# Redefining CLIL boundaries

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### Teachers and Learners as Designers

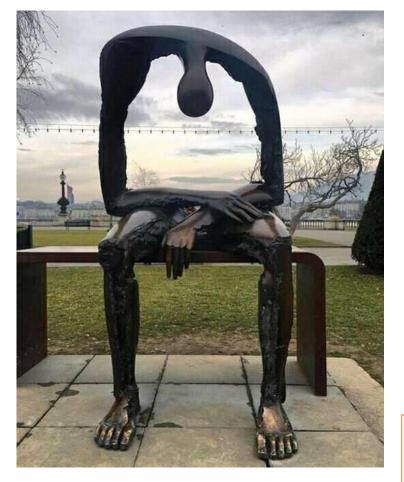
Professor Do Coyle University of Edinburgh



# 2020 CLIL

- Changing demographic
- Rapid expansion of CLIL on a global basis
- Increasing number of 'alternative' models
- CLIL in primary, secondary tertiary and community education
- Fuzziness and diversity
- A questionable shared evidence base

# An opportunity for curating ideas and embedding CLIL in real world problems



Pedagogies of Uncertainty
Shared Learning Spaces
Actionable Knowledge
Learning Partnerships for Curriculum-making
Co-Designing Learning Events
Celebrating Critical Literacies (Curating Text)

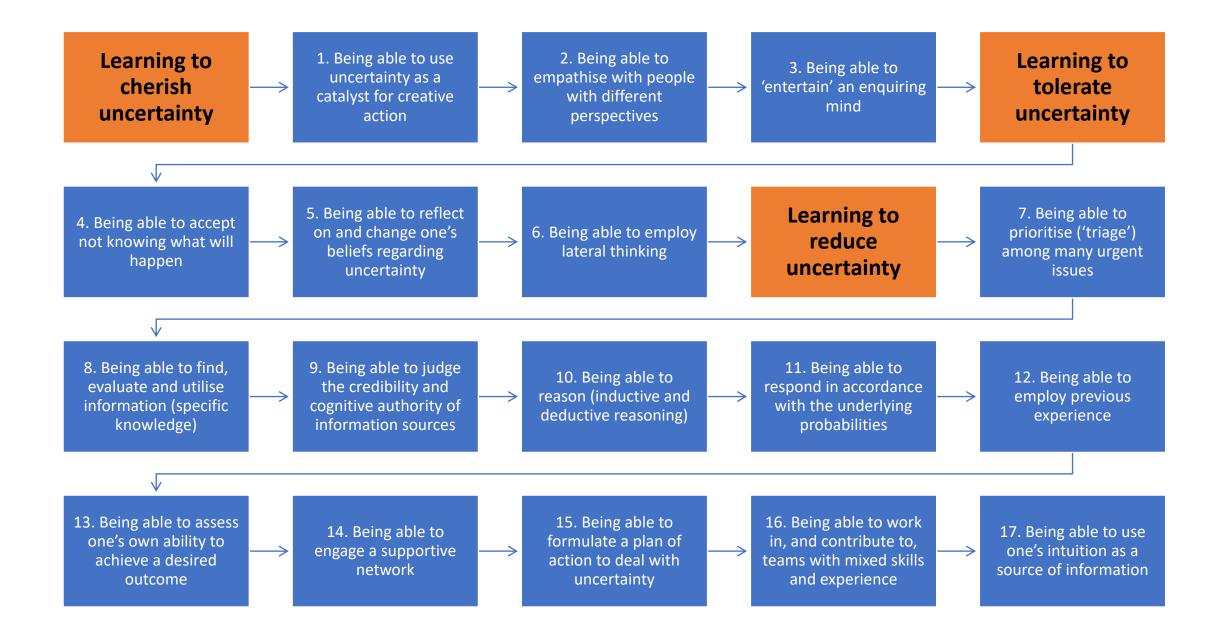
Erasmus: PbC (Playing beyond CLIL) <u>https://www.facebook.com/pbCLIL/</u> Erasmus: ADiBE (Addressing Diversity in Bilingual Education) <u>https://adibeproject.com/</u>

## Pedagogies of Uncertainty in our COVID world





- strategies and skills for dealing with uncertainty (Hall, 2010)
- reflective thinking skills (English, 2013);
- capabilities the ability to adapt to change, generate new knowledge, and continuously improve performance (Fraser and Greenhalgh, 2001);
- critical thinking skills and moral fortitude (Gordon, 2006);
- integrated thinking, problem solving, and personal and social skills (Higgins, 2001);
- an authentic identity, a capacity to choose from conflicting evidence and a preparedness to revise in light of new insights (Kreber, 2009);
- dispositions durable determination to work things out in one's own way, and qualities – the form those dispositions take (Barnett, 2007; 2012);
- uncertainty competences (Tauritz, 2016).



Safe learning environment

Teacher's and learner's openness and willingness to accept the concept of unertainty

Process-oriented /open-ended/student-centred teaching approach

Dynamic and emergent curriculum

Inter-disciplinary/holistic topics

Problem based education approach

Scaffolding change within the context of uncertainty

Teachers and students willing contextually to reverse roles Increased student esponsit lity for the learning/teaching process

Expose students to conflicting frames of reference

Teamwork in small groups

Stimulating students to clarify, elaborate, extrapolate and explain their ideas

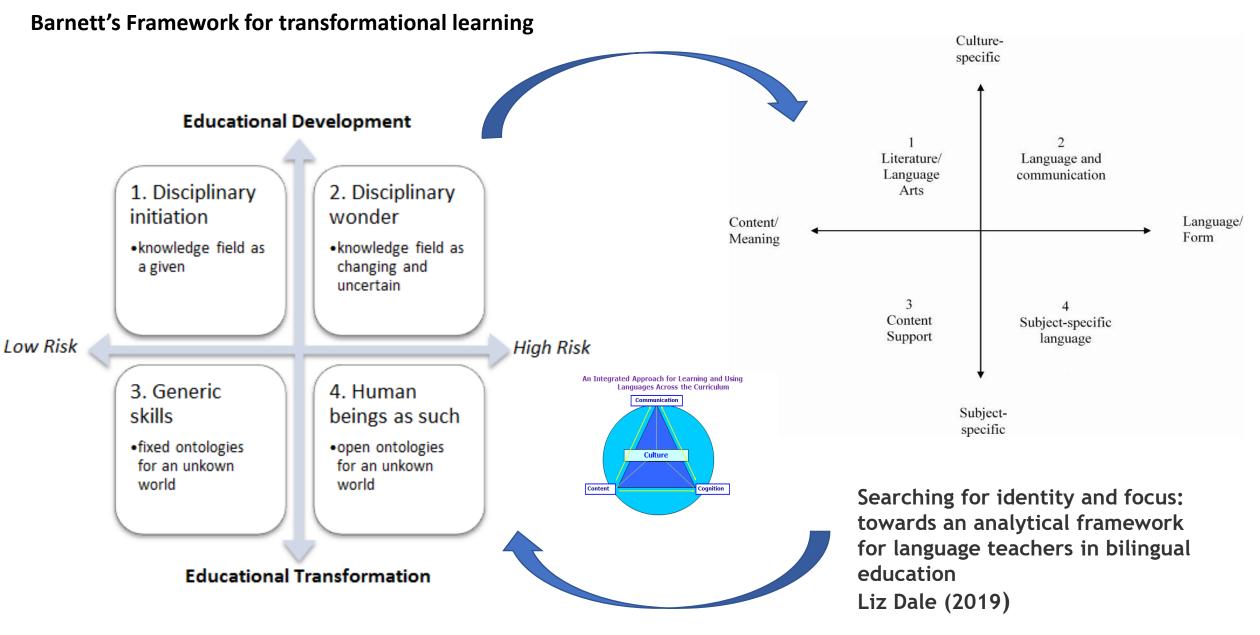
Active student participation

Recognise uncertainty explicitly Identify and capture the variation among students' personal conceptions of uncertainty

Teachers use conditional instruction

Model to students that uncertainty needs to be embraced Communicate how to with uncertainty

### Actionable Knowledge

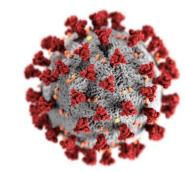


# Dealing with uncertainty through curriculum-making in CLIL





- **Curriculum-making** is what happens in classrooms between teachers and learners, it evolves, it's dynamic
- Aligning CLIL with all elements of curriculum learning not as a hermetically sealed bubble
- Creating virtual realities and dealing with uncertainty
- Embracing diversity through unitary design
- Talking to learners
- Building shared spaces



### Seascapes



### Landscapes





### Learnscapes



Whether we realize it or not, the designed world impacts us as people how we think, feel, and act. This relationship between humans and the environment is especially important in schools. It's the space where students and teachers spend a third of their lives, yet where they often have little control.

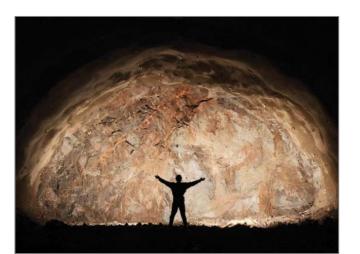
# Exploring Shared Learning Spaces







# Learners and Teachers as co-designers of Learning Events





WAYS LEARNING	PEARSON
January 2014	Nesta
Sir Michael Barber	
Foreword by	
Maria Langworthy	With the support of
Michael Fullan	
Authors	

- Creating safe shared learning spaces
- Ideas for Issues real world, wicked problems, uncertainty
- Design decisions re: Learning Events 'Show What You Know' e.g. PbC – see below (Trailer, Documentary, Quiz show, Flash-mob)
- Explorations for dynamic assessment
- Learning Conversations including rubric construction together
- Focus on Concepts, related Literacy/language demands and Inquirybased Learning (Enactment Learning Event)
- **Textual Curation** for criticality analysis with learners

https://www.facebook.com/hashtag/pbclatestnews



## 'Text' opens doors- dealing with critical literacies in any (CLIL) classroom – any age, any stage



OKI2 EDTE

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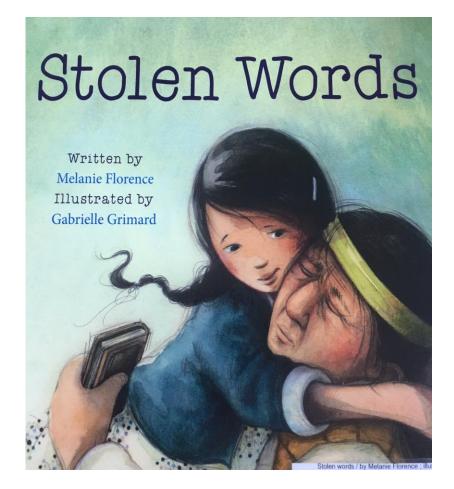
# Carpe Diem

- Co-design a (virtual) CLIL Learning Event with your learners
- Clarify the Concepts, Literacies/Language and Inquiry-based Learning (Enactment)
- Dynamic Assessment and Curation of Text (formative) using more than one language
- Event ( summative)

If you are interested in finding out more please contact <u>do.coyle@ed.ac.uk</u>

# Three examples of CLIL Learning Events

## Stolen Words – Upper Primary (a drama)



#### She came home from school today.

Skipping and dancing. Humming a song under her breath. Clutching a dream catcher she had made from odds and ends. Bits of string. Plastic beads. And brightly colored feathers. Her glossy braids danced against her shoulders. Swaying with her. Black as a raven's wing.

kî-pê-kîwêw anohc kiskinwahamâtowikamikohk ohci ê-kwâskohcisit êkwa ê-nîmihicosit. ê-kâmwâci-nikamosit miciminam pawâtam-ayapiy ê-kî-osihtât konita kîkwâsa ohci pîminâhkwânisa, iyinito mîkisak êkwa mîkwanisa ê-wâsêyahki nanâtohk ê-isinâkwahki

ê-wâsêyâyiki ocapihkânisa tâpiskôc ê-nîmihito-ihtât otihtimanihk. \*-wîci-waskawîmikot.

\*\*\*iwa tâpiskoc kahkâkiw mitahtahkwan.

Grandpa, she asked, clutching his hand, spinning under his arm before dropping it again. How do you say grandfather in Cree? He stopped breathing for a moment. A lifetime to a seven year old.



He looked down at her sadly. I don't remember, he answered. I lost my words a long time ago. A frown clouded her face. How do you lose words, Grandpa? she asked. They took them away, he answered. She thought for a moment. Where did they take them? she asked. Where they took all of us, he said. Away from home. Away from laughter and soft words. Away for our mothers who cried for us. She reached for his gnarled hand. Who took you away, Grandpa? She asked quietly?

Men and women dressed in black. Talking to us in words we did not know, he answered. They reached home and sat on the stairs together. Where did they take you, Grandpa? she asked. Away to a school that was cold and lonely. where angry white faces raised their voices and their hands when we used our words, he answered. They took our words and locked them away, punished us until we forgot them, until we sounded like them.

### Simple words big messages – lower secondary (pop-up exhibition)



Analyse the messages and the language used in Greta's speech transcribed on the next slide

Thunberg, G (2019)No one is too small to make a difference. Pages 14-17 Penguin Books (see extract on next slide)

#### Unpopular

UN Climate Change Conference Katowice, Poland, 15 December 2018

My name is Greta Thunberg, I am fifteen years old and I'm from Sweden. I speak on behalf of Climate Justice Now.

Many people say that Sweden is just a small country and it doesn't matter what we do. But I've learnt that no one is too small to make a difference. And if a few children can get headlines all over the world just by not going to school – then imagine what we all could do together if we really wanted to.

But to do that we have to speak clearly. No matter how uncomfortable that may be. You only speak of green, eternal economic growth because you are too scared of being unpopular. You only talk about moving forward with the same bad ideas that got us into this mess. Even when the only sensible thing to do is to pull the emergency brake.

You are not mature enough to tell it like it is. Even that burden you leave to your children. But I don't care about being popular, I care about climate justice and the living planet.

We are about to sacrifice our civilization for the opportunity of a very small number of people to continue to make enormous amounts of money. We are about to sacrifice the biosphere so that rich people in countries like mine can live in luxury. But it is the sufferings of the many which pay for the luxuries of the few.

The year 2078 I will celebrate my seventyfifth birthday.

If I have children, then maybe they will spend that day with me. Maybe they will ask about you.

Maybe they will ask why you didn't do anything, while there still was time to act. You say



that you love your children above everything else. And yet you are stealing their future.

Until you start focusing on what needs to be done rather than what is politically possible, there's no hope. We cannot solve a crisis without treating it as a crisis. We need to keep the fossil fuels in the ground and we need to focus on equity.

And if solutions within this system are so impossible to find then maybe we should change the system itself?

We have not come here to beg world leaders to care. You have ignored us in the past and you will ignore us again. You've run out of excuses and we're running out of time. We've come here to let you know that change is coming whether you like it or not. The real power belongs to the people.

Construct your own meaning from this speech. It takes reflective time and critical analysis

## Simple words big messages



Thunberg, G (2019)No one is too small to make a difference. Pages 14-17 Penguin Books (see extract on next slide) 1. Highlight three key messages from her speech which illustrate ways in which simple language is used to express abstract ideas

2.Take each message and respond with one or two sentences for each. Ensure your response has meaning. Discuss these in your Learning Sets and post on the Tutor Learn page

3. What does it feel like? What do you notice?

4a) What kind of language are you using?4b)What questions does this raise for you?

Co-created actions by learners and teachers working towards a Pop-up Exhibition

Secondary Learners A2 French

Co-design of a debate on the moral implications of Dark Tourism







Composez une grille	

### Questions pour guider l'enquête

- Qui?
- Quoi?
- Ou? (Remplissez la carte)
- Pourquoi?
- Conclusion....
- Notez la preuve

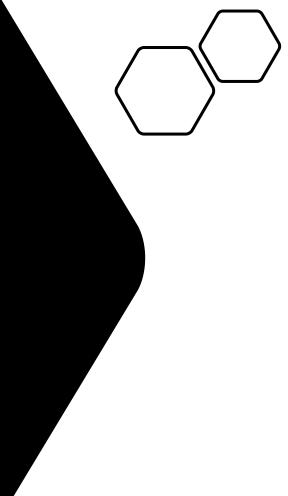


# Composez un texte descriptif et interprétatif

- L' info biographique: (soyez créatifs)
- Il est allé (en, à) (+ pays, ville, site)
- Il a pris (+ transport)......
- Il a visité .....
- Ce site était..... (+ adjectif)
- Les sites sont associés à ...... (des aventures, des catastrophes, la relaxation, la plage, la souffrance)
- Ce touriste aime le tourisme...... (+ adjectif)
- Les nouvelles questions à poser: (composez une liste)





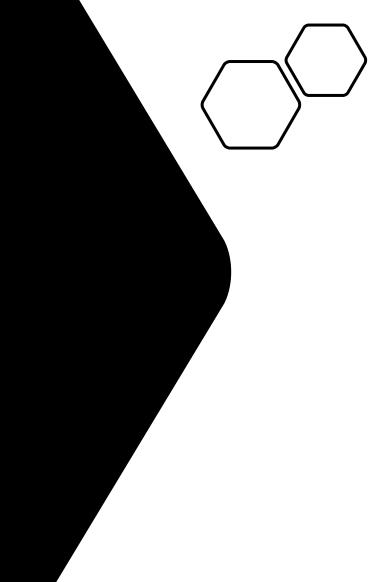


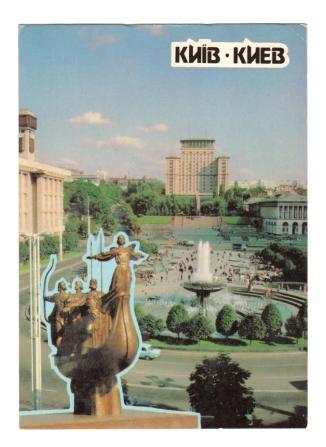






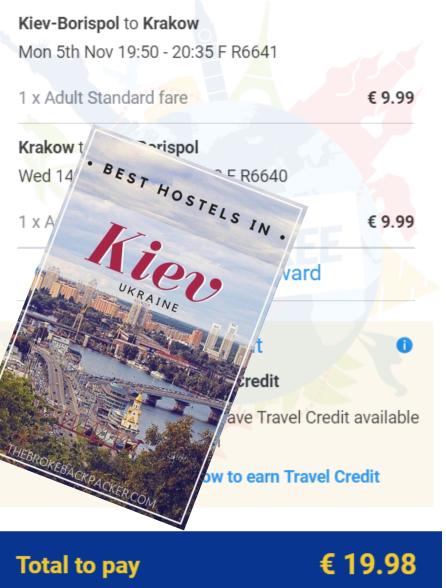






#### Price breakdown

#### Flights









### Que veut dire le **tourisme noir**? Discutez avec ton partenaire









 1. le tourisme noir veut dire visiter un lieu quand il fait noir ou la nuit 2. le tourisme noir veut dire visiter un lieu associé avec la mort ou la souffrance

Le tourisme noir ou le tourisme sombre (*dark tourism* pour les anglophones) décrit les visites à des sites particulièrement touchés par des <u>catastrophes</u> et de la <u>souffrance.</u> Cette forme de tourisme connaît <u>un</u> engouement (un 'craze', une manie, ) depuis des années 2010

Le tourisme noir (ou 'dark tourism') est un phénomène qui deviant de plus en **plus populaire**. Accidents, attentats, guerres, catastrophes naturelles... les sites où se sont produits de terribles évènements deviennent de véritables attractions touristiques.

> https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-MmJ78\_viHA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Romo8TLEsk https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lg8xNzQLd-U

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