

Lenguale

Puedes realizar descripciones científicas con analogías, incluso para explicar sus limitaciones.

Destrezas del lenguajo 4. Podrás sintetizar las ideas d

parecen a un escudo romano que se halla en el suelo PM vaticina que la próxima erupción ocurrirá en Italia

las placas tectónicas se afectan

constituyen la corteza terrestre

forman las principales placas

se mueven continuamente

nueden colisionar entre si

debain de elles mismes

se convierten a magma

emiten gases

se mueven nor enrima o no

causan erupciones volcánicas

se mueven tan despacio tal v

como lo hacen los caracoles

los volcanes inactivos se

ALTO GRADO DE COMPROMETIDO EXPECTATIVAS

La interdependencia del lenguaje v la cognición

Promover la reflexión crítica en los contenidos y el lenguaje



Promover la autonomía

del aprendiz

de aprender con el alumnado

Tomarse tiempo para hacer que el aprendizaje sea significativo

- no se trata tan solo en la comprensión fomentar las conexiones (e.g. extender y conectar los conceptos claves
- promover la reflexión crítica y la auto reflexión

Trabajar colaborativo

mover la interacción presencial dar a los alumnos la oportunidad de elegir sacar conclusiones tento de forme individue enseñar las destrezas de aprender negociar las decisiones sobre el proceso

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

idioma/s para promover la maestría tanto del contenido como la adquisición del lenguaje según

Elaborar los andamiajes para el lenguaje

e.g. hacer más cortas las frases y los párrafos; repetir los sustantivos en vez de usar los pronombres; destacar las frases claves; hacer un tormenta de ideas sobre el lenguaje de temas específicos: los alumnos elaboran sus propias definiciones; proveer marcos de pensamiento par el escrito y el discurso; organizar el vocabulario en

Translanguaging

e.g. induir el Listening en las lecciones de manera limitada v iudicial: leer v/o visualizar elementos de un asunto en un idioma y debatir o

Hacer que el lenguaje académico sea visible

tus compañeros.

e.g. patrones de conversación, conectores, registros académicos (e.g. tono, basado en hechos, sin emoción, sin usar la primera persona, frases hechas para el análisis y los

Reflejar en la enseñanza

ser referente/demostrar que eres un aprendiz también evaluar y debatir tu propio trabajo

Conectar con otros alumnos de CLIL sobre su idioma y cultura

e.g. mensajes por correo electrónico. intercambios, foros, analizar la perspectiva de un evento cultural y/o

Reflejar en el aprendizaje

Mantener una conversación todos los días con los alumnos:

- el progreso a cumplir los objetivos el proceso de aprendizaje considerar lo que hay que cambiar para poder seguir adelante
- Elaborar los andamiaies para el contenido

e.g. utilizar los esquemas para destacar los hechos claves; utilizar los apartados; utilizar las analogías; utilizar el conocimiento previo para fomentar las habilidades, el conocimiento y la comprensión previa: crear vinculos a la vida de los alumnos, proveer los marcos de pensamiento del habla y de la escritura: programar las tareas de forma gradual.

histórico...

Asimetría de la conversación en el aula a favor del alumnado

- más énfasis en una conversación exploratoria frente a un discurso (Barnes, 1997) el alumnado habla, lee y escribe más que la
- 1 This definition builds on a definition by Maljers et al. (2007), and has benefited from personal communication with Genesee (2010) and Frigols Martin (2010)



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Which elements of the CLIL approach did you use this week?





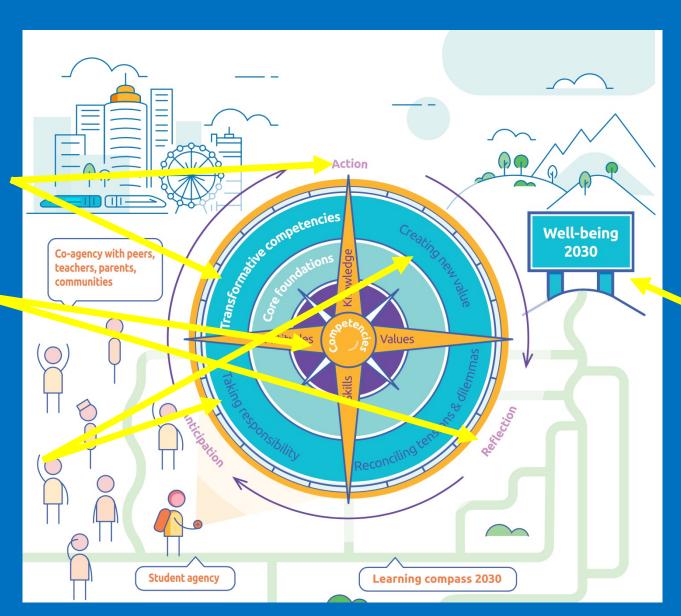
Objectivos:

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XUNTA DE GALICIA CONSELLERÍA DE CULTURA, EDUCACIÓN E ORDENACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

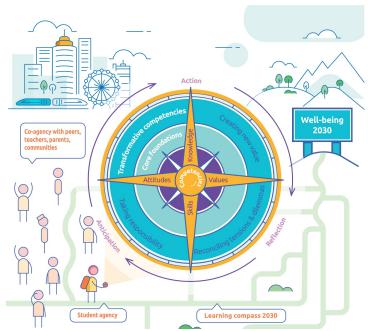
OECD LEARNING COMPASS

- Create new values
- Reconcile tensions and dilemnas
- Take responsibility for your own acts



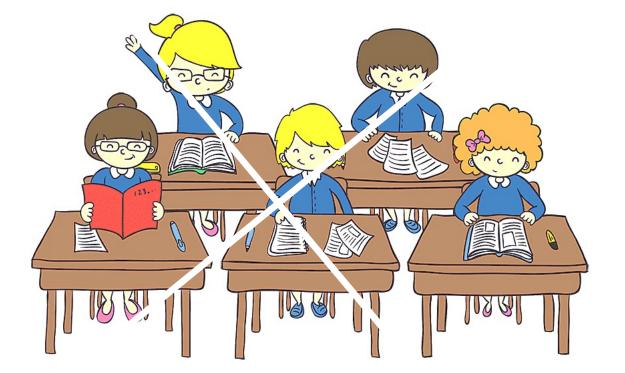
The well-being of society is a shared goal









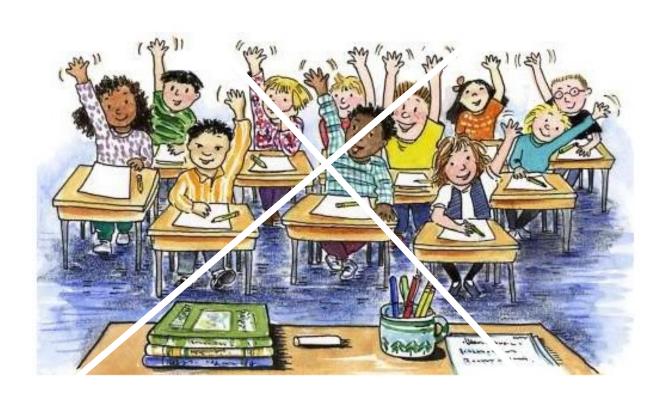




PASSIVE LEARNING

Learning through memorisation and repetitive exercises...

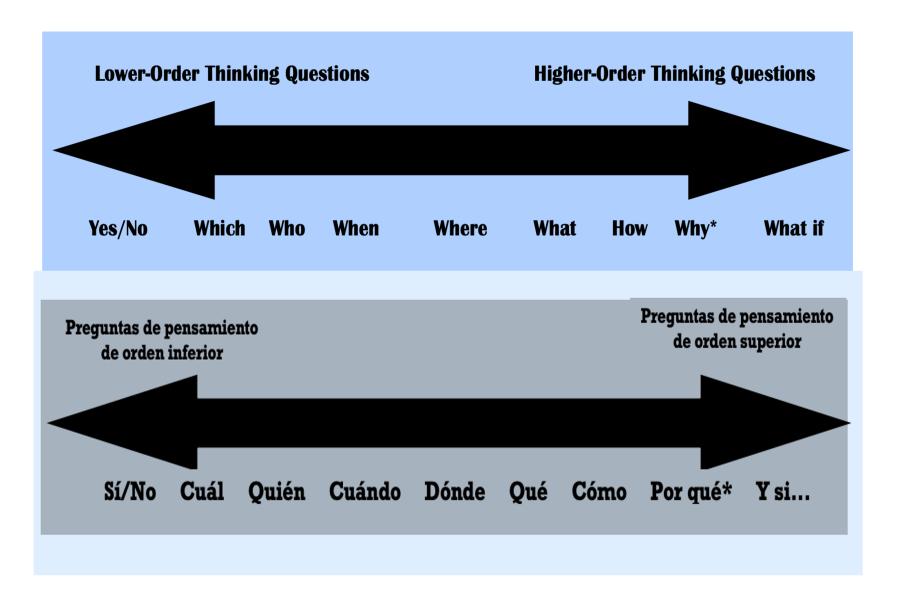
Employable 21st Century skills...





One way of giving our students more voice is by asking them more stimulating (intelligent) questions...









Yes/No Which Who When Where What How Why* What if

Are there three (3) stages of a river?





Yes/No Which Who When Where What How Why* What if

Which course ends at the mouth of the river?





Lower-Order Thinking Questions

Yes/No Which Who When Where What How Why* What if

When floating down the river, when would you most likely find the fastest currents?

Upper, Middle or Lower Course?







Where in a river do we find waterfalls?

Upper, Middle, or Lower Course







Why do rivers meander (meandro)?







What if you had the choice to live next to a river. Would you choose the Upper, Middle or Lower course for your home? Explain.



Objectivos:

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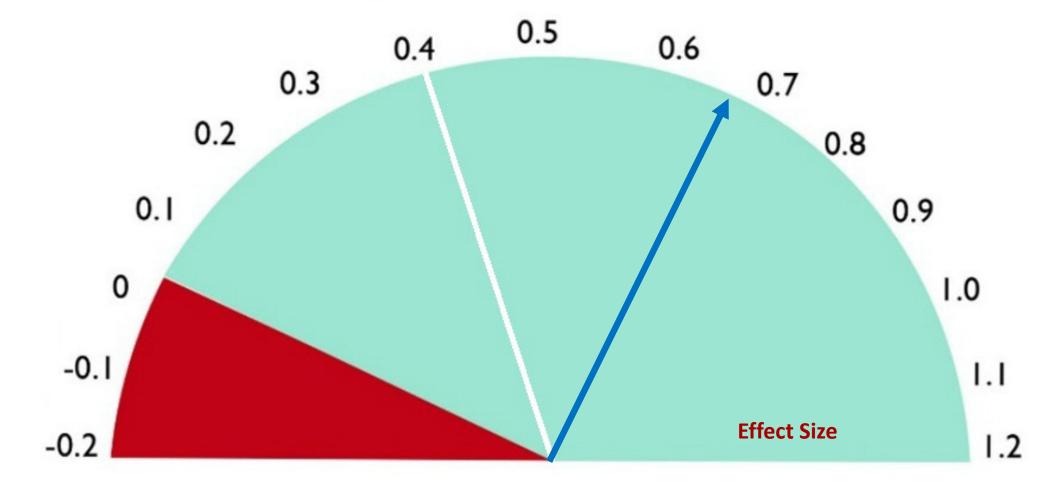
John Hattie' studies are about wearing hats in the classroom.

B

John Hattie's studies examine educational techniques that show us the most effective practices we can use in the classroom.

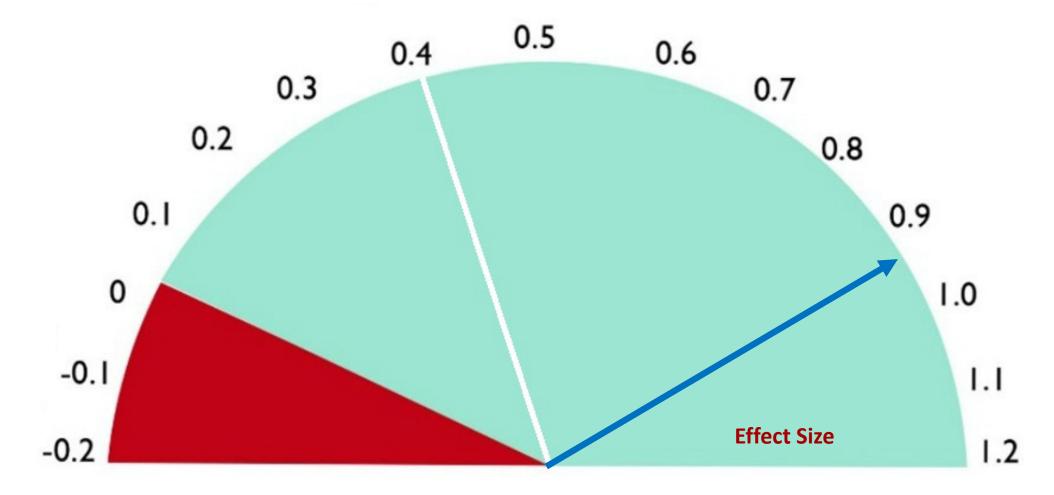


Behaviour in the Classroom, 0,68



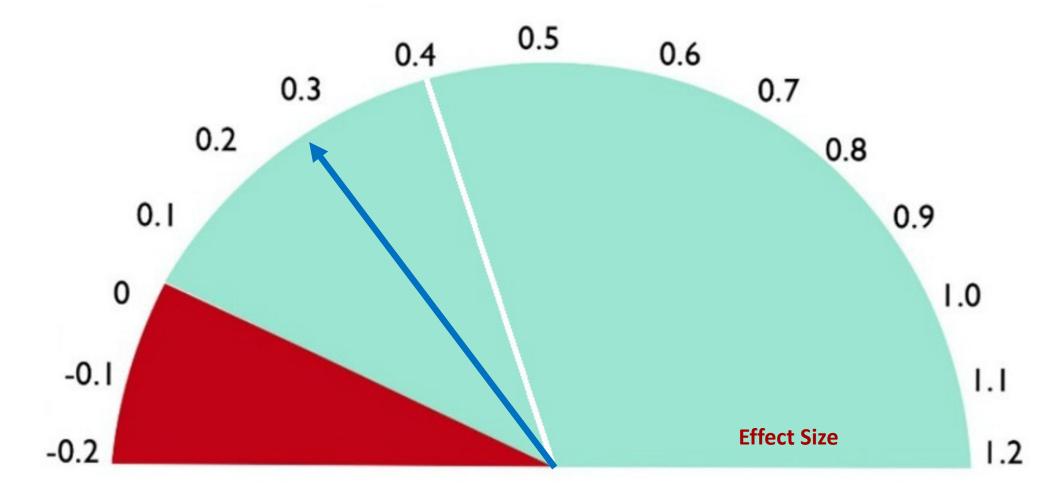


Strategies to integrate subjects, 0,93



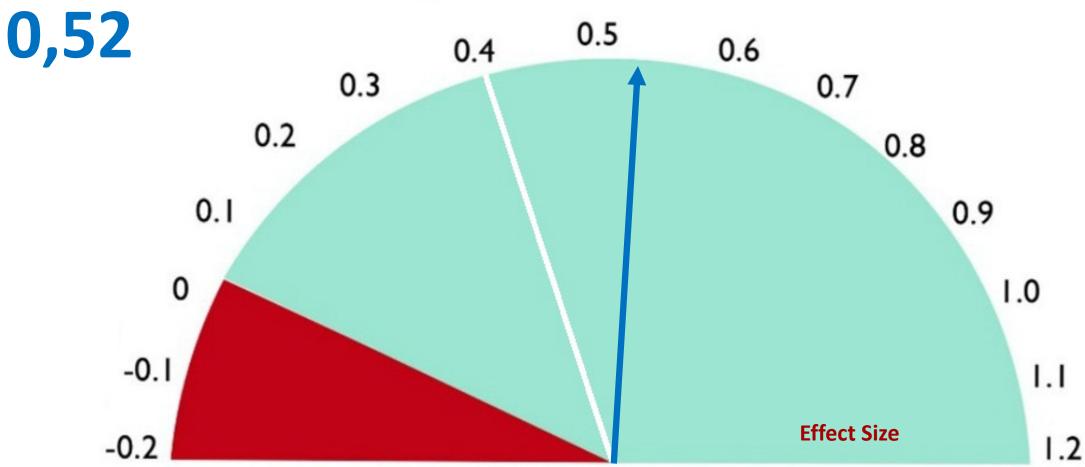


Use of calculators, 0,27



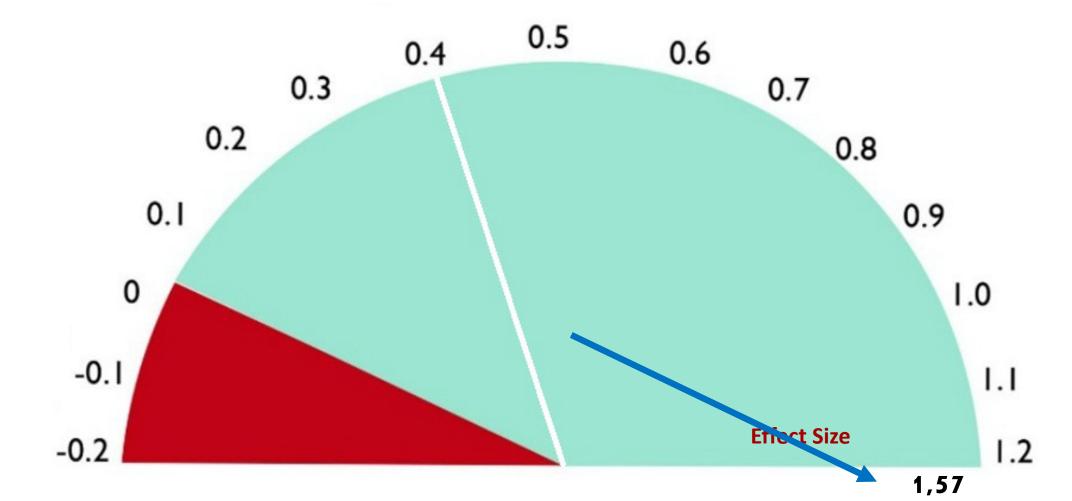


Socio-economic status of student,

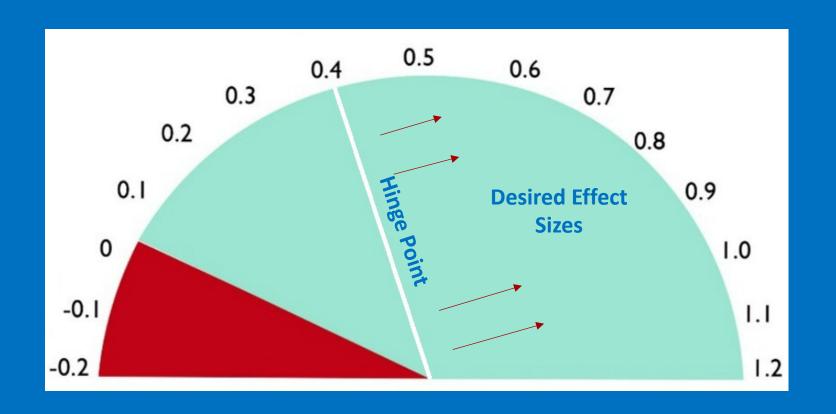




Collective Efficacy, 1,57







Effect sizes: The research tries to answer the question: What are the best educational practices?



META-COGNITIVE STRATEGIES Thinking about thinking; plan how to approach a given learning task; evaluate progress; Las estrategias de monitor comprehension, self-questioning. metaconocimiento NON-IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND Whether a student is from the majority culture of the school zone. Procedencia de la cultura mavoritaria **One-on-one Laptops** Each student with a tablet or laptop of her Portátiles/Tabletas para cada Teacher verbal ability A teacher's ability - in L1 or L2 - to verbally Las habilidades de la expresión oral express tasks, objectives, information. Recuperation, extra classes or tutoring to reinforce skills. Escuela de verano ADHD - treatment with drugs Whether a student with ADHD takes medication or not in the learning environment. THAD - tratado con drogas Teacher using higher-order thinking Questioning questions. Students asking for clarity, questioning information, intentions, objectives Preguntas del orden superior, not leaving doubts unvoiced. los alumnos pidiendo claridad

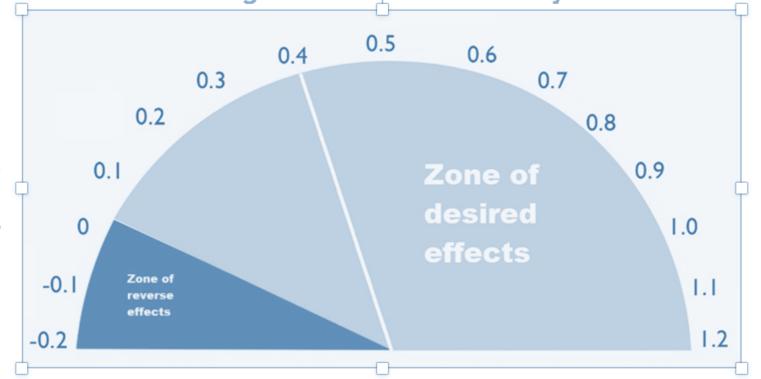
1. Download 2^a Mini-Lesson: Best Educational Practices

2. Choose Roles

3. Follow instructions on the slides.

John Hattie developed a way of synthesizing various influences based on 1200 meta-analyses of educational interventions according to their effect size. He has ranked 252 influences that are related to learning outcomes - from very

effects. Hattie found that the average effect size of all the interventions he studied was 0.40. (For example, Scaffolding has a very high effect size (0,82) while Use of Power Point has a very low effect size (0,26). His studies try to answer the question "What are the best practices in education?"



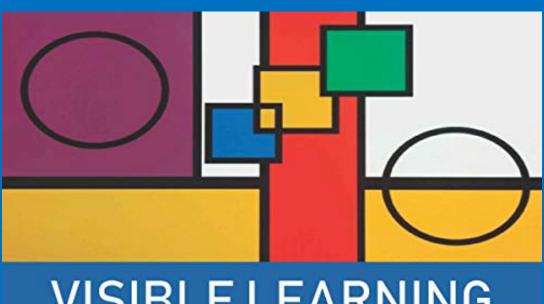




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VISIBLE LEARNING FOR TEACHERS

MAXIMIZING IMPACT ON LEARNING

JOHN HATTIE







OMINT PROMILE



self-reported grades (1,33)

teacher expectations of students (1,29)

summarisation (0,79)

teacher clarity (0,75)

feedback (0,70)

meta-cognitive strategies (0,60)

peer tutoring (0,53)

questioning (0,48)

ADHD – treatment with drugs (0,32)

summer school (0,23)

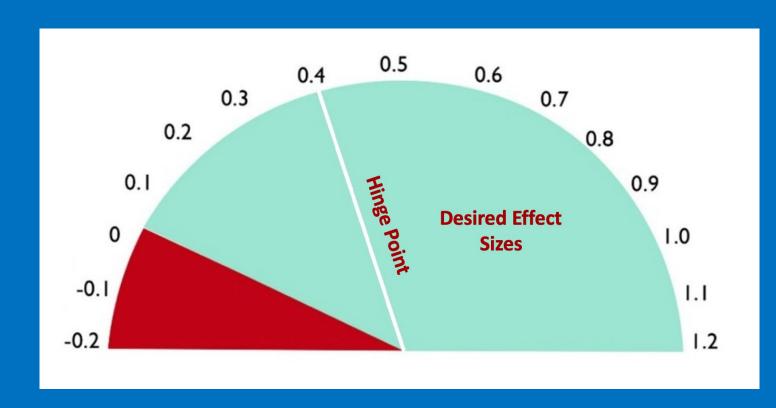
teacher verbal ability (0,22)

one-on-one laptops (0,16)

non-immigrant background (0,01)

retention (-0,32)







Which practices do I use that Hattie's studies confirm are effective?

Why is it important to know the effect sizes of our educational practices?

How will I change my educational practices in the future based on what I learned in this activity?

(one more on the next slide)





NEGOTIATING PHRASES...

Did the negotiating phrases help you communicate differently? How?

Would you reconsider
I'm wondering if
How would you feel if
I believe that
How about if we reconsider
I believe we could change
Actually, I think all we need to do is
I believe means
Perhaps could also be placed
In this case, I believe what you mean is
I see what you mean; however, I wonder if
I agree up to a point. Would you consider
I would like to interject another point of view.







SCAFFOLDING	 Reading information Assessing its value Giving the different elements value compared to each other.
BODY OF LESSON	 Looking at the source of the information Considering conclusions drawn by the experts
REFLECTION	Which practices have lower influences of learning than I expected? Why is it important to know the effect sizes of educational practices? How will I change my educational practices in the future based on what I learned in this activity? Did the negotiating phrases help you communicate differently? How?

How can we adapt this scaffold to our lessons?





11th CENTURY



Economic, demographic and social developments in Europe at this time coincide with a period of good climate that promotes productive harvests.

> in the year 395, the Roman Empire divides into the Western Roman Empire, with its capital in Rome, and the Eastern Roman Empire, with its capital in Constantinople.

8 UNIT 1



The Byzantine Empire reachs its peak during THE EXPANSION this period.

8th CENTURY

ISLAM



Muslims conquer the [berian Peninsula in the year 711. The Franks stop them from advancing further north at the Battle of Poitiers.

Emperor Justinian extends his reign throughout the Mediterranean. The Byzantine Empire reachs its peak during this period.



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START HERE

THE BIRTH OF

ISLAM

7TH CENTURY

THE CRISIS OF THE

ROMAN EMPIRE

4TH CENTURY

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In the year 395, the Roman Empire divides into the Western Roman Empire, with its capital in Rome, and the Eastern Roman Empire, with its capital in Constantinople.



The Western Roman Empire falls by the year 476. The Christian-Germanic kingdoms arise in the territories that had once belonged to the Western Roman Empire.



further north at the Battle

of Poitiers.

Romans Although does not powers. his rule: became: Empire.



THE CAROLINGIAN

EMPIRE

9TH CENTURY

A new era, called the Renaissance, arises after

a serious crisis accompanied by epidemics, famines and wars. Constantinople falls to the Turks.

THE BIRTH OF ISLAM

7TH CENTURY

Muhammad is born at Mecca in the year 570. During this century, Islam enters into conflict with Byzantium in order to expand along the Mediterranean.



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THE CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE





In 800, Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III. Although Charlemagne does not receive any new powers, this legitimises his rule; which, over time, becames the Holy Roman

Put the images in order according to the year.



HIGH MIDDLE AGES

11TH CENTURY



Economic, demographic and social developments in Europe at this time coincide with a period of good climate that promotes productive harvests.

THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM

8TH CENTURY



Muslims conquer the Iberian Peninsula in the year 711. The Franks stop them from advancing further north at the Battle of Poitiers.

THE RISE OF THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE

6TH CENTURY



Emperor Justinian extends his reign throughout the Mediterranean. The Byzantine Empire reachs its peak during this period. THE CRISIS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

4TH CENTURY



In the year 395, the Roman Empire divides into the Western Roman Empire, with its capital in Rome, and the Eastern Roman Empire, with its capital in Constantinople. THE BEGINNING OF THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

5TH ENTURY



he Western Roman mpire falls by the year 76. The Christianermanic kingdoms arise I the territories that had nce belonged to the Jestern Roman Empire. THE BEGINNING OF THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

14TH CENTURY



A new era, called the
Renaissance, arises after
a serious crisis
accompanied by
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THE BIRTH OF

7TH CENTURY



Muhammad is born at Mecca in the year 570. During this century, Islam enters into conflict with Byzantium in-order to expand along the Mediterranean.

THE CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE

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9TH CENTURY



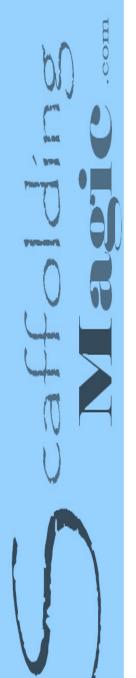
In 800, Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the Romans by Pope Leo III. Although Charlemagne does not receive any new powers, this legitimises his rule; which, over time, becames the Holy Roman Empire.

How can we adapt this scaffold to our lessons? Science Laboratory Instructions

MINI-BOTTLE ROCKET

- When you're ready to launch, drop the baking soda parcel into the bottle, quickly add the cork, put the rocket down and stand back!
 - Wrap the baking soda up in the kitchen roll to make a little parcel.
 - Use the tape to attach the 3 straws to the side of the bottle so it stands up, upside down.
 - Choose a launch site outside. It needs to be on a hard surface.





How can we adapt this scaffold to our lessons? *Math Multi-Step Equations*



Solve this equation. 2x + 5 = 15 - x

 Bring variables to one side by adding or subtracting.

Now, divide both sides by $3:3x=10 \rightarrow 3x \div 3=103 \rightarrow x=103$

First bring variables to one side by adding xx to both sides. $2x + 5 = 15 - x \rightarrow 3x + 5 = 152x + 5 = 15 - x \rightarrow 3x + 5 = 15$.

- Combine "like" terms on one side.
- Simplify using the inverse of addition or subtraction.

Now, subtract 55 from both sides:
$$3x + 5 - 5 = 15 - 5 \rightarrow 3x = 103x + 5 - 5 = 15 - 5 \rightarrow 3x = 10$$

Simplify further by using the inverse of multiplication or division.



How can we adapt this scaffold to our lessons?

Language Sequencing Action



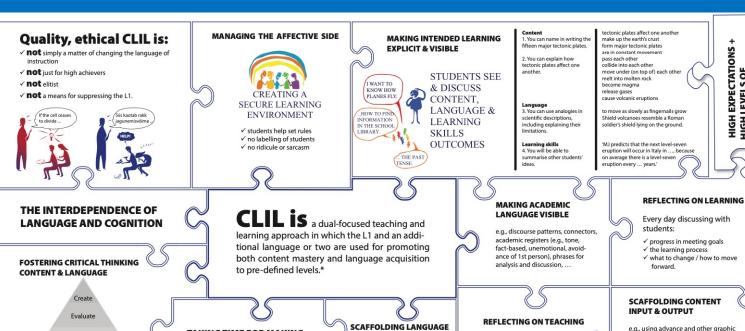












- √ fostering relational links (e.g., drawing out
- √ fostering critical thinking and self-reflection

(Anderson, Krathwohl et al., 2000)

Analyse

Apply

Understand

FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY

- √ giving students choices to make
- √ teaching learning skills
- √ negotiating decisions about the learning process with students

TAKING TIME FOR MAKING **LEARNING MEANINGFUL**

- √ not just concentrating on understanding and linking key concepts)
- √ connecting with students' interests

COOPERATIVE LEARNING

- ✓ positive interdependence
- √ face-to-face promotive interaction
- ✓ individual and group accountability
- √ interpersonal and small group skills
- √ group processing

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

(Johnson and Johnson, 2001)

INPUT & OUTPUT

e.g., shortening sentences and paragraphs; repeating nouns instead of using pronouns; underlining key phrases; brainstorming topic-related language; students writing own definitions; providing speaking and writing frames; organising vocabulary in categories: pre-using vocabulary and discourse patterns; ...

TRANSLANGUAGING

e.g. making limited and judicious use of listening, reading and/or watching about a topic in one language, and discussing or writing about it in another

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

CONNECTING WITH CLIL LANGUAGE SPEAKERS AND THEIR CULTURE(S)

e.g., email projects, student exchanges, Internet forums, partner schools, e-pals, analysing how two cultures view one historical or cultural event. .

HIGH EXPECTATIONS + HIGH LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT FOR ALL

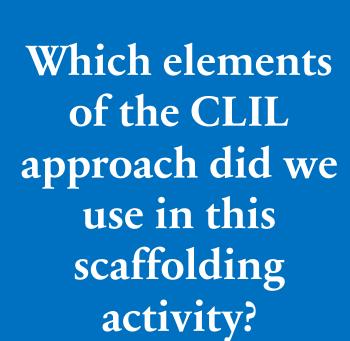
organisers; highlighting key facts; using subheadings; using analogies; building on students' existing skills, knowledge and understandings; making connections to students' lives; providing speaking and writing frames; reducing the number of facts/tasks presented/given at one time:...

ASYMMETRY IN CLASS-ROOM TALK IN FAVOUR OF STUDENTS

- more 'exploratory talk', as opposed to 'presentational talk' (Barnes, 1997)
- ✓ students speak, read and write more than the teacher

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

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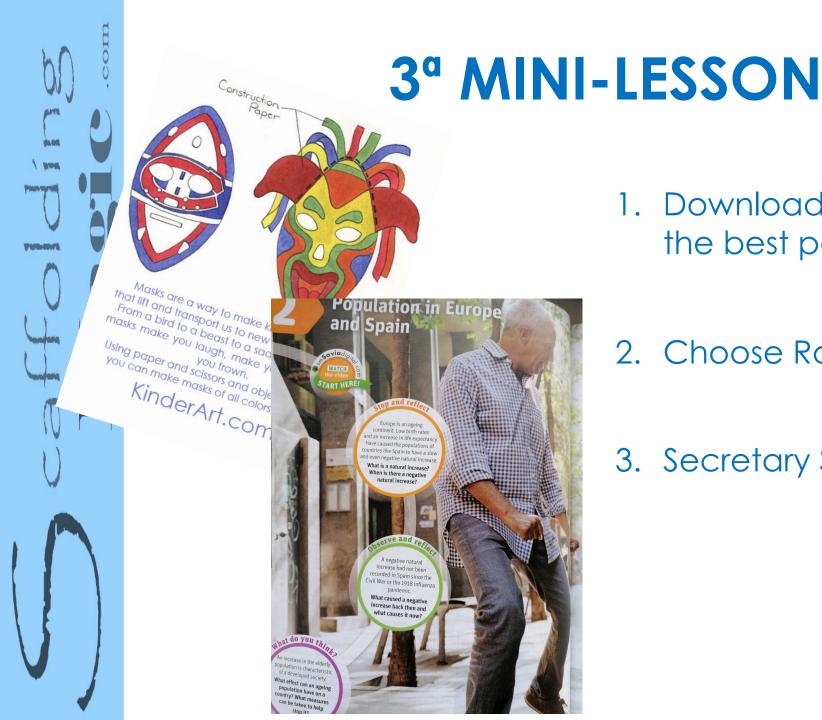




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1. Download: '3^a Mini-Lesson Which is the best paraphrase?'

2. Choose Roles

3. Secretary Shares screen with PPT



Was it easy to identify the most accurate paraphrases/translations choices?

Why do you think this activity might be valuable in stimulating your students' critical thinking skills?

Which did you like better - the examples that were paraphrased or the ones that were translated?



This was a Mini-Lesson!



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3 C	A	۲r	U	LD	IIN	u

 Reading and identifying best paraphrases/translations

BODY OF LESSON

- Reading a unit on geography
- Making a mask for the holidays

REFLECTION

Was it easy to identify the most accurate paraphrases/translations choices?
Why do you think this activity might be valuable in stimulating your students' critical thinking skills?
Which did you like better – the examples that were paraphrased or the ones that

were translated?

Logistic Logiss OGISTIC ers Handboo Loginsumers. The supling, and deliverirly chain. They supl in many industiers to consu acque work is fast-pairing, distributing, Logi the supply chain ticians work in rrecting these is facturing. The wo knovo make distributio every step in the resplogisticians havensible for correct lates the global econor technology to ma logisa degree. Fortics. Some logis GISTICS logistics GISTICS

4° Mini-Lesson Logistics - Tiras

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cting these issues.

ing to begin Unit 1. Before they begin, licipate in this activity:

modo de presentación

tok at one strip (tira) at a time.

as everything on that strip and predicts what appear on the strips to the right and left. reads the second strip and predicts what ppear on the left/right.

namic until your group has read all the strips. on the 3rd slide and discuss whether it would it students if they do this scaffold first.

• Was it easier for you to understand this text after particating in the scaffold? Why?

What are logisticians main responsibility?

• If you were to create this scaffold with other material, would you make the strips wider or thinner? Explain.



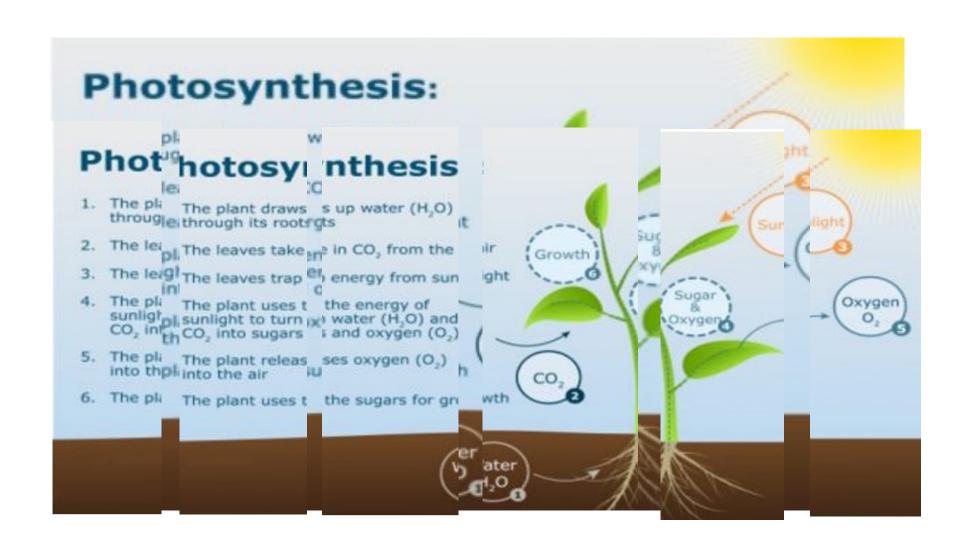
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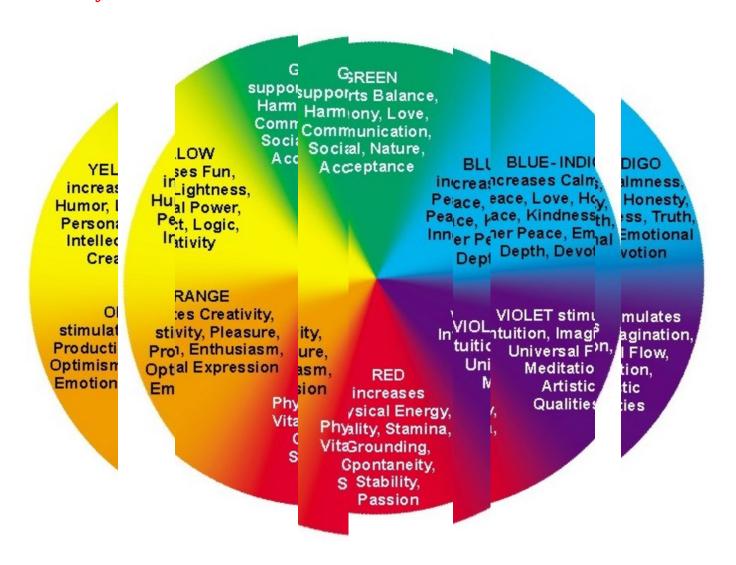
SCAFFOLDING	Read strips of information one by one.
BODY OF LESSON	Read the page of the student book
REFLECTION	 Was it easier for you to understand this text after particating in the scaffold? Why? What are logisticians main responsibility? If you were to create this scaffold with other material, would you make the strips wider or thinner? Explain.

Adapting the Mini-Lesson... Science Primary





Adaptar el andamiaje: Los colores y emociones



Adapting the Mini-Lesson... History



XUNTA DE GALICIA

CONSELLERÍA DE CULTURA, EDUCACIÓN E ORDENACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA



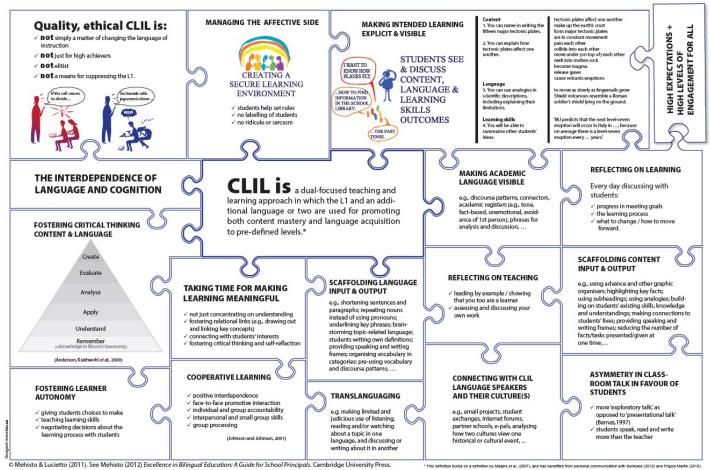






Which elements of the CLIL approach were included in the Mini-Lesson?

CLIL ESSENTIALS





5^a MINI-LESSON



1. Download 5^a Mini-Lesson List of Academic Language for Gestures'

2. Choose Roles

3. Secretary Shares screen with PPT

4. Speaker will share gestures





Adapting the Mini-Lesson The Weather



Gestos para:

sun rain wind clouds snow storm cold hot



Video



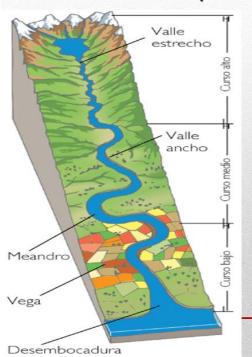
Adapting the Mini-Lesson Geography



Gestos para:

superior nacer pendiente inferior medio zona lentamente fluir desplaza

En el recorrido o curso de un río que se desplaza de cordillera a mar se pueden distinguir tres tramos:



CURSO ALTO O SUPERIOR:

Donde nace el río. Gran pendiente. El río es angosto y rápido, generando un proceso de erosión

CURSO MEDIO: Pendiente menor. El río se desplaza a menor velocidad y su cauce se hace más ancho. Se forman los terrenos aluviales, ricos en sedimentos

CURSO INFERIOR: Zona donde el río desemboca en el mar. Pendiente suave, el río fluye lentamente. Casi no hay erosión



Images from video	Write sentences describing the images using 'We see'
Come on let's paint with some colours. Start with yellow, red and blue.	Example:
	We see the mouse is mixing paints. We see the colours are yellow, red and blue.
Mix them together to get purple, green and orange, too.	
We put the paint, on the brush	
and we swirl it all around on the canvas.	
So many things that we can draw: lines, dots, stripes, and shapes.	
Let's use chalk, pencils,, markers and crayons to brighten up the page.	
All these colours to choose from: turquoise, magenta, lime green and sienna. It's time to sketch.	
THE REPORT AND PROPERTY AND PROPERTY AND PARTY AND PARTY AND PARTY.	



6° Mini-Lesson In other words, we could say...

In your groups:

- 1. Download '9^a Mini-Lesson We Call It Art'
- 2. In the left column, look at the images and read the description.
- 3. In the right column, paraphrase the information and include descriptions of the images.
- 4. Afterwards, we'll watch the video!

sesame stådios

from the makers of sesame street











Which words would be difficult for your students?

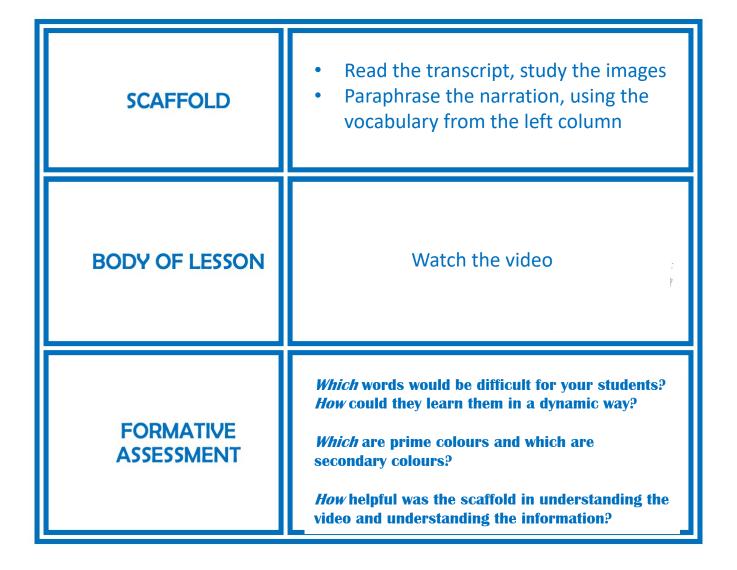
How could they learn them in a dynamic way?

How helpful was the scaffold in understanding the video and understanding the information?

Which are prime colours and which are secondary colours?



You just participated in a Mini-Lesson









How can you adapt this Mini-Lesson to your classes?

For example....Time line of ancient history



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rLFGra2TiTE





cHow can you adapt this Mini-Lesson to your classes?

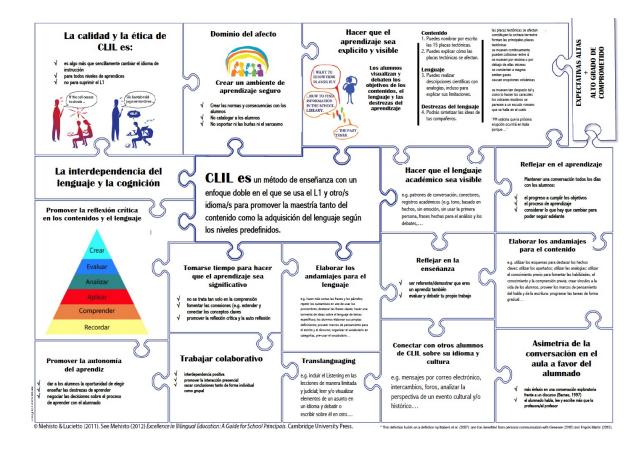
For example....Sports





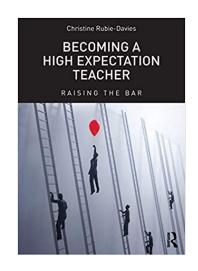


Which essential elements of CLIL did you use in this Mini-Lesson?

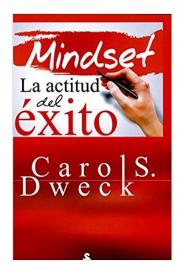


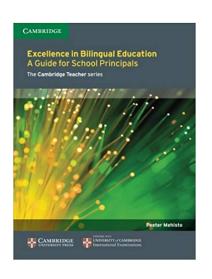
Recommended books:

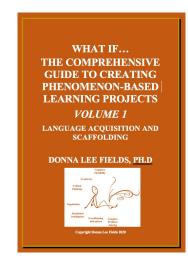


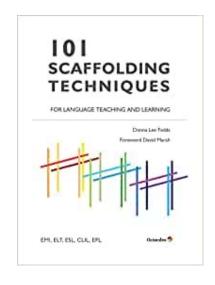


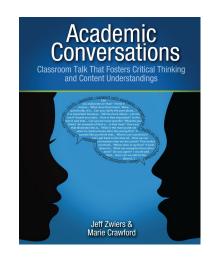


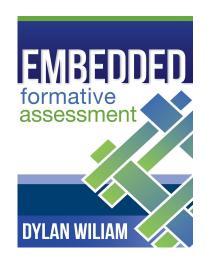














THANK YOU AND SEE YOU SOON FOR SESSION 3!

HAVE FUN!!!

DONNA FIELDS delfinesplaya@Gmail.com scaffoldingmagic.com