



## **TKT CLIL**

TITLE	AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE (Syllabus Area)	Possible testing Focus
	Aims of and rationale for CLIL	introduce learners to new ideas and concepts in Curriculum subjects     improve learners' performance in both curriculum subjects and the target language     encourage stronger links with the citizenship curriculum     increase learners'confidence in the target language     make the content subject the primary focus of classroom materials     enable learners to access curriculum subjects by modifying lesson plans to take into account pupils'ability in the target language     provide cognitively challenging materials from the beginning
		provide scaffolding to support learning of content and language
		The language demands of curriculum subjects so that learners can participate (listening, speaking, reading and writing). These include features such as:
		the use of: present, past and future forms
	Language Assess the Constanting	comparative/superlative forms
	Language Across the Curriculum	<ul> <li>"will" prediction</li> <li>modal verbs for expressing ability, obligation, permission, preference, possibility, probability</li> <li>conditionals, passive forms, imperatives, questions, reported speech, time expressions.</li> </ul>
		connectors
		agreeing or disagreeing
		asking questions
		clarifying what has been said
Knowledge of CLIL and Principles of CLIL	Communication skills across the Curriculum	comparing and contrasting
		demonstrating
		describing cause and effect
		explaining a point of view
		• expressing ideas
		• giving examples
		presenting solutions     remembering, ordering
		• defining
		• comparing-contrasting
		• dividing
	Cognitive skills across the curriculum	• classifying
		• predicting
		• reasoning
		• thinking/synthesis
		• locating
		organising and interpreting information
		• note taking
	Learning skills across the curriculum	• drafting
		• editing
		guessing from context
		processing and using knowledge
		stating facts and opinions





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Lesson Preparation	Planning a lesson or a series of lessons	learning outcomes (knowledge- to know; understanding -to understand; ability - To be able to; awareness - to be aware of).      Activating prior knowledge, statement of goals, activities, plenary, classrooom interaction, syllabus fit, personal teaching aims.
	Language demands of subject content and accompanying tasks	Genre texts: advertisements, argument, article, autobiography, biography, decription, discussion, essays, explanation, instruction, letters, narrative, notices, persuasion, poem, process, proposal, recount, report, review, song.
	Resources including multi-media and visual organisers	<ul> <li>multimedia; visual/graphic organisers such as timelines, flow charts, maps, graphs, tables, charts, diagrams</li> <li>Identifying ways to integrate ICT into the curriculum; Power point presentations, word processing, web searches</li> <li>The purposes for using resources and ICT: to encourage student talking time exchanging and sharing information; to present and revisit subject vocabulary; to encourage learner autonomy; to provide learning support; to handle data; to develop enquiry skills; to be creative.</li> </ul>
	Materials selection and adaptation	ways of using materials, ways of adapting native speaker materials and web pages: adding visuals, omitting unnecessary detail, simplifying, paraphrasing language, personalisation.
	Activity Types	classification; cloze; dictation; feature identification; freeze frames; gap-fill; information/data transfer; interviews: labelling; matching; multiple choice; ordering words, sentences, text; poster presentations; text completion; word completion; word puzzles and word searches.





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Lesson Delivery	Classroom language	use of questions to scaffold and promote thinking     Purpose- developing communicative skills, encouraging peer feedback, explaining, giving pratical demostrations     ways of encouraging students talking time: pair work, task-based learning, group presentation, role play
	Scaffolding content and language learning	breaking down tasks into small steps     creating interest     providing constructive feedback     use of language frames     word banks
	Methods to help learners develop learning startegies	<ul> <li>developing predicting skills</li> <li>drafting</li> <li>encouraging risk taking</li> <li>identifying key content vocabulary</li> <li>setting learning goals</li> <li>teaching study skills</li> <li>note taking</li> <li>planning</li> <li>organising</li> </ul>
	Consolidating learning and differentiation	Demonstrating again, directing learners to further practice, directing learners to help others, monitoring, reminding, repeating, reviewing.  Differentation: Ieast advanced learners: provide additional language frames, word banks, glossaries most advanced learners: check own work, help peers, do extention activities, design activities for others





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	Focus od assessment	• content
		• language
		• cognitive skills
		• learning skills
		• communication skills
Assessment	Types of assessment	• formative
		• summative
		• peer
		• self
		• portfolio
		• performance
		• "Can Do" statements
	Support strategies	change vocabulary
		simplify language structures
		• add visuals
		addictional examples
		• extra time