English Language Tool for Learning

by Mgr. Danka Sekerková

What is CLIL?

What are the underlying principles of CLIL?

What is different about CLIL lessons?

How does CLIL benefit learners?

How can I transform my lessons into CLIL ones?

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Content and **L**anguage **I**ntegrated **L**earning refers to any dual-focused educational context in which an additional language, thus not usually the first language of the learners involved, is used as **a medium/a tool** in the teaching and learning of non-language content. Derived from the notion of **'Language Across the Curriculum'**

English language = medium



Research

Research

It takes 5-7 years for students in a quality bilingual program to become academically proficient in English.

Research

Language acquisition is not a linear process; it is cyclical and recursive.

Research

Learners acquire best when they create, discover and construct their own meanings.

Research

Language is a mean not an end, and when learners are interested in a topic, they will be motivated to acquire language to communicate.

Research

Semantic fluency precedes grammatical accuracy and errors are a natural part of language learning.

Research

Learners develop fluency in English by using English to communicate for a variety of purposes.

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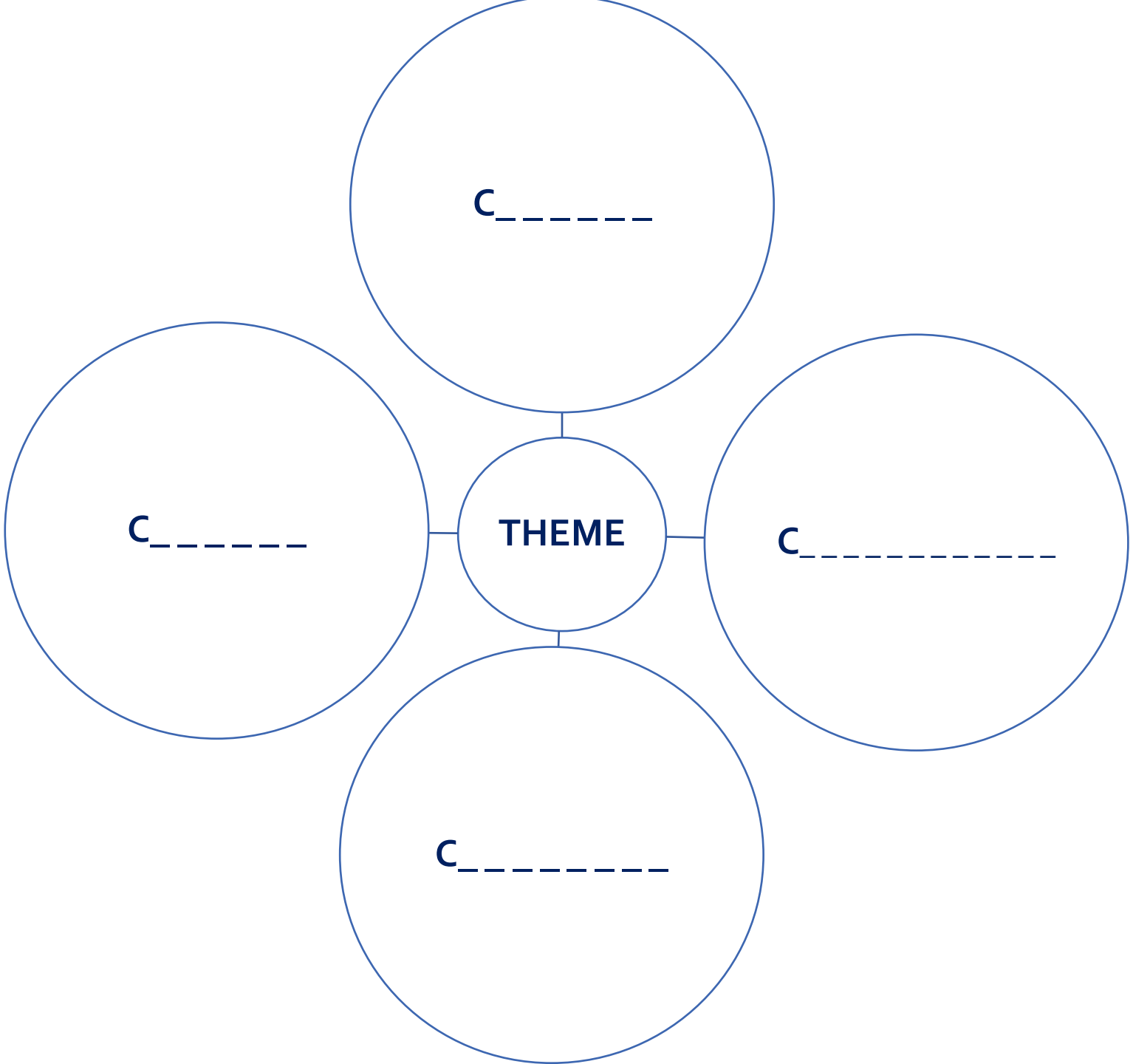
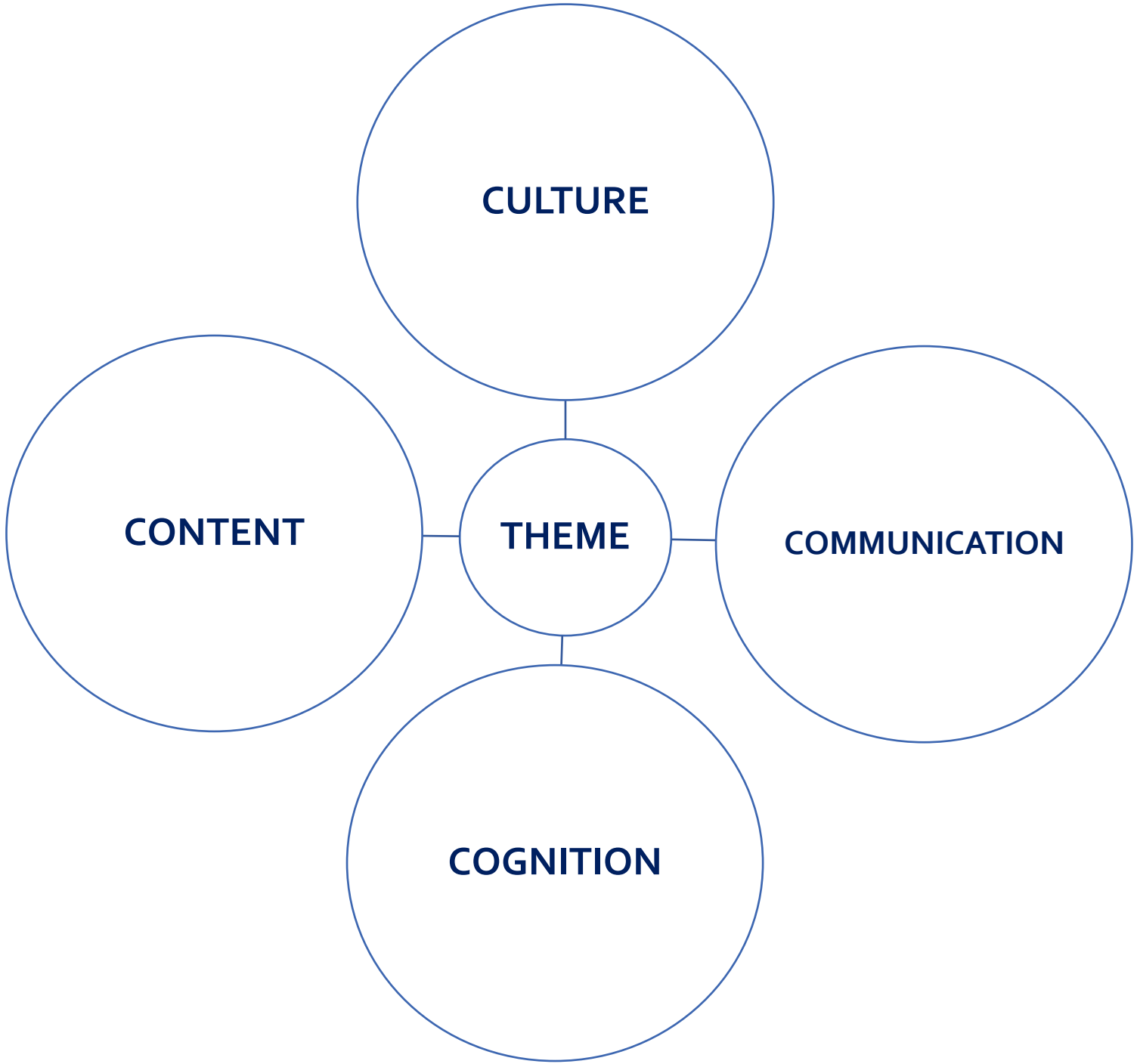
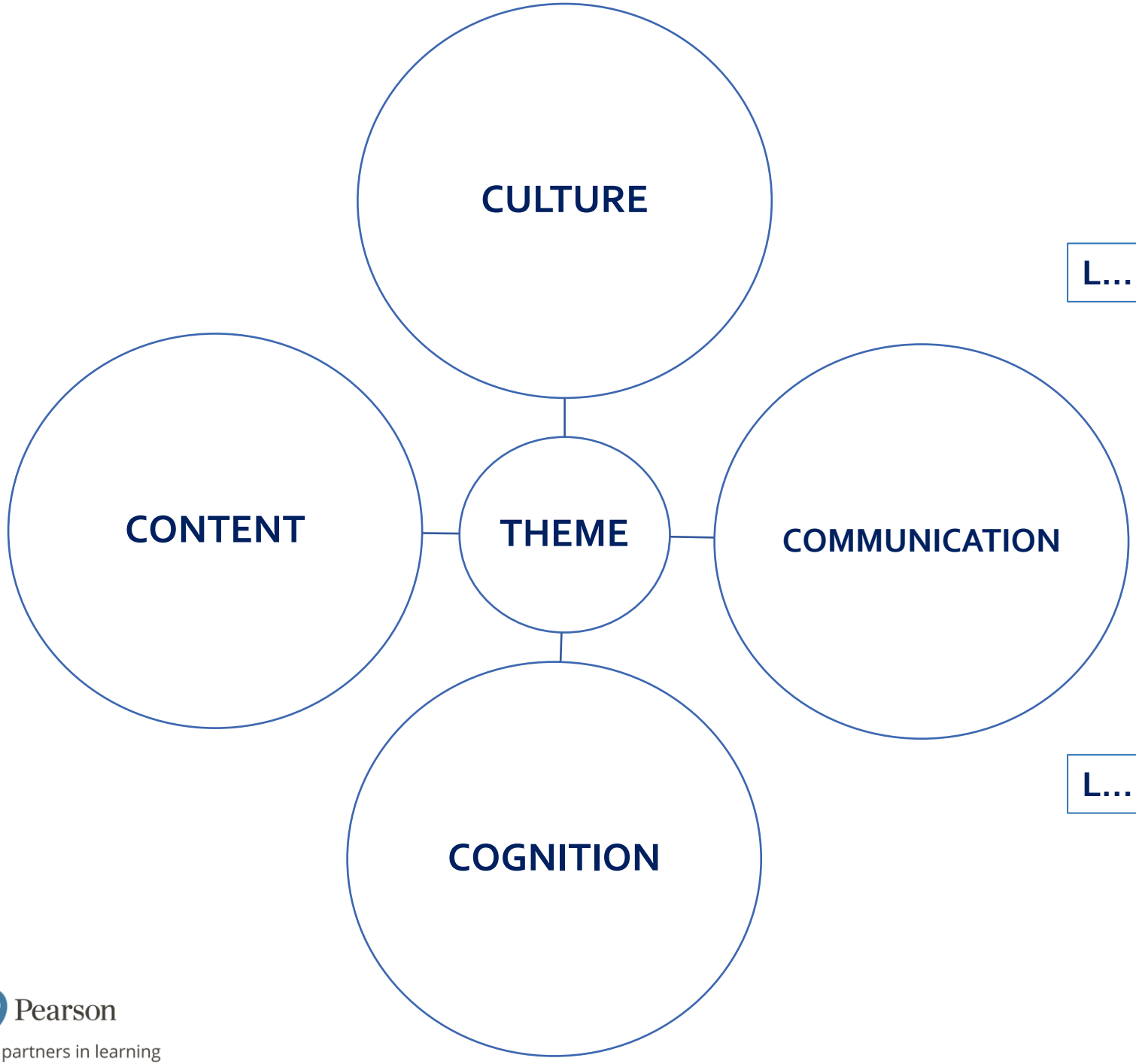


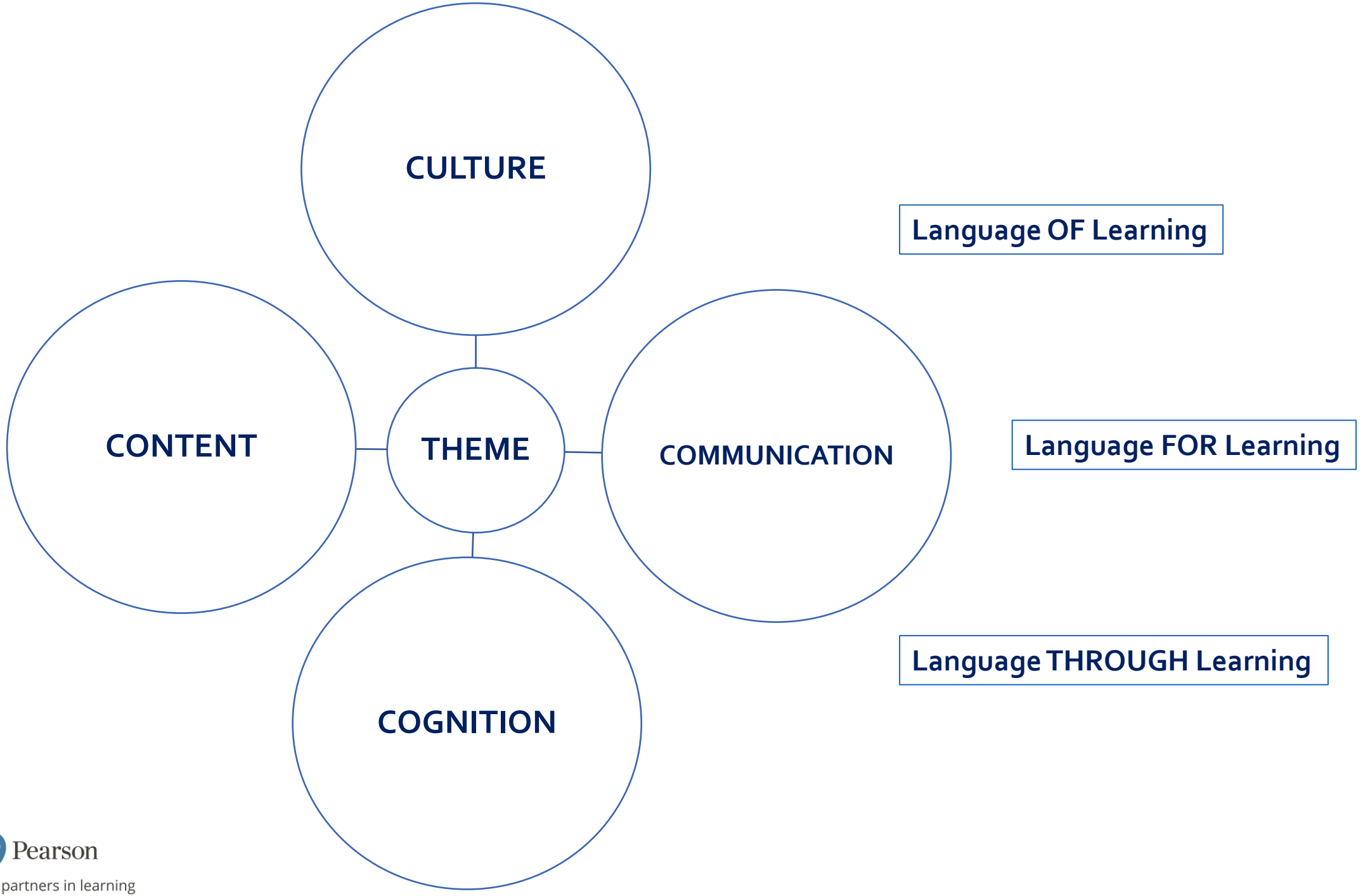




L… OF Learning

L… FOR Learning

L… THROUGH Learning



Language showers or downpours?

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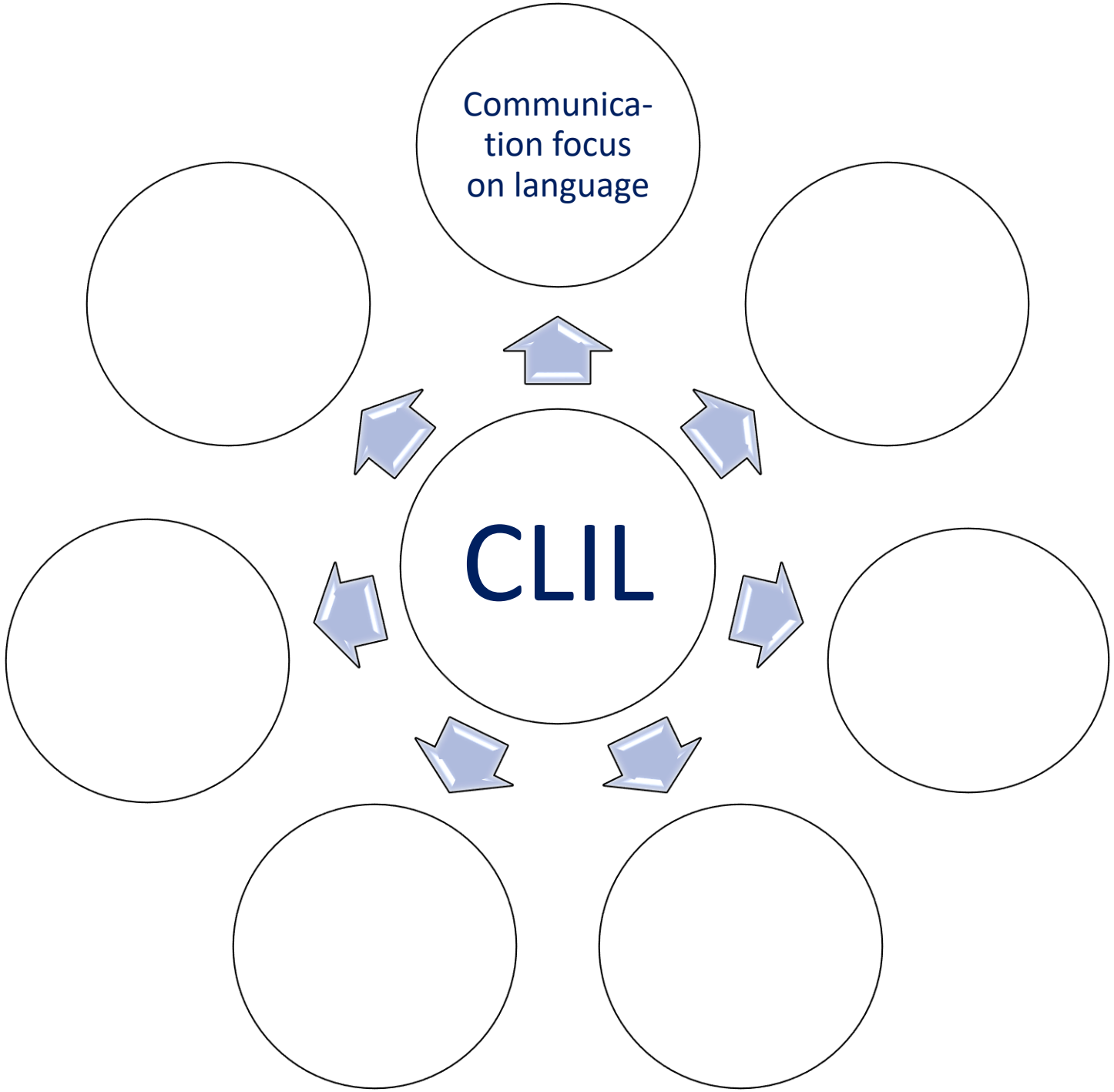

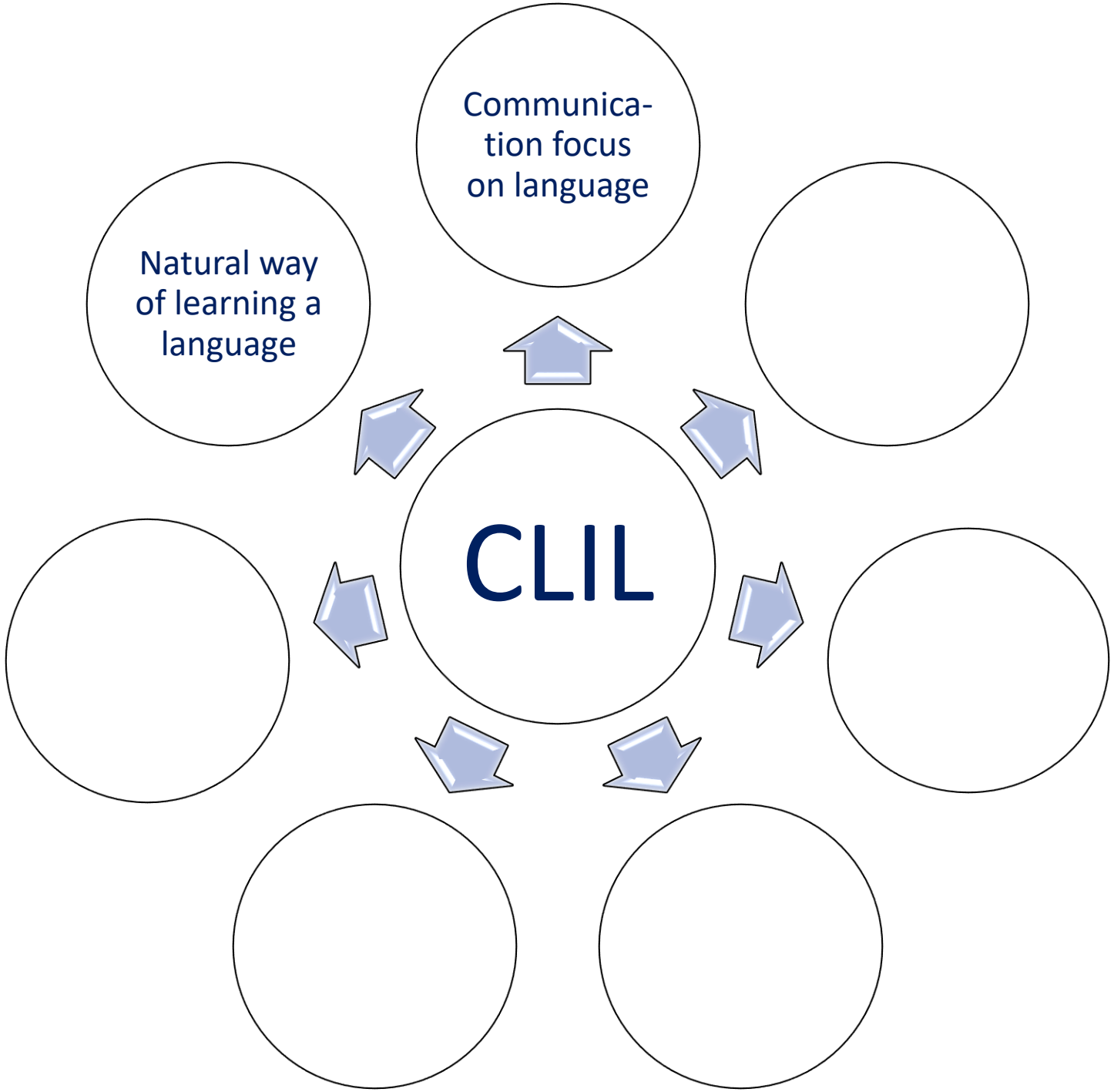

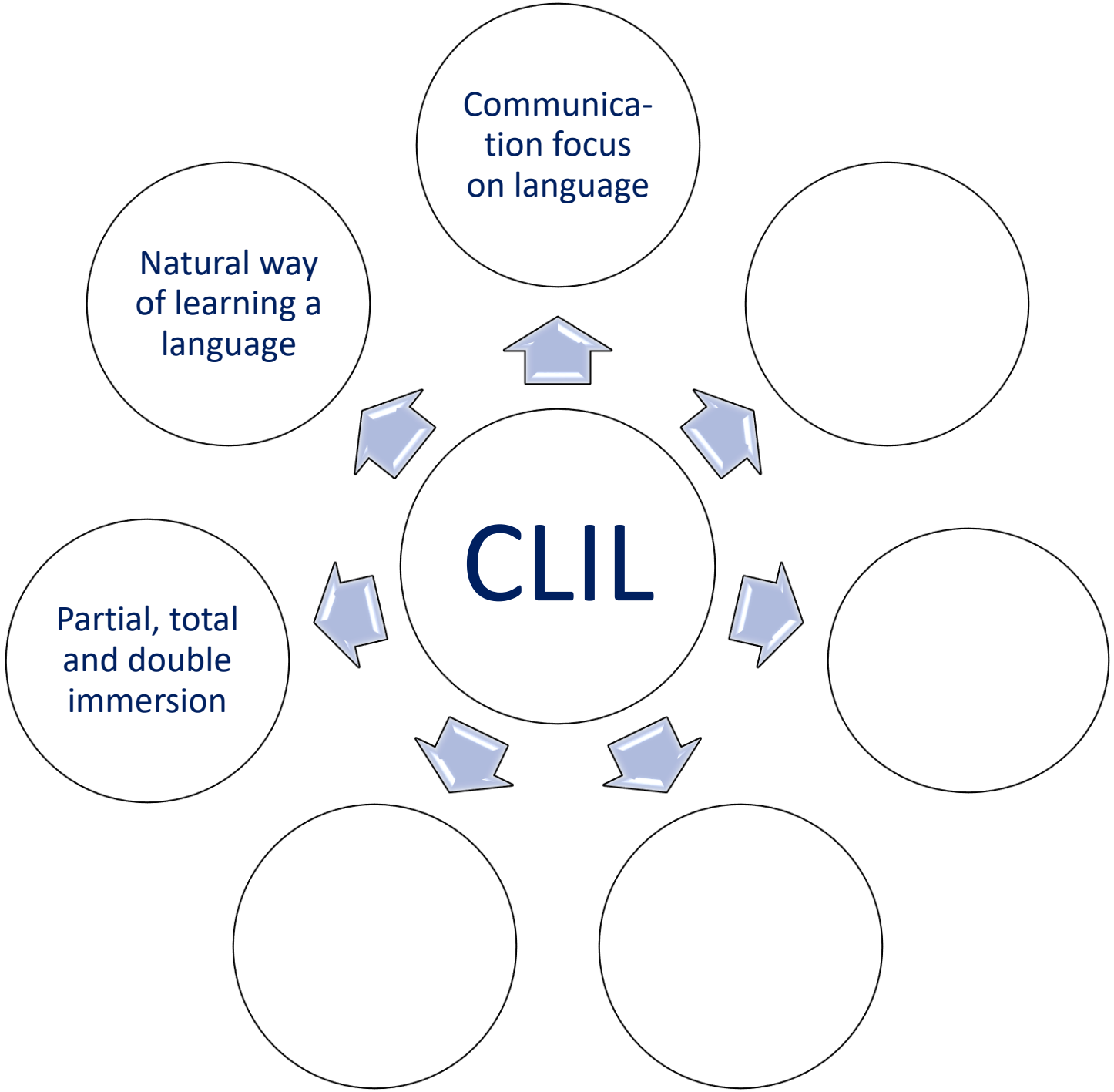

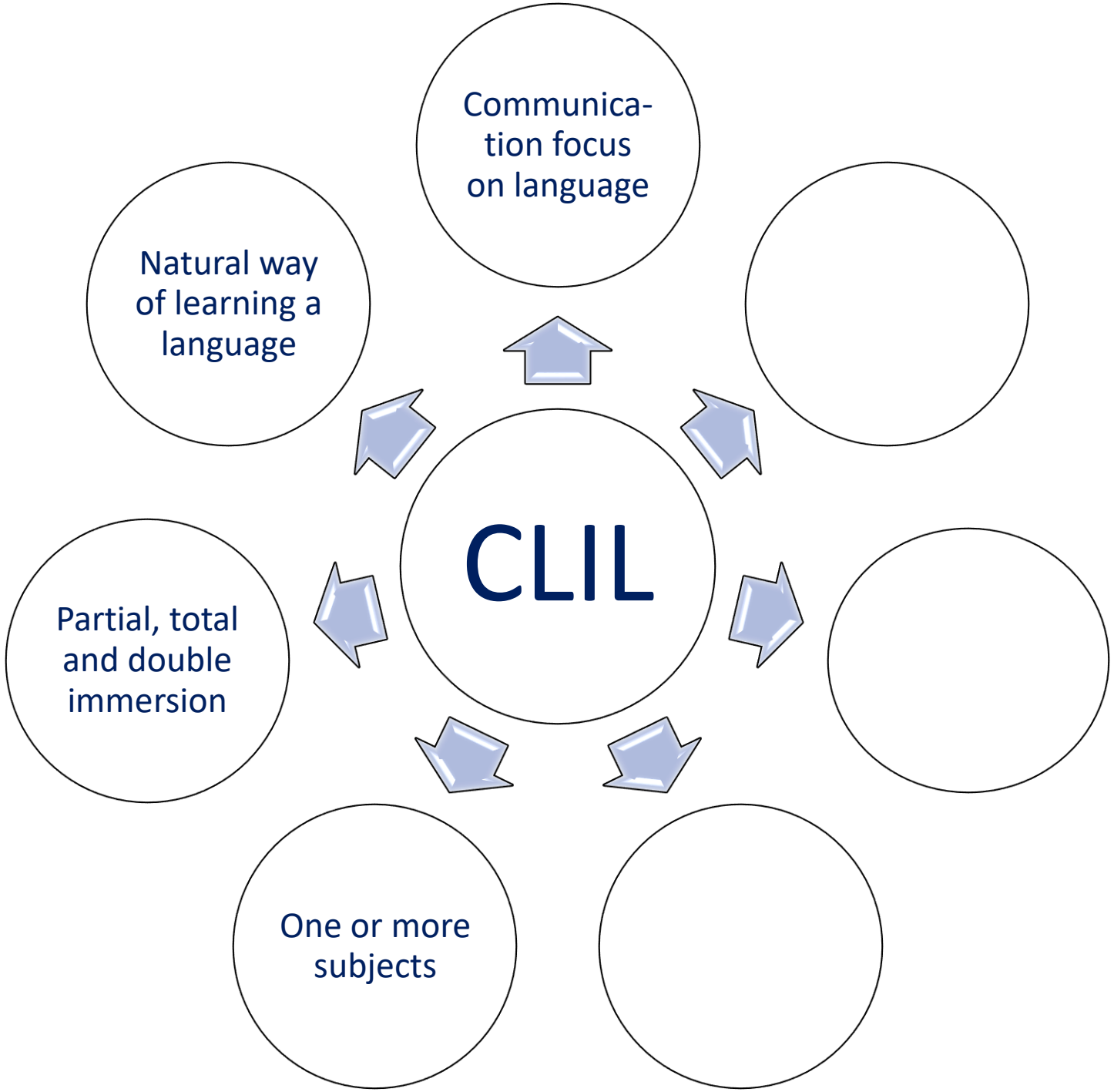

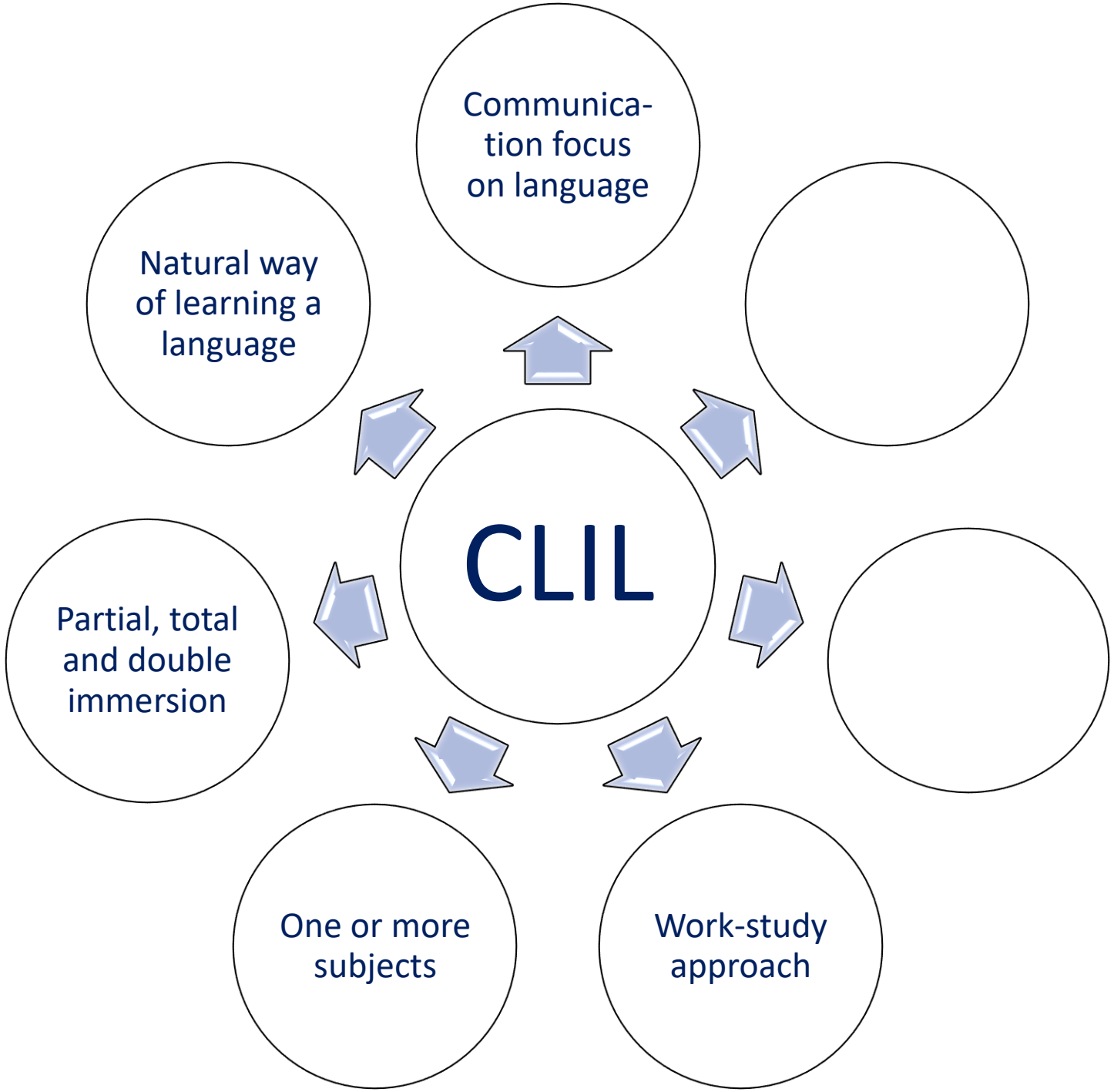

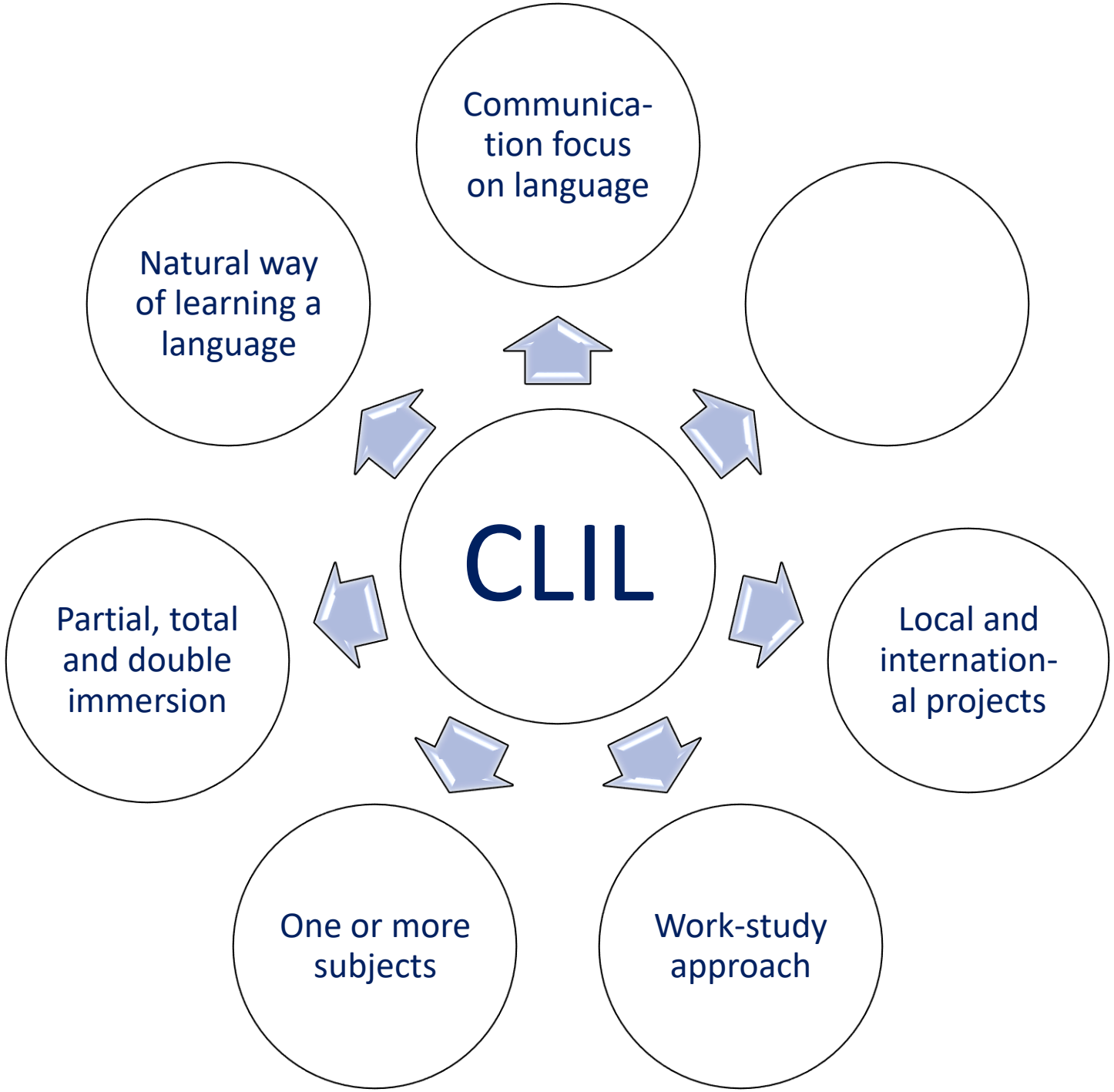

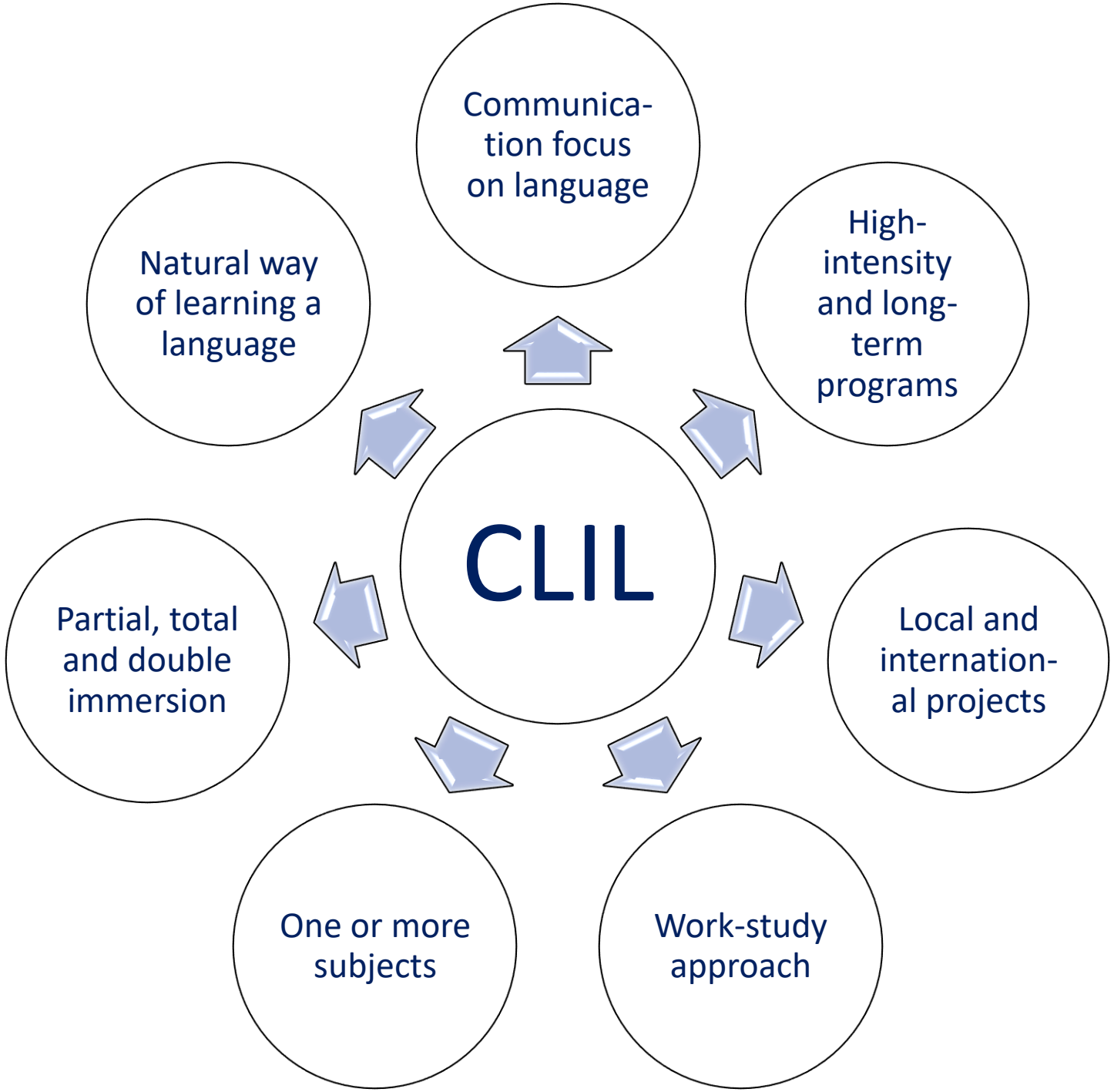

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Advantages

Disadvantages


1 Electricity and Energy Saving
Electricity and
energy saving
Primary School
0:01 / 2:26
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jMpbExcSb-w

Advantages	Disadvantages

Advantages

Cooperation
Creativity
Motivation
Language in use
Hands on activities
Use of ITC
Thinking skills
Immersion = Flow

Disadvantages

Distribution of work
Lack of linguistic competence
Lack of confidence in English
Lack of interest in English
Time-consuming preparation
Lack of knowledge in other subjects
Evaluation – What? How?

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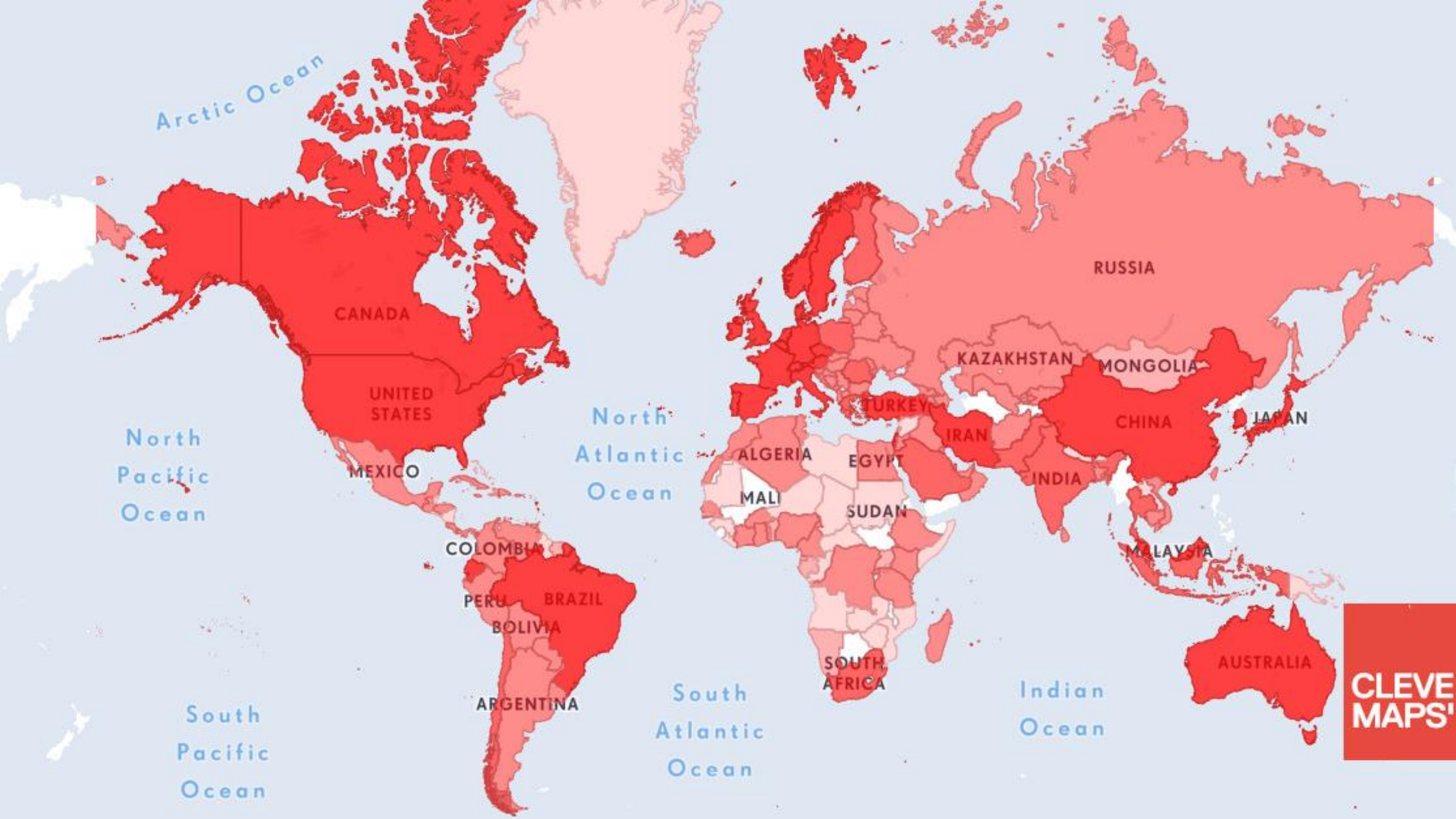
Have you ever been to ...

When did you go there?

Have you ever been to ...


Arctic Ocean
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
North Pacific Ocean
North Atlantic Ocean
RUSSIA
KAZAKHSTAN
MONGOLIA
TURKEY
IRAN
CHINA
JAPAN
ALGERIA
EGYPT
MALI
SUDAN
INDIA
MALAYSIA
COLOMBIA
PERU
BRAZIL
BOLIVIA
ARGENTINA
SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALIA
South Pacific Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
CLEVE MAPS'

Count your points in English and write the result:

…/50

Calculate the percentage:

%

Write your mark:

Ready-made Worksheets and Activities

CLIL 1

ART

Why is street art popular?

STREET ART

You usually see paintings and sculptures in galleries and museums. But today there is another place where you can see art. It's in the street. Street artists want their art to be in public places. Then everyone can see it.

Here are some different forms of popular street art.

1 Traditional graffiti

Artists don't usually use brushes for these pictures and they don't paint on a canvas. For them, the canvas is a wall or a pavement! Graffiti artists use spray cans or roll-on paint when they paint on walls. Traditional graffiti is usually words, names or short messages. It's always bright and colourful.

2 Stencil graffiti

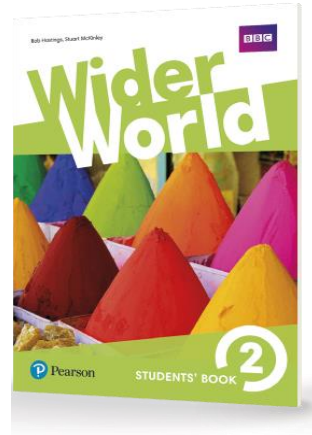
Stencil graffiti artists cut shapes in card. Then they put the card on the wall before they paint. This means they can do the pictures quickly. These pictures are often permanent. They stay on the buildings for a long time.

3 3D street art

3D street art is very clever. Artists draw 3D pictures on the pavement or on buildings. There are competitions in many countries for this art form. 3D artists often use coloured chalk to draw their pictures. They look very real. You think it's a real hole in the ground or real water! These pictures aren't permanent. But the artists take photos. This keeps the pictures alive.

4 Video projections

This new street art form uses computers and lights. Artists create special pictures on buildings. These are called video projections. You can sometimes see video projections at big concerts, festivals and also at sports events. Important buildings in big cities all over the world have video projections.



1 Read the article and match photos A–D with paragraphs 1–4.

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1 What do graffiti artists use to paint pictures?
2 Why do some graffiti artists use stencils?
3 Where do 3D artists draw pictures?
4 Where can we see video projections?

3 Work in pairs. Choose one of the four styles of street art from the article. Describe it to your partner but don't say which one you are talking about! Can your partner guess the style? Use these words to help you.

> brush canvas card chalk colourful lights paint roll-on paint spray can stencil

4 Now listen to your partner. Which style is he/she describing?

5 In pairs, discuss why you like the styles you chose.

6 PROJECT Work in pairs to create a presentation about a street artist in your country. Make notes about:

- what sort of artist he or she is.
- where the artist works.
- why you like/don't like the art.
- any other interesting information.

7 PROJECT Write a paragraph about the artist. Add pictures.


Amazing Street Artist - Taipei, Taiwan
0:26 / 2:48
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXsafgfV-xE

What can you see in the painting? Do you like it? How much would you pay Taipei for it? Make an **auction** in the classroom.

Auction... 1... 2... 3...

CLIL 3

BIOLOGY

Exercise

Aerobic and anaerobic exercise

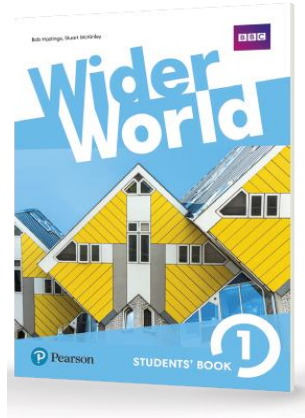
Everyone knows that exercise is good for us. But there are different kinds of exercise and they are good for different reasons.

Aerobic exercise

Aerobic exercise is when we use our arms and legs to do exercise. We move our whole body and use lots of different muscles. The word *aerobic* means 'with oxygen (O_2)'. We need lots of energy to do this kind of exercise. Oxygen burns fat and carbohydrates to give us energy. Aerobic exercise isn't always fast or difficult. Walking and jogging (even climbing stairs!) are examples of easy aerobic exercise. Then there is harder exercise, like dancing or swimming and the hardest aerobic exercise is when we do skilled sports like volleyball or tennis. This exercise is good for our hearts and can also help us get thinner.

Anaerobic exercise

When we do anaerobic exercise, we don't jump around a lot. We only use some muscles because we want them to get stronger. We don't use a lot of oxygen and we only burn carbohydrates. A lot of gym exercises and exercises we can do at home are anaerobic. Weightlifting, sit-ups and push-ups are examples of this. Anaerobic exercise is good for some muscles and also for our bones and joints.



1 **In pairs, ask and answer the questions.**

1 What kind of exercise do you do?
2 Do you know the difference between aerobic and anaerobic exercise?

2 **Read the article above and check your ideas from Exercise 1. Label the photos (A–E) A (aerobic) or AN (anaerobic).**

3 **Read the article again. Choose A (aerobic), AN (anaerobic) or B (both).**

Which type of exercise:

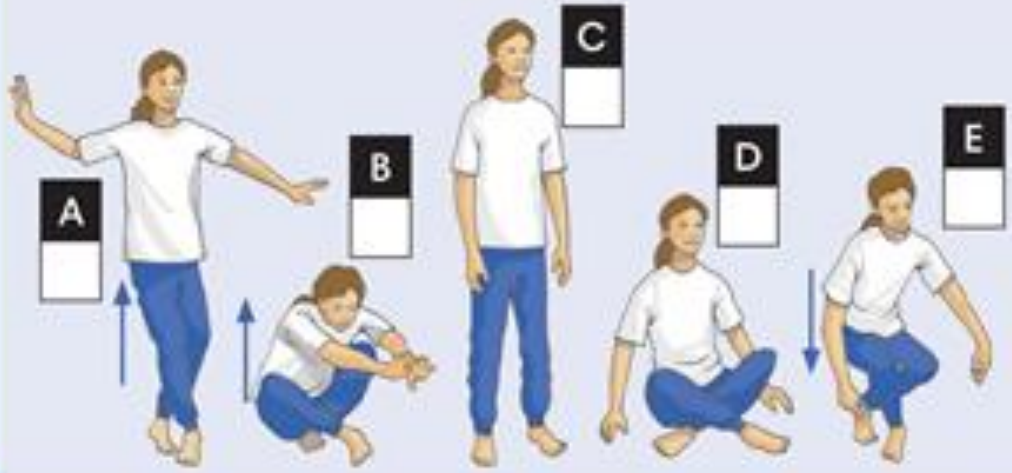
1	doesn't need a lot of oxygen?	*A / AN / B*
2	is good for our heart?	*A / AN / B*
3	is usually inside?	*A / AN / B*
4	burns fat?	*A / AN / B*
5	burns carbohydrates?	*A / AN / B*
6	is good for our bones?	*A / AN / B*

4 **What kind of exercise do you like – aerobic or anaerobic? Why?**

5 **In pairs, read the text on the right about a test and order the pictures (1–5).**

How flexible are you?

Exercise is important for our flexibility and our balance. Here's a quick test. It shows how good your flexibility and balance are. Stand in the middle of the room. Cross your legs. Sit down but don't use your arms or knees. Then stand up. Again, don't use your hands, arms or knees. Can you do it? Don't try if you've got a bad leg or back!



6 PROJECT **Use the internet to research a useful exercise or fitness test. Make notes about:**

- what and how you do the test/exercise.
- why it is good for you.
- who can and can't do it.

7 PROJECT **Write a paragraph about the exercise or test. Add some pictures. Show your project to the class.**

SCIENCE Cooking

CLIL 2

Cooking and science

Heston Blumenthal is an English chef. He is important because he has made people think about the science of cooking. Heston uses complicated scientific techniques all the time in his cooking and some equipment that he uses in his kitchen is from a science laboratory!

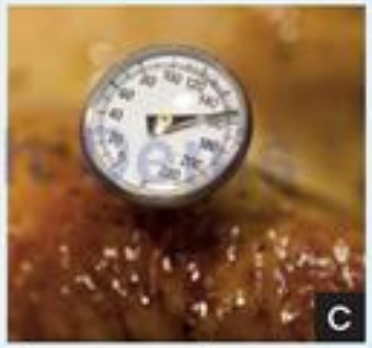
Science is part of all cooking. Every time we cook something, there is a chemical change. A chemical change means that we create a new substance. The process is irreversible – the ingredient cannot change back. To do this, we need energy – in cooking that means a high temperature. When we use heat in cookery, we change both the taste and the texture of the ingredients.

Here are some examples of chemical changes that happen when we cook. A cake looks and tastes very different before and after cooking. With the heat of the oven, it rises. This is because the baking powder (NaHCO3) in the mixture changes at a high temperature. It produces carbon dioxide (CO2) and the cake grows. But there was no CO2 in the cake before! Another example is when we toast bread. The carbohydrates in the bread break to form carbon (C). This makes the bread brown and hard, a change in texture and colour. Proteins in meat and eggs change too. The protein molecules take the energy from the heat and change shape. The meat gets harder and red meat becomes brown. Clear egg whites become solid and white.

Chefs like Heston Blumenthal use their knowledge about chemical changes in food to create new tastes and textures. Heston's famous bacon-and-egg ice cream is made using liquid nitrogen!

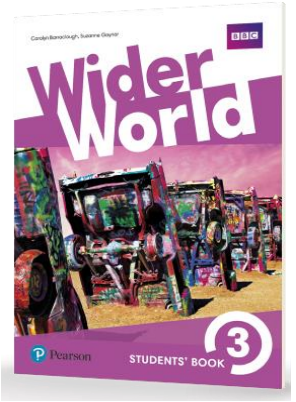
l _____ d
n _____ n

p _____ n
m _____ s



h _____ h
t _____ e

a s _____ e
l _____ y



1 Why do you think some people say cooking is an art and others say it's a science? Discuss in pairs.

2 Read the article quickly and find words to complete the captions for photos A–D.

3 Read the article again. Answer the questions.

1 Who is Heston Blumenthal and why is he important?
2 What does 'a chemical change' mean?
3 What happens to make a cake rise?
4 What happens when bread becomes toast?
5 What happens when we cook meat and eggs?
6 Which of Blumenthal's dishes is made using liquid nitrogen?

4 What new information did you learn from the text? What was the most interesting part? Discuss in pairs.

5 Think of a raw ingredient which changes when cooked. Then, in pairs, take turns to describe the ingredient before and after cooking. Can your partner guess what you are describing?

A: Before cooking they're small, round, white and hard. After cooking at a high temperature they're light, brown and break easily.
B: Potatoes which become crisps!

6 PROJECT Use the internet to research another chemical change that happens to food during cooking. Make notes about the things below.

- what happens and why
- examples of meals where this happens
- any other interesting information

7 PROJECT Prepare a short presentation. Write a paragraph about the chemical change. Add pictures and diagrams.

CLIL 3

MUSIC

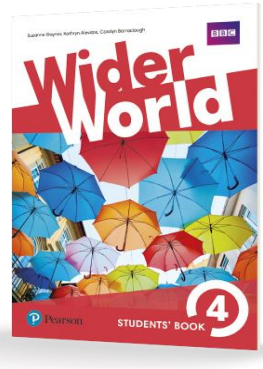
David Bowie

David Bowie and space

1 David Bowie was one of England's greatest singers. He lived from 1947 to 2016 and for five decades his music touched people all over the world. He was not only a singer but also a songwriter and an actor, and he influenced many people who work in the music industry today. People will remember Bowie for his music, of course, but also for his imagination and the wonderful characters he created on stage, including the outrageous Ziggy Stardust. His continued success was because of his ability to reinvent himself as a musician again and again. He started singing pop songs, then rock, then glam rock and in the 2000s he even experimented with the styles of industrial and jungle.

2 One theme that Bowie used many times in his songs was space. From fantasies about going into space to aliens coming to visit us, his songs and albums show a deep interest in the subject. Perhaps his most famous song about space, which he first released as a single in 1969 and then re-released in 1975, is *Space Oddity*. It was released just before the USA launched Apollo 11, which landed on the moon on 20 July 1969. The lyrics of the song tell the story of a fictional astronaut, Major Tom, who is sent into space and goes on a space walk, but ground control loses contact with him.

3 *Space Oddity* became one of Bowie's signature songs. It also became famous again in 2013 for a very important reason. The Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield, was on board the International Space Station and filmed himself singing *Space Oddity*. It was the first video ever shot in space. Bowie is remembered for *Space Oddity*, but he also wrote many other space-themed songs which also became popular. For example, his album called *The Rise and Fall of Ziggy Stardust and the Spiders from Mars*.



1 Have you heard of David Bowie? What do you know about him? Do you know any of his songs? Tell the class.

2 Read the article quickly and check your ideas from Exercise 1. In which paragraphs are photos A–C mentioned?

A ☐ B ☐ C ☐

3 Read the article again and complete the fact file.

David Bowie

Born: _____

Died: _____

Reason for success: _____

Types of music: _____

Famous single: _____

Released: _____

Re-released: _____

Location of unusual recording: _____

Date: _____

Famous album: _____

4 Work in pairs. Each of you should choose and read ONE of the short texts (A or B) below about songs which were played in space.

A *Across the Universe* by The Beatles

This was the first song that was beamed directly into space on 4 February 2008. It was sent from a seventy-metre dish at the Deep Space Network near Madrid. It celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the song, the the forty-fifth anniversary of the DSN and the fiftieth anniversary of NASA.

B *Reach for the Stars* by will.i.am

This was transmitted from the planet Mars to Earth by NASA's Curiosity Rover, on 28 August 2012. NASA and will.i.am wanted to encourage young people to study Science. It travelled 300 million miles and was the first song ever broadcast from another planet.

5 Take turns to ask and answer about the information in your text. Ask questions with *what*, *who*, *when* and *why*.

6 PROJECT Use the internet to find out more about a famous singer/songwriter from your country. Make notes about:

- his/her career.
- why he/she became famous.
- any other interesting information.

7 PROJECT Create a short presentation. Write a paragraph about the singer/songwriter. If possible, use actual recordings to accompany your presentation. Share your presentation with the class.

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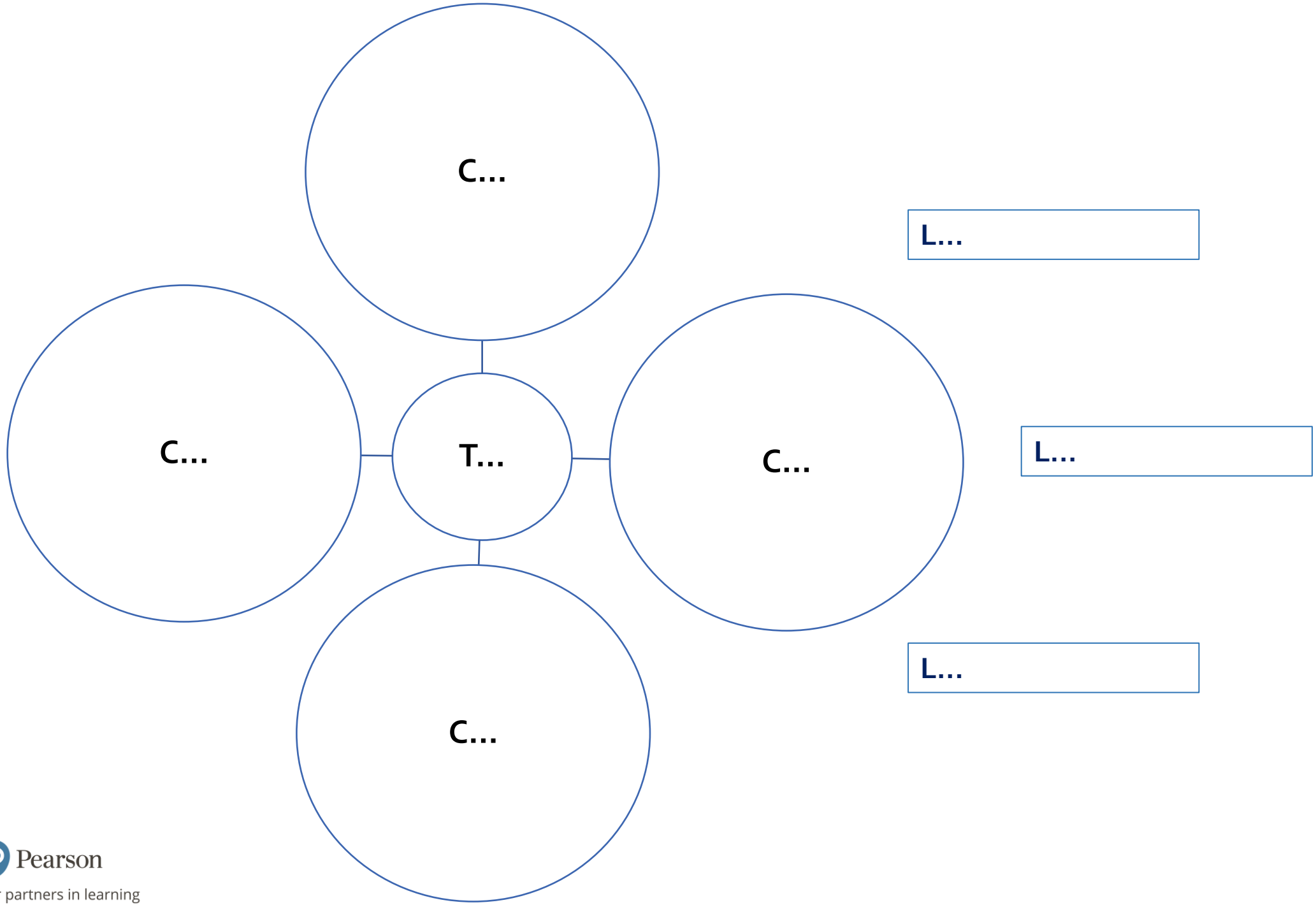

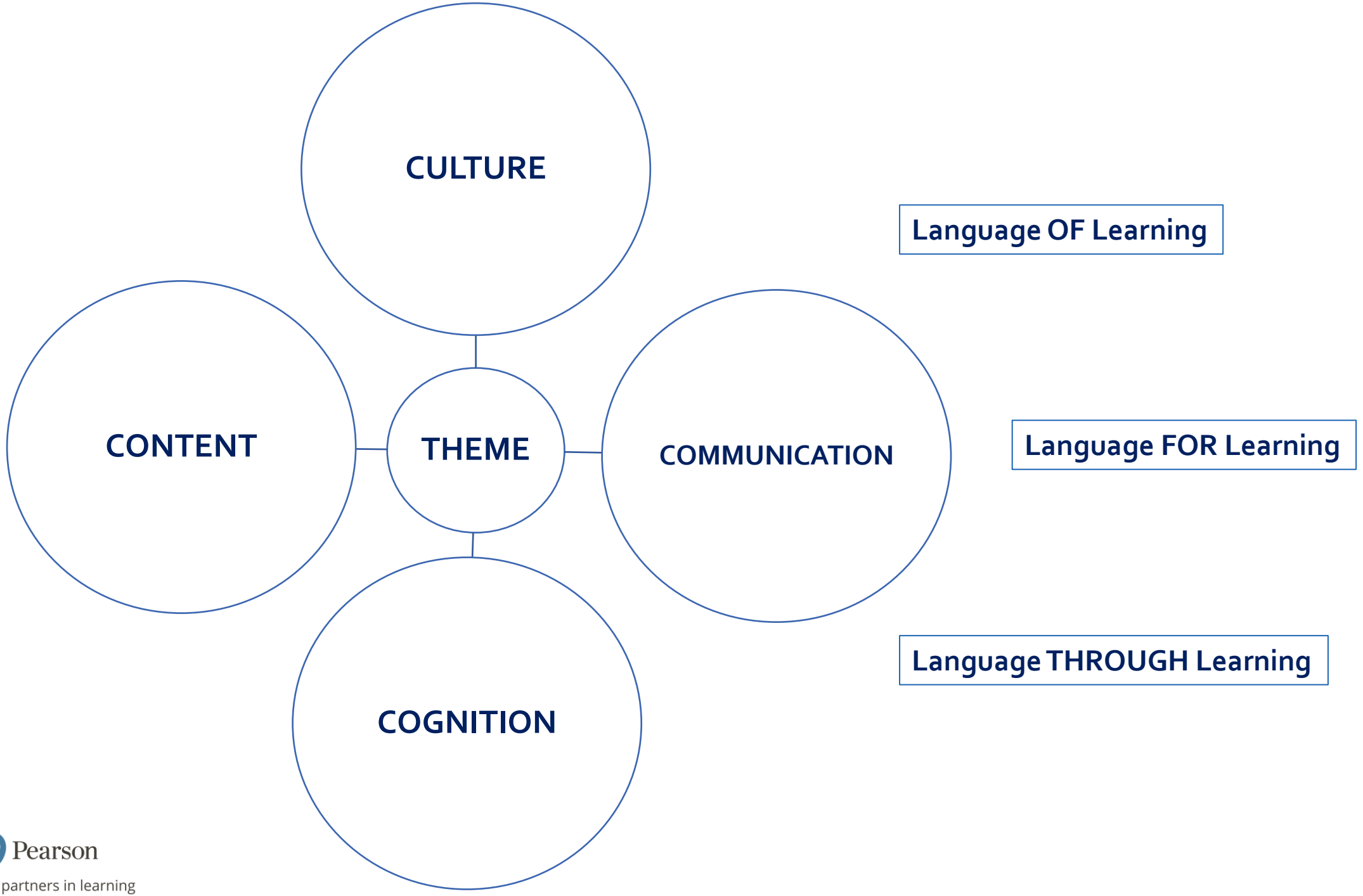

VENTURES BOOKS

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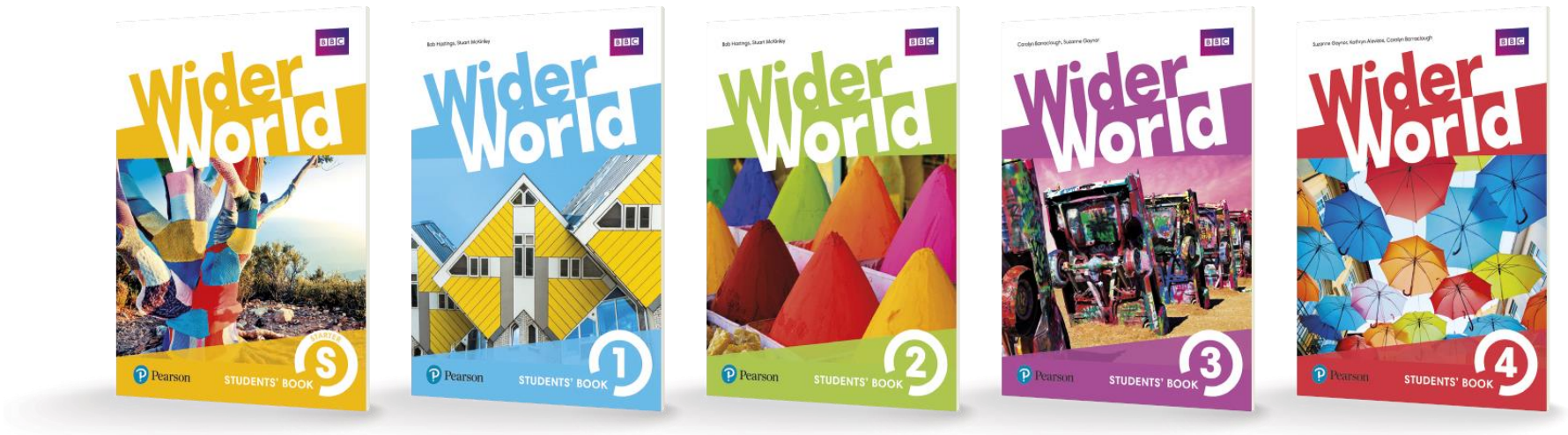

Pearson

Our partners in learning

Are you feeling stiff?

Your homework for tonight