

# 雙語教學 Let's Have A Go!

盧貞穎 jennylu3786@gmail.com



## 雙語教學的理念

- 提供學生多元學習的機會。
- 提供學生活化英語學習的機會。
- 確保領域概念學習成效,同時自然增加英 語沉浸的機會。
- 在雙語課堂學生可以自由使用英語或母語
- 教師儘量使用課室用語、生活用語、簡單的語句進行教學,並透過多元輔助(圖片、影片、實物、示範操作、肢體語言等,必要時也可以少量使用母語)協助學生了解學習內容。

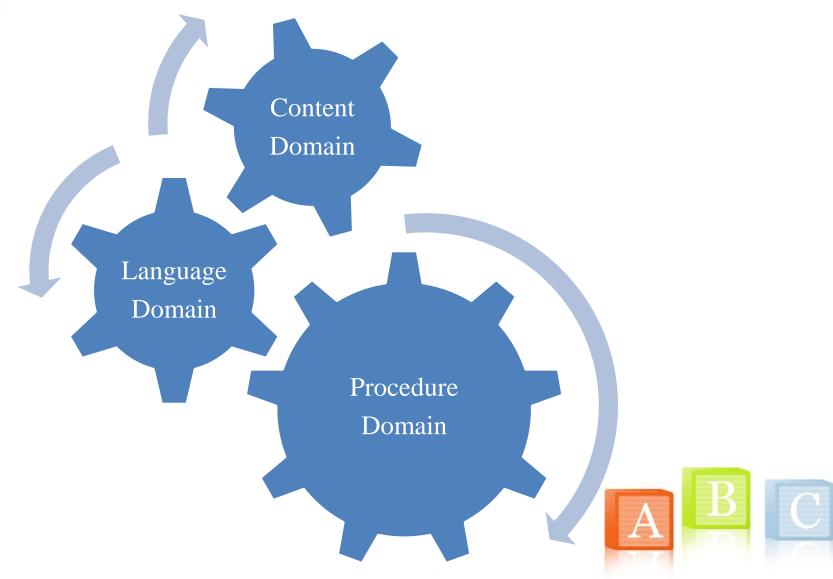


# 雙語教學活動設計理念

- 掌握領域學習內容與學習目標 (content domain)
- 運用適當語言(language domain)
- 設計有效的教學流程 (procedure domain)



# Cross-curricular Lesson Planning Concerns





# Cross-curricular Lesson Planning Concerns

#### Content Domain

- 1. Lessons should be based on the goals/concepts of the subject/content.
- 2. Materials and teacher talking time should be modified for students' level.





# Cross-curricular Lesson Planning Concerns

### Language Domain

- 1. Carefully choose the academic language / subject-related words and sentences.
- 2. Carefully choose the instructional language / language for communication.
- 3. Translanguaging can be a powerful tool for learning.





# Translanguaging

- the use of different languages together can be a powerful tool for learning.
- L1 can be used to motivate and support curriculum learning.
- Strategic use of L1 is more likely to meet the goals of EMI program.
- Stimulate cognitive and academic growth.
- Better communication and understanding of the curriculum learning



# **Translanguaging**

file:///D:/Lu/%E9%9B%99%E8%AA%9E%E5%AD%B8%E6%A0%A1/oup-expert-english-medium-instruction.pdf

When children are allowed to use their language as a cognitive tool, they learn better.

EITHNE GALLAGHER

Using their first language in school helps children to be motivated and engaged in learning.





# Cross-curricular Lesson Planning Concerns

#### Procedure Domain

- 1. Learners need to be exposed to comprehensible input.
- 2. Use activities that can engage students in active learning.
- 3. Use activities that can enhance critical thinking.
- 4. Use activities for students to show / demonstrate their ideas / thoughts.
- 5. Classes should be stress-free.
- 6. First language is allowed for students to fully express their ideas/thoughts.



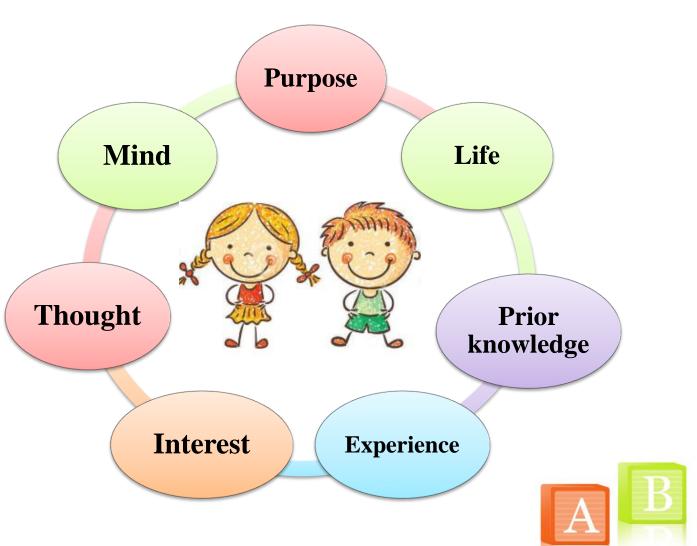
# 雙語教學活動設計原則

- 以學生為中心 (student centered)
- 安排學習脈絡 (contextualization)
- 基本教學模式 (teaching routine)





# **Student Centered**





## 情境化脈絡化的導入

- ▶明確的目標感 Have a strong purpose
- ➤ 連結生活 Connect to students' life
- ➤ 連結先備知識 Connect to students' prior knowledge
- ➤ 連結舊經驗 Connect to students' experience
- ➤ 連結舊經驗 Connect to students' interest
- ➤ 連結思考力 Connect to students' thought
- ➤ 連結心思 Connect to students' mind



## **Create A Teaching Routine**

- I. Warm up and Review
- 1. Warm up (and Review)
- 2. Bring up the idea of the content

#### **II. Presentation and Practice**

- 1. Group work/task/experiment/discussion
- 2. Group presentation of findings/outcome/conclusion

#### III. Integrated Activity

- 1. Whole class discussion/clarification
- 2. Worksheet / Assessment

#### IV. Wrap up





# Tasks designed for production

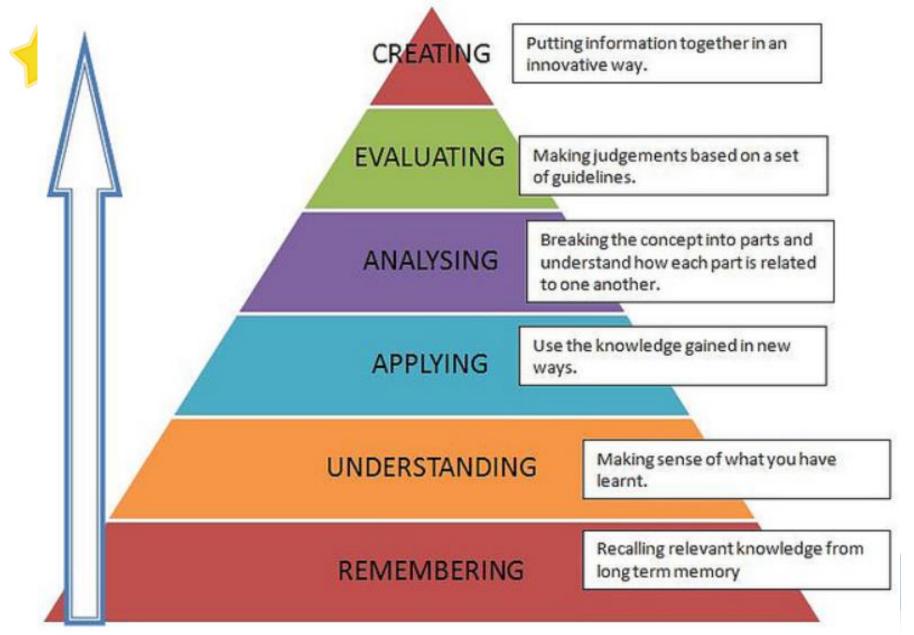
• need to be subject-orientated, so that both content and language are recycled.

• Since content is to be focused on, more an ELT lesson language support than usual in an ELT lesson may be required.

(academic words/sentences)



### **Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning**





## **Higher Order Thinking**

#### **CREATING**

**USE INFORMATION TO** 

CREATE SOMETHING NEW

Design, Build, Construct,

Plan, Produce, Devise, Invent

#### **EVALUATING**

**CRITICALLY EXAMINE INFO &** 

MAKE JUDGEMENTS

Judge, Test, Critique,

Defend, Criticize

#### **ANALYZING**

TAKE INFO APART &

**EXPLORE RELATIONSHIPS** 

Categorize, Examine,

Compare/Contrast, Organize

HOT

#### **APPLYING**

USE INFORMATION IN A NEW (BUT SIMILAR) SITUATION

Use, Diagram, Make a Chart, Draw, Apply, Solve, Calculate

#### UNDERSTANDING

**UNDERSTANDING & MAKING SENSE OUT OF INFORMATION** 

Interpret, Summarize, Explain, Infer, Paraphrase, Discuss

#### REMEMBERING

FIND OR REMEMBER INFORMATION List, Find, Name, Identify, Locate,

Describe, Memorize, Define









## What is EMI?

- English as a Medium of Instruction
- 100% content driven.
- No explicit English language teaching.
- Rationale: language teaching is most effective when it is contextualized and integrated with content that is meaningful and motivating for the students.
- Learn English by using English.





### What is CLIL?

• Content and Language Integrated Learning

• A term describing both learning another (content) subject through the medium of a foreign language and learning a foreign language by studying a content-based subject.





# 4Cs curriculum (Coyle 1999)

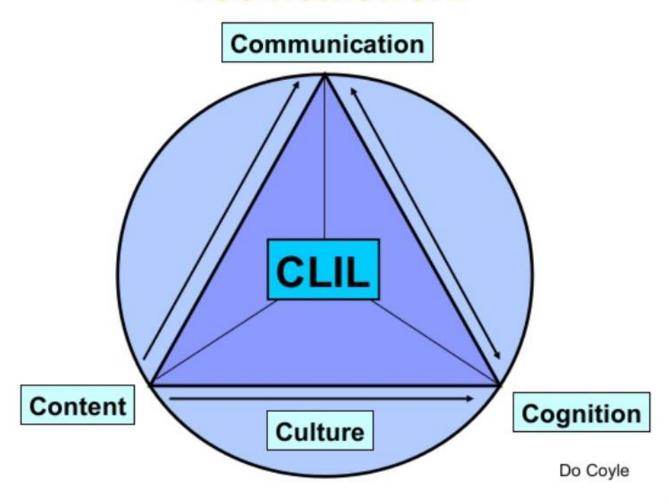
- Content Progression in knowledge, skills and understanding related to specific elements
- Communication Using language to learn while learning to use language
- Cognition Developing thinking skills which link concept formation (abstract and concrete), understanding and language
- **Culture** Exposure to alternative perspectives and shared understandings, which deepen awareness of otherness and self.



### 4Cs curriculum

(Coyle 1999)

#### 4Cs framework









## **Types of CLIL**

Soft CLIL Hard CLIL

Language Driven

**Content Driven** 



One teach, one observe and support

One teacher plans and delivers instruction to the whole group, while the other observes students to identify learning gaps and actively supports struggling students.



#### Parallel teaching

Students are divided into two groups and both teachers teach the same information simultaneously.



#### Station teaching

Each teacher owns a piece of content and teaches mini-lessons to groups of students who rotate from one station to the next. An additional station can allow students to practice what they learned on their own.



#### Alternative teaching

One teacher instructs most of the students while the other works closely with a smaller group at a back table or outside of the classroom.



#### Team teaching

Both teachers are equally responsible for planning and instructing the lesson, play an equally active role throughout, and can be viewed as equal.





# While teaching...

- Inquiry instead of introduction
- Explanation instead of Translation
- Student centered instead of Teacher centered





Comprehensible Inputs Scaffolding

#### 1. Repetition

When the teacher repeat the crucial words and phrases, the students are giving multiple chances to get the definition and usage right.





- Comprehensible Inputs
  - 2. Animated gesturing

use your whole body to convey nuanced meaning to your students.





- Comprehensible Inputs
  - 3. Use of visual aids and props

A picture is worth a thousand words.

If showing pictures isn't enough, get the actual thing! Video clips are useful, too.





- Scaffolding
  - 1. Pre-teaching vocabulary/sentences
  - 2. Discussion and presentation demo
  - 3. Direct translation









# 教育部沉浸式計畫網站

http://immersion.ntue.edu.tw/



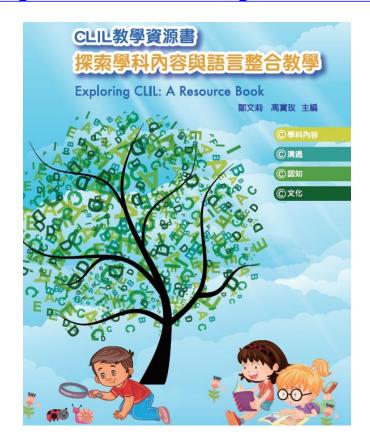






## CLIL教學資源書

- Exploring CLIL\_A Resource Book
- https://englishresource.tainan.gov.tw/index.php?inter=resources&kind=0&id=30











# 臺北市自編€■■雙語教材

https://sites.google.com/view/tp-clil

• 全國首創!臺北市自編CLIL 雙語教材是由教育局 • 韓道團與民盟團隊合作取復, 也具合國第一套

、輔導團與民間團隊合作研編,也是全國第一套

官方雙語教材!











# 雙語教案實作與分享