FROM CLIL TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES: SCAFFOLDING RECEPTION AND PRODUCTION

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b) CORE CLIL FEATURES

Mutiple focus

- Supporting content and language learning
- Integrating several subjetcs, also through cross-curricular themes and projects
- •Supporting reflection on the learning process

Active learning

- •Ss communicating more than the teacher
- •Ss evaluate progress in achieving learning outcomes
- •Favouring peer co-operative work

Safe and enriching learning environment

- Using routine activities and discourse
- Building ss confidence to experiment with language and content
- Increasing ss language awareness

Authenticity

- Letting ss ask for the language help they need
- Maximising the accomodation of ss interests
- Using current materials from the media and other sources

Scaffolding

- Building on ss'existing knowledge, skills, attitude and experience repacking information in userfriendly ways
- Fostering creative and critical thinking

Workshop on CLIL



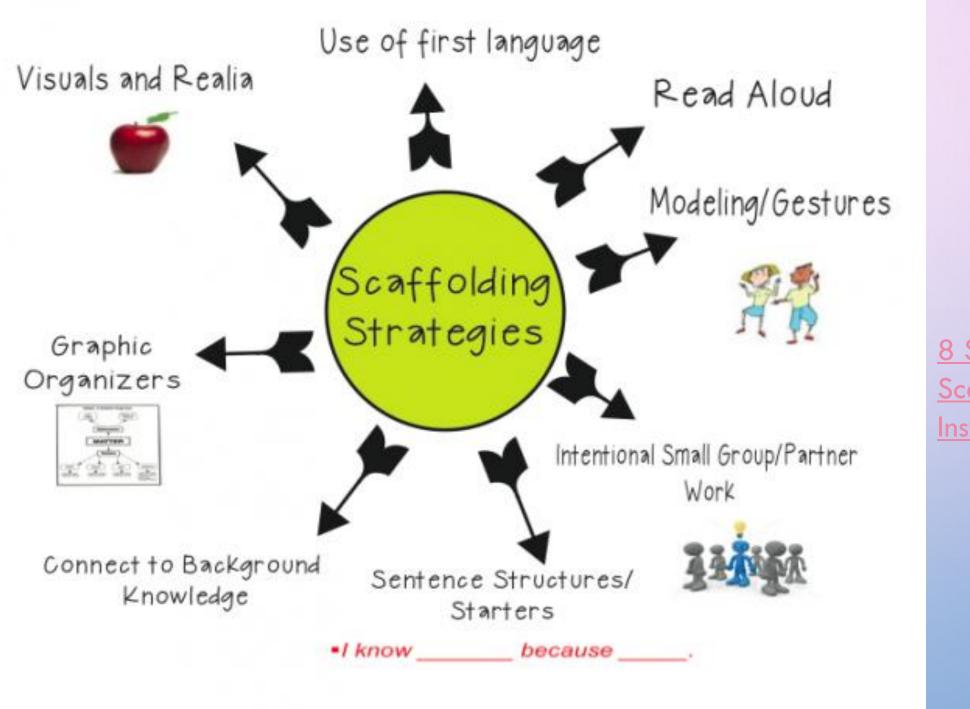


What is 'scaffolding'?

→ Assistance to extend the scope of the learning process in the "zone of proximal development " (Vygotsky 1978: 86)

- →Characteristics:
 - input- und output-oriented
 - task-oriented
 - compentence-oriented
 - temporarily or in learning spirals

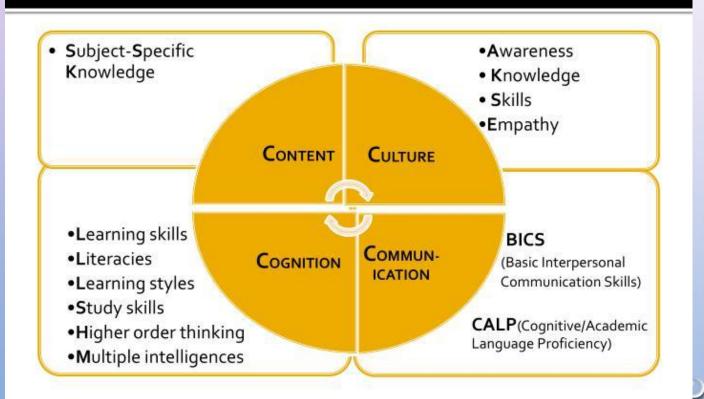




8 Strategies for Scaffolding Instruction

Four types of scaffolding in CLIL

2.1 Quality CLIL – The 4Cs-Framework

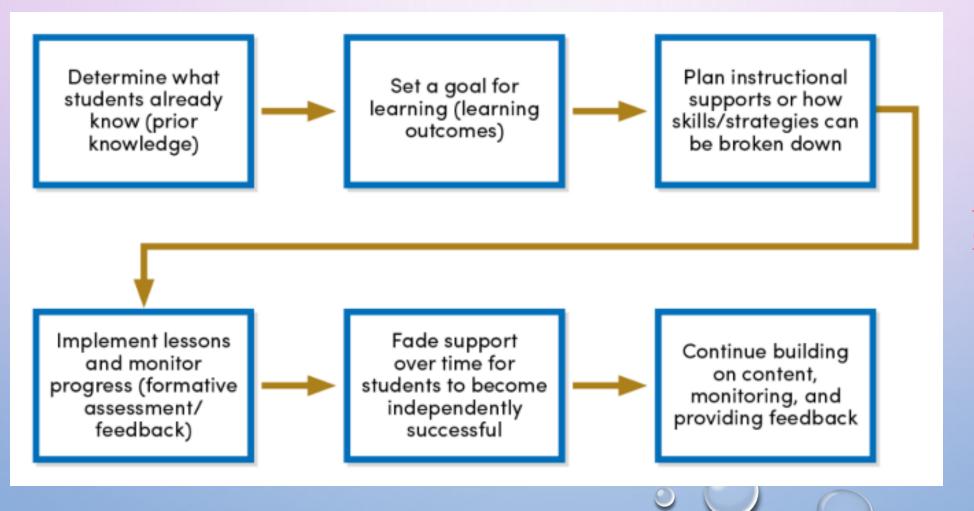


- Scaffolding in Subject Lessons with a Focus on Language
- Scaffolding with a Focus on Disciplinary Content
- Scaffolding with a Focus on Disciplinary Cognition
- Scaffolding with a Focus on (Disciplinary) Culture

Dr. Susanne Staschen-Dielmann



Scaffolding over time



Scaffolding

Content



Scaffolding with the focus on content and language



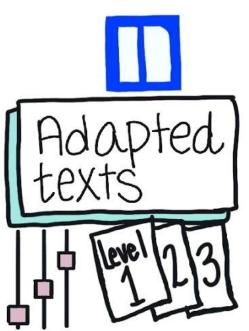
Input-oriented scaffolding

Focus on content

- re-activating previous knowledge, e.g. via mind or concept map
- making goals transparent (e.g. by using an advance organiser)
- visualisations (changing the mode of representation, using discontinuous texts like graphs, statistics)
- using bi- or even tri-lingual material
- pronouncing or highlighting subject specific terms and definitions

Focus on language

- using appropriate language of instruction (comprehensible input, thinking aloud, appropriate speech rate, clear articulation)
- re-activating previous knowledge via mind maps, semantic webs, word banks
- offering key vocabulary and idiomatic expressions, e.g. in word lists or annotations
- emphasising the most relevant terms, e.g. in bold print



Same Content :: different reading level



reading together in unison as a group



@VALENTINAESL @SEIDLITZ_ED

using students' native language as a leverage



Seidlitz



reading

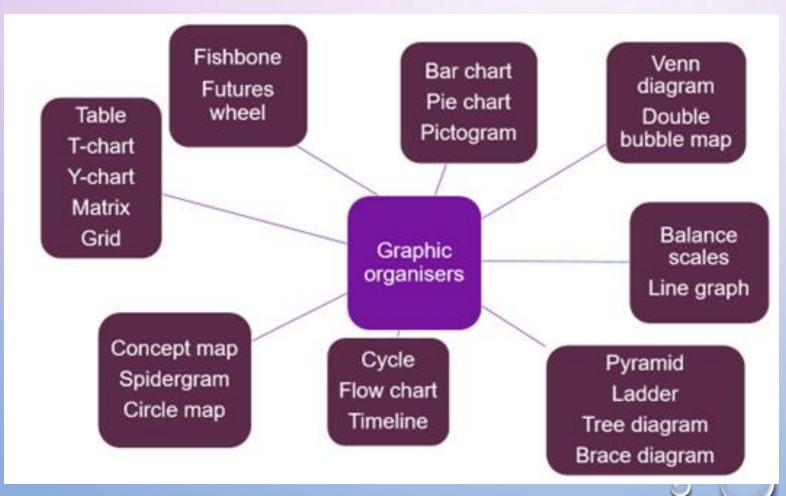
reading the same text with a peer

SEIDLITZBLOG.ORG

Section reading into smaller pieces

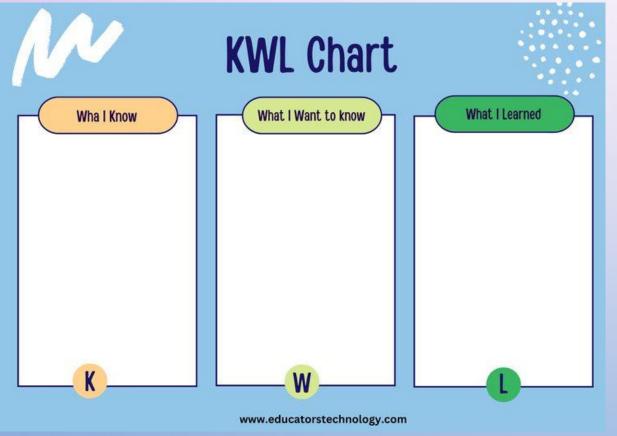


Graphic organisers

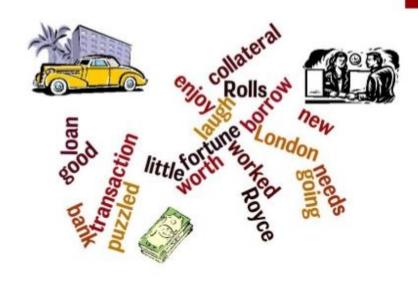


- = visual thinking tools that help organise information and ideas in a way that is easy to comprehend and internalise.
- How to choose a graphic organiser
- Graphic Organizers:
 Definitions and Uses

Advance organisers



Guess & tell the story







Genre Frames for Reading



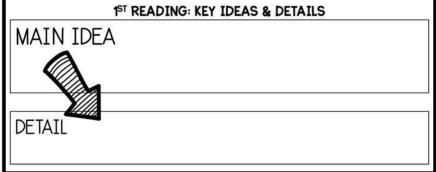
Who are the characters What is the problem? What is the solution? What is the lesson learned?



What is the topic?
What is the author teaching me about this topic?
What is the author's point of view?



What's the literal meaning and deeper meaning?



2 ^{nc}	READING: CRAFT & ST	RUCTURE
UNKNOWN WORD	DEFINITION	SKETCH

3rd READING: INTEGR	RATION OF KNOWLEDGE & IDEAS
« TEXT TO WORLD »	
TELEVISION MOVIE	reminds me of
CURRENT EVENT GAME	because
NEWS POP-CULTURE	COLITIONACY IN TOLUS (2011-1995) FOCUS



Output-oriented scaffolding

Focus on content

- showing an example, a model for a process or student product
- staggered learning tasks aimed at authentic problem solving (experiments, role play)
- authentic language product representing subject specific communication
- self-evaluation and assessment grids or checklists making subject requirements transparent

Focus on language

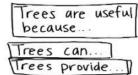
- limiting language production to short formats (with sentence starters, gap texts etc.)
- visualisation of text structures
- useful phrases for working with disciplinary methods
- including strategies of text production, e.g. writing conference, language frames for genres





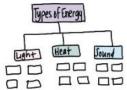








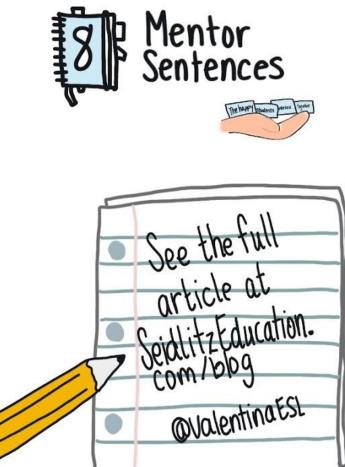




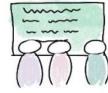














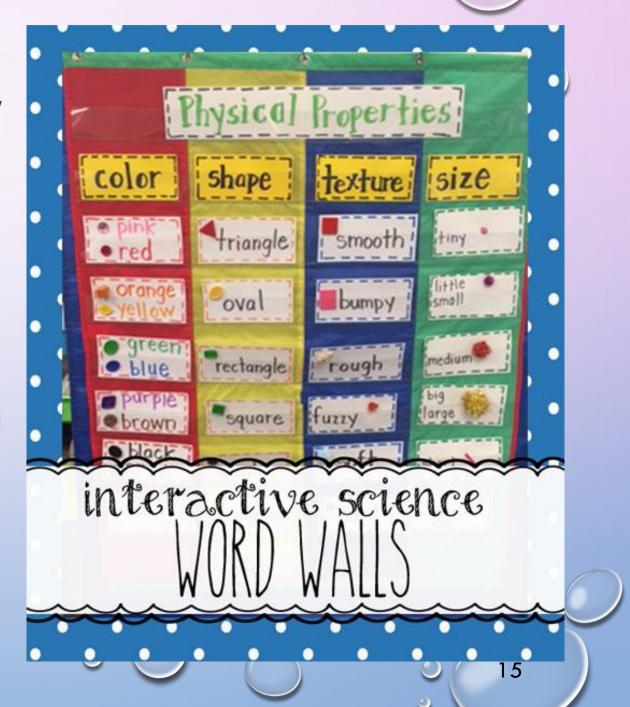


Seidlitz



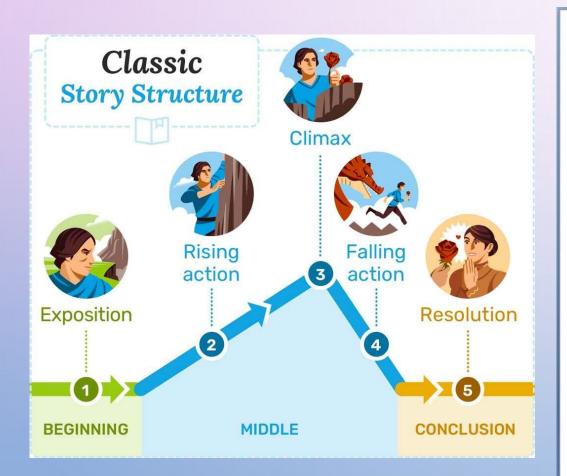
Interactive word walls for activating vocabulary

- = an organised collection of words (and sometimes phrases) displayed on a wall or other space in the classroom.
- Words should be in large letters and in a simple font and visible to all students.
- Add to the word wall regularly as new lessons and terms are introduced to students.





Text structure visualisation



Informational Text Structures

Description



Signal Words:

such as, for instance, in addition, also, specifically

Tips:

Ask yourself: what specific person, place, thing, or idea is being described?

Look for a topic word or phrase and for synonyms.

Problem and Solution



Signal Words:

problem, issue, since, as a result, solution, idea, so, leads to, causes

Tips:

Ask yourself: what is the problem and what is the solution?

Look for the problem first and then the solution.

Compare and Contrast



Signal Words:

similar, same, alike, both, as well as, unlike, as opposed to, on the other hand, in contrast, instead

Tips:

Ask yourself: what is being compared?

How are they the same? How are they different?

Cause and Effect



Signal Words:

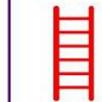
since, because, if, due to, as a result of, causes, leads to, consequently, then, therefore

Tips:

Ask yourself: what happened and why did it happen?

Remember, you are looking for a cause, not a solution.

Sequence



Signal Words:

first, second, third, then, next, before, after, finally, following

Tips:

Ask yourself: Is this event taking place over time?

> Look for steps or references to time such as dates.

Informational Text Structures Posters created by Rachel Lynette Copyright ©2012 all rights reserved

http://www.rachel-lynette.com

Sentence stems and starters

Identify State questions	The definition of is The value of is The diagram shows a The reading was ().	
Describe questions	☐ The function of is to ☐ The has ☐ The relationship between and is ☐ First happens, followed by ☐ The diagram shows	
Explain questions	happens because This pattern occurs because is an advantage because is a disadvantage because	
Apply questions	The process of can be used in the real world by is useful to humans because Another use of would be	
Analyse questions	The differences between and are would be considered the better option because	

sentence stems & Starters CHARTS

enhance student reading responses

Reading Response : Sentence Starters

Monitoring & Clarifying

Readers stoo to think about their reading and use reading strategies to help make sense of any confusion.

- I had to slow down when...
- I was confused by ...
- E I had some difficulty with understandina...
- I needed to reread the part where... because...
- I used (what strategy) to help me understand...

Reading Response Sentence Starters

Evaluating Text

Readers stop to think about their reading and make judgments about the plot, characters, information, etc.

- I like the part where... because...
- I dislike... because...
- This ___ is important because...
- I think the relationship between and __ is important
- because...
- I think __ is very realistic/ unrealistic because...
- This is good/bad because...

Reading Response Sentence Starters

Summarizing

Readers identify the most important ideas of what they read and restate them in their own words

- BME (beginning, middle, end) SWBST (Somebady., Wanted, But., So., Then
- The text is mainly about... - The author's most important
- ideas were...
- The basic gist is...
- The key information is... Basically what happened was...
- I read about...
- Big events that happened were...

Reading Response Sentence Starters

Author's Craft

Readers notice and analyze the way an author uses language and organization to deliver his/her ideas.

- When I read, I notice...
- I like the way the author uses to show _____
- The word/phrase ___ stands out because...
- The simile/metaphor/image that caught my eye was ...

Reading Response

Characters

Readers follow the words/actions of characters to determine their different traits and feelings.

- | like/dislike because...
- I most admire because... changed throughout the
- story because... 3 traits to describe
- reminds me of... because...

Reading Response Sentence Starters

Reflection

After reading, readers can think about the book and share their opinions and/or thoughts.

- I learned...
- This book could be better
- made me feet
- I think this story The best part was because...



PEEL SENTENCE STARTERS

The writer explores...

The author conveys...

The artist depicts...

The poet presents...

The dramatist professes...

The narrator demonstrates... The speaker portrays...

The persona purports...

For example...

For instance...

The text states...

Within the line...

This is apparent in... This is especially seen when...

This is illustrated when...

This is highlighted in...

The phrase...

The word...

The quote...

This shows... This suggests... This implies... This indicates... This signifies... This infers... This means... This connotes... This epitomises... This reflects... This represents... This emphasises... This symbolises... One could argue...

Moreover... Furthermore... Essentially... Effectively... Fundamentally... Additionally... Ultimately... Undoubtedly... Similarly... Equally... Also... However... Alternatively... Yet... Conversely... Significantly...

@POETRYESSAY

TEEL Sentence Starters

Use these sentence starters to help you write your TEEL paragraphs.

Т	E	E	L
Topic	Evidence	Explanation	Link
I strongly believe	For example	This shows	From this we can conclude
Another point to consider is	This is illustrated by	This means	It is clear that
First of all	This can be seen	Therefore	In conclusion
It is quite obvious that	Data shows	Because of this	We can therefore

ink saving Eco



Sentence frames

= "templates of language" or "ready made chunks of language" that allow students to create a well-written sentence because the right amount of scaffolding has been provided.

e the follow	ing frames when you draft a paper or prepare to speak:
	■ The similarities between and indicate
To open	■ By comparing to, it becomes clear that
	A comparison oftoreveals
	Although and are, is
o compare	is, whereas is
or contrast	■ The most obvious difference between and is

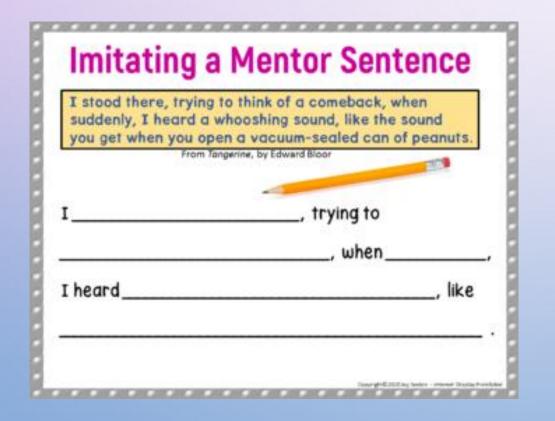
Non Fiction Summary



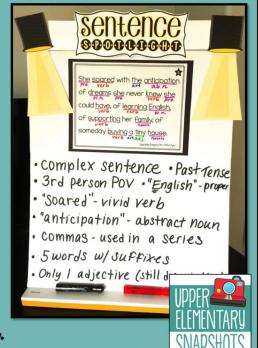
Indent The text
Title
is about
Main Idea
First you should know
. Also,
Detail 1 Detail 2
Finally, Now I
Detail 3
think
Opinion
DALLOCALIS .
because

Mentor sentences

= well-written sentences that come from a novel, short story, poem, etc. that are used to spark originality and creativity in students

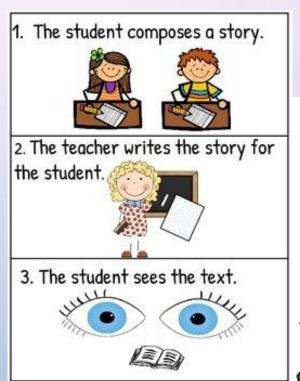


- Use engaging and well-written texts to model great writing.
- Focus on writer's craft.
- Review and reinforce grammar skills and parts of speech.
- Provide scaffolds for students to imitate mentor sentences and improve their own writing.



Language experience approach (LEA)

- a whole language approach that promotes reading and writing through the use of personal experiences and oral language.
- Common features:
 - Materials are learner-generated.
 - All communication skills are integrated.
 - Difficulty of vocabulary and grammar are determined by the learners own language use.
 - Learning and teaching are personalized, communicative, creative.



Language Experience Approach: LEA

- Participating in a common experience
- 2. Discussing the experience
- Cooperative writing of the story on a chart, board, or computer
- Participating in extension activities related to the story



Useful sources

- Content Training and consultancy (TaC) "CLIL and beyond" for Estonia 16-17 May 2024
 padlet with all the materials.
- A Better Way to Teach: How To Use Sentence Frames In The Secondary Classroom
- A Better Way to Teach: What Are Mentor Sentences and Why Are They So Important For Writing Instruction?
- CAELA: The Language Experience Approach and Adult Learners.
- Structural Learning: <u>The Zone Of Proximal Development: A Teacher's Guide</u>.
- Structural Learning: <u>Scaffolding In Education: A Teacher's Guide</u>.
- The Bell Foundation: <u>EAL Strategies and Great Ideas</u>.