

# 全体の流れ

## CLIL:言語能力の本質の再考察

大意訳(補足を含む)

Tarja Nikula  
タルヤ ニクラ  
Centre for Applied Language Studies  
University of Jyväskylä  
ユバスキュラ大学  
Finland  
tarja.nikula@jyu.fi

- CLILの紹介
- CLILの研究領域の大きな流れ
- CLILとフィンランドのCLIL研究
- 研究A CLILと外国語としての英語の授業における談話分析
- 研究B CLILにおける言語能力の再考:教科的特有的言語の重要性
- 研究への提言

### 初めに 内容言語統合型学習CLIL(ヨーロッパ)

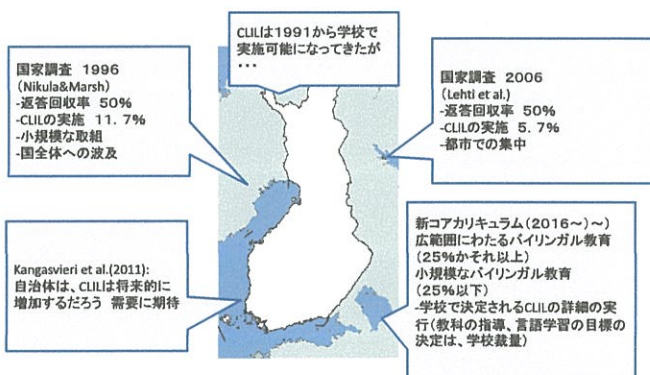
•ヨーロッパでは1990年代より広まって  
きた...  
•言語指導と共に進むものとして、しか  
し言語指導に代わるものではなく。

政治的な理由  
•バイリンガリズムに  
関連しての政治的  
ヨーロッパ複言語主義(母語+2つ  
の外国語)を促進するツールとして

研究基盤としての理由  
•外国語言語学習研究における  
社会的な展開として  
•バイリンガリズム研究の重要性の  
拡大

Dalton-Puffer 2011:183

動機



### CLIL研究がめざしてきたもの

言語学習の成果  
\*CLIL学習者はおおむねEFL指導を受けた学習者よりもすぐれた言語スキルを持つ  
CLIL教授法の役割は何か またL2により多くふれることは?

クラスルーム ディスコース(談話)  
\*Focus on meaning(意味中心の指導)はインターアクションや意味への交渉への  
場を提供する  
\*教師に教員中心型指導に依らないということを求める

内容学習の成果  
\*CLILで学んだ生徒は、Non-CLILにおけるレベルと同程度で、時にはより優れている。  
\*生徒の選択への役割は何か?

しかし、内容と言語の統合によって、われわれは何を意図するのか?

### ConCLIL - Language and content integration: towards a conceptual framework (2011-2014)



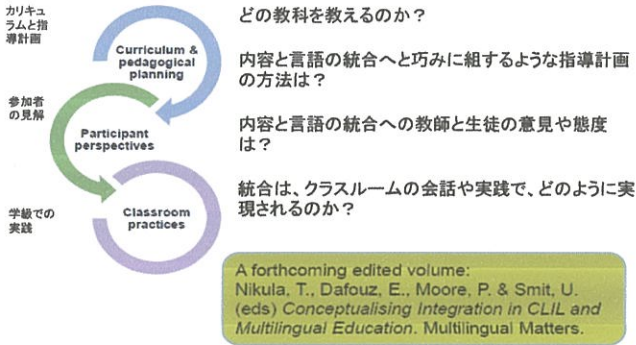
ACADEMY OF FINLAND

フィンランド  
アカデミー

CLILの概念基盤について  
研究ベースで理解するために  
Conclil.jyu.fi

Tarja Nikula & Kristiina Skinnari (University of Jyväskylä), Christiane Dalton-Puffer & Ute Smit  
(University of Vienna), Ana Linares (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid), Emma Dafouz (Universidad  
Complutense de Madrid), Francisco Lorenzo & Pat Moore (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla), Tom  
Morton (Birkbeck, University of London), Richard Barwell (University of Ottawa), Julia Hüttner  
(University of Southampton)  
PhD Students: Teppo Jakonen & Eveliina Bovellan (Jyväskylä) Angela Berger (Vienna)

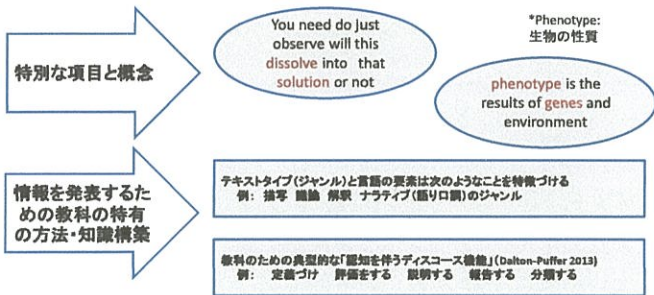
## 統合・三つのレベルにおいて研究が必要



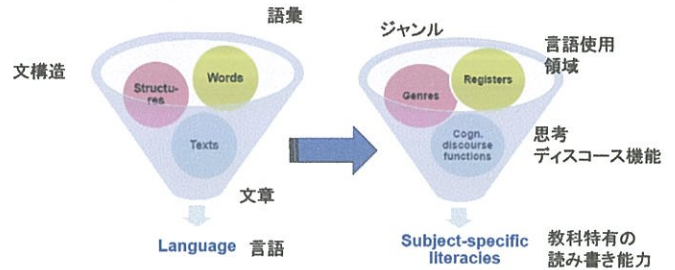
## 異なる教科における言語の役割と気づき



## どの要素が教科特有の言語を構成するのか？



Llinares, Morton & Whittaker (2012:14) CLIL教師は、学習者が教えられている教科内容の知識にアクセスし、L2での言い方を理解することを助けるために、そのジャンルと教科の典型的な語彙や記述の仕方を知り、見極めておく必要がある。



## 学習者を教科特有の言語へと導くには

An extract from 7th grade CLIL physics lesson

T I'd like you to remember the fact that a higher pitch is always a, greater frequency, and now, I hope you can tell me again, what is meant by the term frequency, Maria

Maria isn't it how fast the waves, one wave goes

T aa, [kind of]

Maria [like a ] flick, how one wave goes like

T usually the word fast is reserved for high velocity or high speed, but frequency, frequency, is not about speed it's

Liisa [how many things the]re's

Maria [how many times ] how many times something goes back and forth in a second

T yes

(see Nikula 2012, 2015)

物理の授業で(7年)

Frequency(頻度=周波数)っていう言葉は何を意味しますか？  
どれぐらい波が速いかでなく、一つの波動は..  
弾き飛ばすみたいに、一つの波はこんなふうに動く..  
速いという言葉はハイスピードだけど、frequencyはスピードのことではないね..  
何回.. 何回ぐらい、1秒以内に行ったり来たりする...

研究が教科特有の言語学習をする学習者について明らかにしたことは何か

Llinares & Whittaker 2010

Vollmer 2010

「歴史」(教科)における会話や書く言語スキルの適切さ、おぼつかなさに関する問題は、CLILでも母語でも見られた。

「地理」(教科)では、教科特有の言語概念を学術的なジャンルで作ることにおいて、CLILでも母語でも大きな課題であった。

Nikula 2015

教科特有の言語要素は化学、物理の授業で見られるが、学習者はそれに明確な注意を向けてはいない。

## 結論

Vollmer (2008:249)  
教科特有の言語に関して

学習者と共に、明確で大多数の一致した意見として発達してきたというよりは、教科教員や教員養成高等教育機関における曖昧な、あるいは、ひそかな知識でとどまっている。

Morton (2012:79)  
内容と言語の統合に関して

CLILにおいては、言語そのものを学習の対象としてみたり、内容と統合したりする方法はたくさんある。CLIL教師がこういった見解を意識しなければ、上手く機能しないであろう。

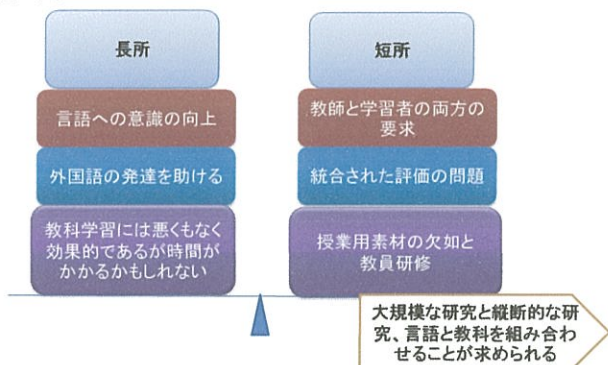
Nikula (2015)  
CLIL教師から必要とされる、教科特有のスキル概念とは何か

それ故に、CLIL教師にとって、最も大切な疑問は、「どのようなことが一番、自分の教科をわかりやすくするだろうか？」ということである。これについての答えはCLILにおける教科特有の言語に関するものである。意識的な注意を向けるようにする「鍵」となるだろう。このことは、CLIL教師が言語教育で任された仕事に対して、自らの使命や明確なセンスを持つに至らなければならない。

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## 補足スライド



## 未来のCLIL研究への手引き





# 学校および大学における CLILを基盤にした教育について

Josephine Moate, PhD  
ジョセフィーヌ・モアテ (博士)  
ユバスキュラ大学



## 概要

### Part 1

- 1. CLIL序論
- 2. CLILのプランニング
- 3. CLILの 教員養成

### Part 2

- 1. CLILの実践

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## 内容言語統合型学習とは...

- ◇ CLILとは他教科の学習をとおした外国語学習の発達を助ける革新的な言語学習手法である
- ◇ CLILは外国語学習と教科学習を結びつける例) フィンランド語を母語とする子どもたちが英語をとおして環境学習を行う、日本語を母語とする子どもたちが英語を介在して数学を学ぶ等
- ◇ CLILは以下の事項について熟考を必要とする:
  - 教育における言語の役割
  - 言語と内容との関係性

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## CLILの準備手順

- ◇ 指導者の気づき・意識
- ◇ 児童・生徒の理解
- ◇ カリキュラムプランニングツール: 4C (理論の概要を紹介, CLILレッスン後のパート2においてどのようにそのレッスン例で4Csを使ったかを振り返る)

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## 指導者のための準備

- ◇ 外国語を通して学習することがもたらすもの
  - 教師の自己意識 (教育者として)
    - 限られた教材でしっかり取り組もうとする意識
  - 教師はどのようにふるまうか (教育的としての行動)
    - 新しい行動スタイル、教材やタスクの準備、児童・生徒のサポートと観察
  - 教師はどのように関わるか (教育的な関わり)
    - 教師の感性に影響をあたえる 教職員間のより強い連携・協力体制が必要

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言語コミュニケーション  
表現・評価・伝える  
方法

- ◇ 内容一必須の言語
  - トピック・課題と関連するキーワード・キフレーズは？  
colours, red, orange, rainbow, shade
  - トピックと結びつく動詞は？  
mix, combine, split,
- ◇ 内容一補足的な言語
  - この課題に取り組むにあたり、他にどういったことばやフレーズが必要かどうか  
どういったものが有効か
- ◇ 児童・生徒はどこにことばを見つけるか
- ◇ 児童・生徒はことばの使い方をどのようにして学んでいくか

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言語コミュニケーション

科学の授業で子どもたちがあることばやコンセプトに初めて出会う時、教師の示す定義をすばやく理解し、つかむことができるかもしれない。しかし、それは学びの終わりということではなく、ほんのはじまりにすぎないのだ。Mortimer and Scott, 2003

Mortimer & Scott, 2003: 19

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協学

関係する・存在する・行う  
反応する・貢献する  
方法

- ◇ 教科ベースの教育と関連づけて
  - 科学者のように考えるには
- ◇ 学級そして学校コミュニティとしての文化・風土と関連づけて
  - 協力し合って学ぶには
  - 発見をいかに共有するか
- ◇ 地域および国の文化と結びつけて
  - 他者のものの見方をより深く理解するには

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4つのC

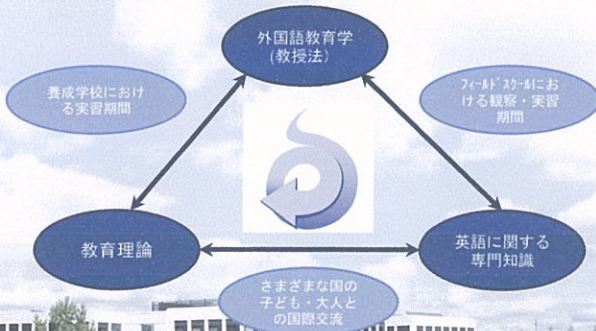


Opyle, Hood & Marsh, 2004

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ジュリエットプログラムのご紹介 JULIET: Jyväskylä  
University Language Innovation and Educational Theory

- ◇ 学級担任が英語指導を専門に研究する 初等学校教育で英語をととして英語を教えること



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JULIET コース

履修年次	コース	目的
1年次 - 秋期	創造的・文化的言語	言語能力(イン・トリ)強化
- 春期	アカデミック言語の強化 1	言語・OPS / CEFR 理解
2年次 - 秋期	多様な英語	言語ならびに文化的表現手段としての英語力強化
- 春期	言語教育と・教授法	教育における言語に対する感受性の育成
3年次 - 秋期	外国語教授法	外国語教授法の理解
- 春期	アカデミック言語の強化 2	言語理解
4年 / 5年次 - 秋期	CLIL コース	外国語教授法ならびに統合型学習
- 春期	国際教育 または 文化・文学・言語学	さまざまな文脈・題材を用いての演習

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*PART 2: CLIL workshop*

1. CLIL による数学
2. CLIL による生物学
3. CLIL による環境科学
4. ショートストーリー



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[www.jyu.fi/edu/laitokset/okl/en](http://www.jyu.fi/edu/laitokset/okl/en)









CLILでは言語は難易度で段階化するのではなく、内容に合わせて柔軟に提示  
language is not graduated in CLIL but functional to the content

Think in chunks, not individual words 個々の単語ではなく、表現のかたまり(chunks)で考えよう。



子どもは言葉を知らず知らずのうちに意味に注意を向けて習得します。そのメッセージの形式ではなく、ボトムアップアプローチなのです。  
"children acquire a language unconsciously focusing on the meaning and not on the form of the message - bottom up approach"

(comprehensible and multimodal input - Krashen)

(example) *I think it will...*



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Predictions: Will it Sink or Float?

Items of Object	Float	Sink
Penny	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pencil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cotton Ball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wooden Stick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crayon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rubber Band	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 内容と認知 Content and cognition

伝統的な外国語ティーチングでは、我々は児童に分類させたり、分けさせたり、見せたり、名詞(もの名前)をつけさせたり、説明させたりする (In traditional FLT we often ask children to label, show, name or describe.)

- o 例1: 聞いて、指さしよう Listen and point
- o 例2: 聞いて、それをしよう Listen and do
- o 例3: 聞いて、マッチさせよう(あわせよう) Listen and match
- o 例4: 聞いて、色を塗ろう Listen and colour
- o 例5: 聞いて、言ってみよう Listen and say
- o ...

## CLIL

認知し、思考し、創造的なタスクにフォーカスをあてます。 focuses on cognitive, thinking and creative tasks



- "What do you think ....."?
- "What do you know about...?"
- "What can you see in the picture?"

## CLILの活動はLOT 低次の思考力 (具体的なもの) から始めましょう

CLIL activities should move from Lower Order Thinking Skills (concrete)...

### LOTS

Lower Order Thinking Skills

- Remembering information
- Ordering information
- Giving definitions
- Checking understanding
- Reviewing learning

- o 覚える Remembering
- o 理解する Understanding
- o 応用する Applying

What, which, where, when, who, how many?

## そして、高次の思考力 (より抽象的なもの) に移っていきましょう。 ... to Higher Order Thinking Skills (more abstract)

### HOTS

Higher Order Thinking Skills

- Using reasoning skills
- Enquiring and discussing
- Creative thinking
- Self and peer assessment
- Hypothesizing

なぜ、どうしてそうならないの？  
どうやったらもっと良くできる？

Why, why not

How can we make/do better?

もしも、OOだったら、何が起る？  
What would it happen if...?  
▽△を考えられる？ Can you think of...?

"Make a shape picture and design a colour code."

"Put the events on the time line in order of importance (not time)"

"How much sugar do you think is in these food items?"



## Asking Thinking Questions

**Remembering**  
What is...? Where is...? How many...? How would you explain... describe... show...? What happened after...? Can you identify/select/picture...? Who spoke to...? Who or what were...? How did... happen? Can you outline...?

**Understanding**  
How would you compare/contrast? How would you summarise? Who do you think...? What example could you give of...? How would you say... in your own words? How would you explain...? What might have happened next...?

**Applying**  
How/why is... an example of...? What would happen if...? What can you use to show or explain...? How is... an example of...? Can you support by features such as...? Which feature would you change if...? How would you solve...?

**Analysing**  
What is similar/different from...? Is the information based on fact or opinion? What is the underlying theme/motivation? Who do you think...? What conclusion can you draw? Can you explain what would have happened when...?

**Evaluating**  
What would happen if...? What is your opinion of...? What shows you that... happened? How could... be improved? Using what you know how would you explain...? What evidence would support your view? Do you agree with the outcome...?

**Creating**  
What might be a solution to...? Can you make a proposal that would...? What theory can you come up with for...? What might happen if...? How many ways can you...? How could you create/develop...?

### 考える質問をすること

私は情報を使って○○ができます。

新しいアイデアを組み合わせること

表現したり、自分の意見をサポートすること

より理解を深めるために、分けること

情報を別なことに使える

考えを説明すること

事実を覚えること

### HOTS activity 高次の思考力を要する活動

### LOTS activity 低次の思考力のできる活動

**A Sandwich**

- egg
- cheese
- lettuce
- mayonaisse
- tomatoes
- garbanis
- ham

**bread**

**How long do animals live? Make your hypotheses.**

	Think it lives	It lives
1 an elephant		
2 a camel		
3 a kangaroo		
4 a giraffe		
5 a lion		
6 a monkey		
7 a red fox		
8 a horse		
9 a rabbit		
10 a pig		
11 a cat		
12 a dog		
13 a mouse		

How long do animals live? Make your hypotheses.

There are not many animals that live as long as people. There are some data about the life span of some animals.

The average life span of an Asian elephant is 40 years. A camel lives for 12 years. A kangaroo lives for 7 seven years and a giraffe lives for 10 years. Lion's average life span is 25 years. A rhesus monkey lives for 15 years, too. A red fox that can be often seen in our forests lives for 7 years.

What about domestic animals? A horse lives for 20 years, a rabbit for 5 years. A pig lives for 10 years. Our pets - a cat and a dog - live for 12 years but a mouse lives only for 3 years.

Use the data to make a bar graph

Animal

### 低次から高次への移行 Moving from LOTS to HOTS

LOTSの認知的過程 Cognitive processes from LOTS..	化学 動物 Science: Animals	HOTSの認知的過程 Cognitive processes to HOTS	化学 動物Science: Animals
<b>暗記 (覚えること) remembering</b>	違う大陸に住む動物たちを何匹覚えていいる? How many animals do you remember that live in different continents?	<b>分析 analysing</b>	2種類の動物を選び、どのように違うか? それはなぜか? Choose two animals. How are they different? Why?
<b>理解 understanding</b>	2つの大陸からの2種類の動物を比べよう。Compare two animals from two continents	<b>評価 evaluating</b>	友達との動物の説明を読んでそれが何かわかるか?どの単語がヒントになったか? Read your partner's description of an animal. Can you guess it? Which words helped you?
<b>応用 applying</b>	北に住む動物と南に住む動物の事実を言ってみよう。Say one fact about an animal that lives in the South of the world and one that lives in the North	<b>想像的思考 creative thinking</b>	ペアかグループで動物の漫画を作ろうPrepare comic strips in pairs or in group for an animal cartoon Watch the video: <a href="http://vimeo.com/63466491">http://vimeo.com/63466491</a>

### 自然なコミュニケーション場面をつくりましょう Focus on developing authentic communicative situations

重要なことは It is important to...

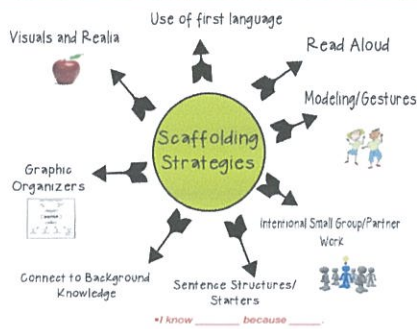
- 児童の発話時間を長くし、教師の発話時間を短くすること increase student talking time (SIT) and to reduce teacher talking time (TTT)
- インプットを理解しやすいものにする making input comprehensible: 現実的で、関連があり、好奇心を刺激する (Krashen) realistic, relevant, challenging (Krashen), 学習者が理解できる言語レベルよりちょっと高め (Vygotsky) slightly higher level of language than learners are able to understand (Vygotsky)
- 児童が問題解決に取り組める場面を作り出す create situations in which students are involved in problem solving situations, 児童がアイデアを共有し have to share ideas, 調査して報告しあったり, report researches, プレゼンの準備をしたり prepare presentations, ロール取り組んだり take part in role plays, 感想を言い合ったり give feedback

## Part 2.

### 効果的な使い方 Effective strategies



2a. 学習の足場を組む  
SCAFFOLDING LEARNING



European Animals  
Language Frame



A butterfly A trout A buzzard A wild boar A duck A lady bird A fox A bear A capercallie A squirrel A swan A seal	lives in	the pond. the woods. the sea. the sky.
---	----------	---

LANGUAGE FRAME 言語の枠組み/  
置換表 (substitution table)

JUPITER	IS	bigger than
MARS	ARE	smaller than
VENUS		
NEPTUNE	IS	colder than
THE EARTH	ARE	hotter than
THE SUN		
SATURN		nearer to the Sun than
MERCURIUS		further from the Sun than
URANUS		

植物のどの部分を食べているの?  
Which part of a plant are you eating?

When I eat	an apple a carrot some peas some grapes some peanuts a lettuce a plum a potato a cabbage	I'm eating	the leaves the fruit. the root. the seeds.
------------	--	------------	---

視覚的助けとなる教材 Visual organizers: なぜ必要? Why?

- 情報を選ぶ, 移動する, グループ化するため to select, transfer and categorize information
- 高いレベルでの情報を理解, 応用, 統合, 評価を処理するため to process information at high levels of comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation
- 説明する, 要約する, 分けるため to describe / summarize / classify
- 過程を説明するため to explain a process
- 同じ点・相違点を見つけるため to find similarities and differences
- 物事の順番や連続を見せる為 to show sequences or order of events
- 因果関係を分析するため to analyze cause-effect relationships

視覚的補助教材の例

**Effective Listening**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looks like                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heads nodding</li> <li>• Eye contact</li> <li>• Showing with my face that I'm interested in what the speaker is telling me</li> <li>• Concentrating</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sounds like                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only one voice speaking</li> <li>• Words like yes, mmm, and that's interesting to support the speaker</li> <li>• Polite language</li> <li>• Quiet voices</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
---	---



## 2b. よく練られた授業計画

どのような内容を児童に学習してほしいのか?



その内容を探求するためにはどのような思考が要求されているか?



この内容を視覚的教材としてどのように児童に提示できるのか?



この内容をどのようにして、ふさわしい文脈にあわせられるのか?



どの言語が、鍵となるイメージに含まれる内容の意味を表現するために必要か?



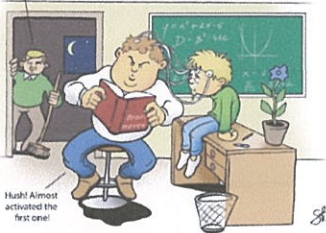
児童に活動を実行させるために、何の情報源が必要とされているのか?

## タスクサイクルに基づいた計画のモデルA PLANNING model based on the Task Cycle

- a. Tuning in まず初めに - Pre-task 課題の前に
- b. Finding out 気付き・調べる - Task 課題
- c. Sorting out 理解し展開しよう - Task 課題
- d. Reflection 振り返ろう - Post-task 課題の後に

a. まず はじめに Tuning in / pre-task  
既習 (すでに知っていること) を活用した activating prior  
knowledge 複合的インプット  
using multi-modal input

How many kids are there in your class anyway, John...?



Connecting new and old

児童から始めよう Start from the students!  
学習者が知っていることの上に積み上げよう  
Build on what learners know!

- もし私達が食べなかったら、どうなる?  
What would happen if we didn't need to eat?
- この部屋にある、異なった材料で作られているものを5個見つけよう。  
Find 5 things in the room made of different materials

.....

## 活発にするための戦略 Strategies to «activate»

- 予測 Predictions (タイトルを与える give a title, 5つ予測する predict 5 ideas)



イメージを与え、内容を想像しよう Give an image, guess the content





- いくつか単語を与え、トピックを想像する  
Give some words and guess the topic

北極  
North Pole

危険な  
dangerous

白い  
white

厚い  
thick

毛皮  
fur

大きい  
big

## 分ける Grouping



児童たち自身に話し合わせるために、グループに分け、自分たち自身で、絵、単語、ものを分けさせる。Leave the students discuss in groups in order to find their own criteria to classify objects, pictures or words.

あなたの分け基準を与えてはだめです。まず考えさせましょう、児童たちに!! Don't give your criteria at the beginning...let them THINK!!!!



単元の最初に先生は“K-W-L”チャートを一人一人に配ります。The teacher distributes the “K-W-L” chart to students individually at the start of each topic. 児童はK:すでに知っていること,W:知りたいことを最初に自分の母語で記入します。Students complete the first two categories in L1 by writing what they know about the content, what they would like to know. L:学んだことは学習過程の最後に記入します。The “learned” category is completed at the end of the learning process.

K	W	L
What I know	What I want to know	What I learnt

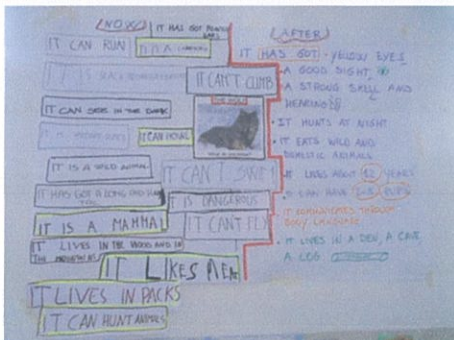
## 何を知っているのか? What do you know? (ブレインストーミング brainstorming)

昼間の空に何が見える? What can you see in the sky during the day?

夜の空に何が見える? What can you see in the sky at night?

### 例 1 Example 1: 狼 The Wolf

知っていること What we know – 学んだこと What we have learnt



## BRAINSTORMING





## 落書き:自由に書かせる または自由に配置させる Graffiti or Placemat

「木」という単語から何を連想する？

What does the word «TREE» make you think of? »



(この内容についての説明はby S.Rampone and L.Calabrese in section 3.b – Module 3にあります。You find explanation of these strategies in the article by S.Rampone and L.Calabrese in section 3.b – Module 3)

## 仮説を立てる Making hypothesis

How would you complete these sentences?

Hedgehogs are
They have got
They have got
They can
They can roll
They eat
They sleep
A mother has got
Cars can

Hedgehogs are	small animals.
They have got	four short legs.
They have got	spines on their body.
They can	run fast.
They can roll	into a ball.
They eat	snails, worms, snakes, eggs and fruit.
They sleep	in winter.
A mother has got	3-6 babies.
Cars can	kill hedgehogs.



砂糖はどのくらい入っている？

**MAKING HYPOTHESES**

People in Britain eat an average of 100 lbs of sugar every year (about 20-22 teaspoons every day).

**HOW MANY TEASPOONS OF SUGAR ARE THERE IN EACH FOOD?**

	I THINK	THE ANSWER
Chocolate biscuit		
Ketchup (4 heaping)		
Fruit yogurt		
Glass of cola (300 ml)		
Chocolate bar (50g)		

Language time

Look

There is a lot of sugar in foods we eat. There are about two teaspoons of sugar in a chocolate biscuit. For example, and you know you have sugar inside ketchup on your chips, remember that there are about five teaspoons of sugar in it.

Drinks can have a lot of sugar too. For example, a glass of cola may have seven teaspoons of sugar. Of course, sweets also have a lot of sugar but do you know that a chocolate bar can have about six teaspoons of sugar?

Even a snack like a fruit yogurt can also have as many as five teaspoons of sugar in it.

So how many can you have each day if you eat twenty-two teaspoons of sugar in one day?

## どれが正しい？ どれが間違い？

Sort these statements in True - false - I don't know

1. Saturn is the second largest planet	2. Mars is called the Red planet	3. Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun	4. Mercury is a cold planet
5. Jupiter is the smallest planet	6. The Sun is a star	7. There is air on the Moon	8. The moon goes around the Earth
9. Saturn has got 30 moons	10. The outer planets are large ball of rock, liquid and gas.	11. The Earth is the second planet from the Sun	12. The earth is 4.6 billion years old
13. The Earth is a star.	14. The inner planets are small and rocky	15. Venus has got yellow clouds	16. Jupiter has hot a big blue spot

## b. 気付き、調べる FINDING OUT

相応しい教材を通して内容を見出す。  
discovering the content through the right materials!

先生は本物の教材を見つけ、適応し、さらに自身で作る。  
The teacher finds, adapts authentic resources and creates his own!

コミュニケーションを用いる問題解決型アクティビティを計画する。  
Plan problem-based activities that involve communication

リーディングとスピーキングのために足場を組む必要がある。  
Need to scaffold reading and speaking

上手な読み手とは Successful readers:

- フレーズで読む read in phrases
- 内容から想像する guess from context
- 重要な語彙がそうでないかを分ける differentiate between essential and non-essential lexis
- 未知語の品詞がわかる know the grammatical category of an unknown word
- チャンク(意味のまとまり)で読む read in chunks

## リーディングスキルのサポート Supporting reading skills

上達した読み手は単語一つずつの意味を追って理解するよりも、総合的な理解を積み重ねることで意味を得ている。Proficient readers access the meaning of text by building up a global understanding of what they are reading as they go along – rather than by decoding the meaning of each individual word in turn. 学習者に読みの技術習得の練習を経験させるには、In order to give our students practice in reading skills development, we should work a lot on:

意味のかたまりで読む reading in chunks

すでにある知識に積み上げる building on background knowledge

読む前の活動 pre-reading activities.

を活動に取り入れるべきです。



## スキミングとスキヤニング

We can start by teaching  
skimming- scanning

スキミングとは: 本文を素早く目で見てメインアイデアと要旨を理解する方法。

**SKIMMING** is a method of rapidly moving the eyes over text with the purpose of getting only the main ideas and a general overview of the content.

スキヤニングとは本文を眺めて、必要な情報をピンポイントで抑える方法です。全記事を読まずに固有名詞やデータを得るために便利です。

**SCANNING** rapidly covers a great deal of material in order to locate a specific fact or piece of information. Scanning is very useful for finding a specific name, date, statistic, or fact without reading the entire article.

## 例) キーワードのある本文 EXAMPLE OF A TEXT WITH KEY WORDS

Mars is often known as the 'Red Planet' because of its red rocky surface.

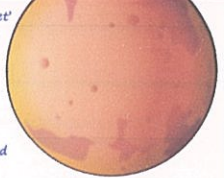
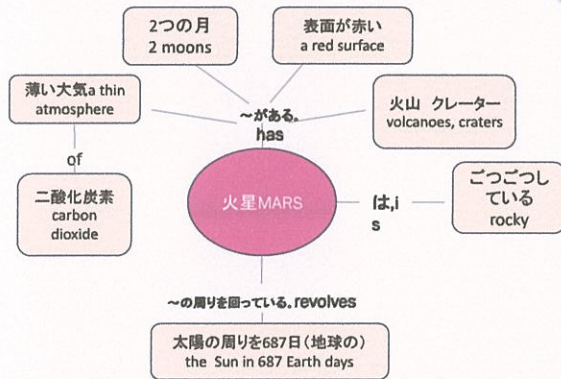
Mars' surface is rocky and is covered with volcanoes, craters, canyons, mountains and red dust.

It has 2 small moons called Phobos and Deimos.

It takes 687 Earth days to revolve around the Sun.

Mars has a very thin atmosphere of mainly carbon dioxide.

Severe dust storms can cover the whole planet for months at a time.

## 本文を読む前に Before reading a text

内容について仮定を立てさせよう。  
ask the students to make hypothesis about the content (animal activity)

### ANTICIPATORY READING GUIDE

YOU True or False?	TEXT True or False?	TOPIC: CHOCOLATE 10
		The cocoa scientific name is Theobroma = in greek 'food for the Gods'
		A cacao tree is 20 metres high
		Cocoa flowers grow on the trunk when the plant is 5 years old
		The name of the seeds of the cacao tree is 'cocoa beans'
		Cocoa trees grow in cold and wet climates
		The top producers of cocoa are in North America
		Chocolate is made with cocoa powder + cocoa butter + sugar + water
		Cocoa and chocolate are full of minerals
		The healthiest chocolate contains 70% cocoa solids

## 適合されたアレンジされた本文 (予測確認用)

### An adapted text (checking predictions)

**Scientific name of the cocoa tree:** Theobroma = in greek 'food for the gods'

**Height:** 9-13 metres

**Leaves:** 22-24 cm long

**Flowers:** small with 5 petals; white-redish; they grow on the trunk when the plant is 5 years old.

**Fruit:** yellow-redish pods. Size: 15/20 cm long. Weight: 200g-1 kg

**Seeds:** 30-40 cocoa beans in each pod; round, flat and white; they are hidden in a white sticky pulp

**Climate:** the Cocoa tree needs:

- shade
- warm and wet climate (25% humidity)
- rain
- temperatures between 20/30 °C

**Origins:** 1500 BC. Olmecs Indians in Central America

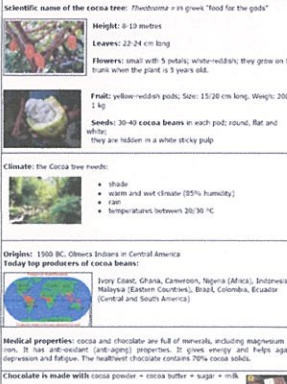
**Today top producers of cocoa beans:**

Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon, Nigeria (Africa); Indonesia, Malaysia (Eastern Countries); Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador (Central and South America)

**Medical properties:** cocoa and chocolate are full of minerals, including magnesium and iron. It has anti-oxidant (anti-aging) properties. It gives energy and helps against depression and fatigue. The healthiest chocolate contains 70% cocoa solids.

**Chocolate is made with cocoa powder + cocoa butter + sugar + milk**

**Uses:** drinks, cakes, sweets and chocolates



## キーワードのあるリスニング Listening with key words

- 本文を選ぶ。その本文からキーワードをいくつか選び、小さい単語カードに書く。1セットを各グループに渡す。
- グループ内の児童たちがお互いに助け合うことでそれらの単語の意味を理解させる。
- 本文の一部を各班に渡し、先生が本文を読むから注意して聞くように言う。
- 児童は本文をきいている間に単語カードをきいた順番に並べるよう指示する。
- 教師がもう一度本文を読む。
- 児童に各班にスパイを送らせ、自分の班と他の班の単語順を比べさせる。その後クラス全体で答えを確認する。
- 班ごとに順番にキーワードを整理して使いながら、短い文を作ることで本文全体の内容を伝える。
- 各班でポスターにキーワードを貼り付けながら短い文を作る。その際、ミッシングワードや表現を書き込んでいく。



例 単語カード とキーワードのあるリスニング  
Example of cards and text for Listening with key words

chameleons	lizards	Africa	Madagascar
can't move	very fast	intelligent	hunt
insects	eyes	different directions	tails
long tongues	change colour	stone	grey

1 Chameleons are lizards that live in Africa and the Island of Madagascar. They can move very fast but they are not very intelligent, so they hunt insects the slow and dangerous way, one by one. How do they do it?

2 Fast chameleons can move their eyes at different directions. They can look in front of them and behind them at the same time! They have special tails so that they can hold onto things and they have very long tongues which can catch the insects.

3 The hole of all the rivers leads to a place called the ocean. Chameleons can change their colour. If they are sitting on a tree, they can turn brown and green. If they are sitting on a rock, they can turn grey. Also, when it rains, they can change their skin to an odd color for the insects to be blind.

インフォメーションギャップ Info gap

Info gap A:

- Squirrels are \_\_\_\_\_ and vertebrates.
- Squirrels are \_\_\_\_\_, have big eyes and bushy tails.
- They are omnivores and eat nuts, \_\_\_\_\_, seeds, insects, small birds, \_\_\_\_\_ and small rodents.
- They live in holes in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Squirrels do not hibernate in \_\_\_\_\_, but they don't like cold weather, so they stay in their \_\_\_\_\_.
- Squirrels predators are owls, \_\_\_\_\_, raccoons and snakes.

Info gap B:

- Squirrels are rodents and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Squirrels are small, have big eyes and bushy \_\_\_\_\_.
- They are \_\_\_\_\_ and eat nuts, fruits, seeds, \_\_\_\_\_, small birds, eggs and small rodents.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ in holes in trees.
- Squirrels do not hibernate in winter, but they don't \_\_\_\_\_ cold weather, so they stay in their den.
- Squirrels predators are owls, foxes, raccoons and \_\_\_\_\_.

内容を視覚化する  
MAKING CONTENT  
**VISIBLE** IN ORDER  
言語と内容の両方をサポートするために TO SUPPORT LANGUAGE AND CONTENT

HANDOUT 2

A SNAIL IDENTITY CARD

Illustrate the identity card

Snails are mollusks - invertebrates	
Snails have a hard shell.	
Snails cannot hear.	
Snails have a good sense of smell.	
Snails are nocturnal.	
Snails eat plants.	
Snails hibernate in the winter.	
There are more (a) snails on Earth than (b) insects	

Brown Bears

Brown bears are large mammals that live in cool mountain forests and valleys of North America, Europe and Asia. They sleep in caves in winter.



Brown bears can be 2.2 meters long and weigh up to 680 kilos. Females are 1/2 to 2/3 smaller than the males.

Brown bears have a thick brown, black, or red fur. They have long claws and sharp teeth.

Brown bears are omnivores. They eat roots, berries, fish, insects, honey and small mammals.

HABITAT	
SIZE	
BODY	
DIET	

絵と意味を合わせる  
Matching pictures with definitions

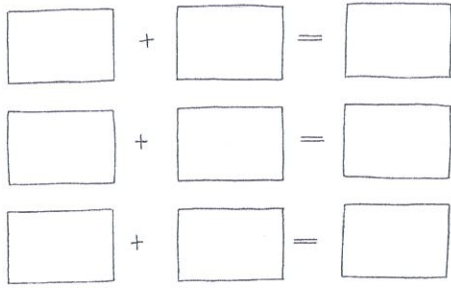
	<b>RIVER</b>	It's a mass of perpetual snow (ice) on high mountains
	<b>SOURCE</b>	It's a large natural stream of water flowing to the sea, a lake, or another river
	<b>GLACIER</b>	It's a very small river
	<b>STREAM</b>	It's the place where a river starts to flow
	<b>MOUTH</b>	It's a cascade of water falling down from a precipice

C. 知識を整理し、応用する  
SORTING OUT  
Organising and applying knowledge

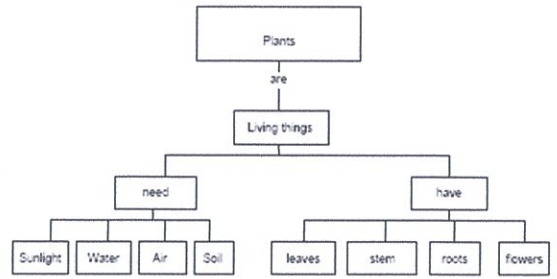




## Colours

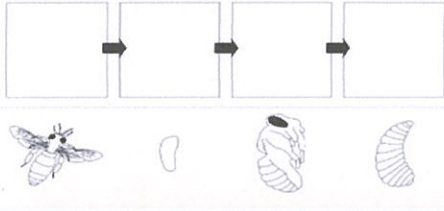


## 視覚的整理術

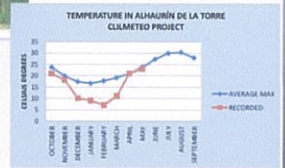
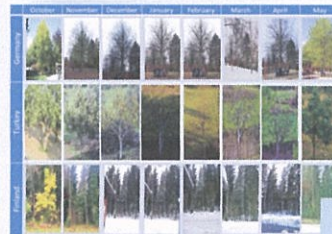


## The life cycle of a honey bee

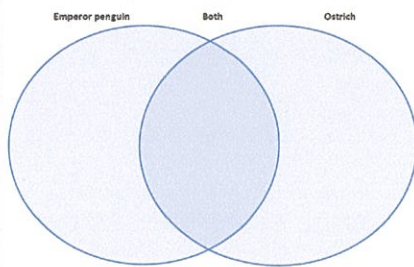
Cut out the pictures and stick them on in the right order.



## データの比較と見せ方 Comparing and presenting data



## 比較



## 評価 ASSESSMENT

*All Assessment is a perpetual work in progress*

- Linda Suskie



## 不完全な文章 Half sentences

### COMPLETING SENTENCES

Spiders:

Spiders have ... legs and...

Spiders like to...

Spiders eat...

Spiders live...

### QUESTIONS

### CHOOSE A SUITABLE ANSWER

Why is an apple fruit?	Because they grow in cherry trees.
Why is a pepper vegetable?	Because we cannot eat it as a desert.
Why is not an onion a fruit?	Because it contain seeds.
Why are cherries fruits?	Because it grows in a small plant.
Why is a watermelon fruit?	Because it grows in apple trees.

## 演劇 Drama

- From seed to plant  
種と植物 から

<http://vimeo.com/90990851>

<https://www.facebook.com/federica.154177378928259/>



## 演劇 DRAMA

My name is Pluto.  
I am covered with cloud of gas.

I am nearest to the Sun.  
There is a lot of water on me.

My name is Jupiter.  
My name is Uranus.

My name is Saturn.  
My name is Neptune.

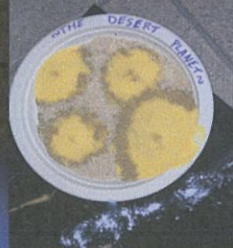
I am covered with red sand.  
I have rings of dust around me.

I am the biggest planet.  
I have rings of dust around me.

I am smaller than the Earth.  
I have one moon.

I am bigger than the Earth.  
I have a lot of moons.

## 新惑星を創ってみよう INVENTING A NEW PLANET



A new planet!

Classification	
Composition	
Colour	
Size	
Distance from the Sun	
Temperature	
Length of the day	
Length of the year	
Moons	
Other facts	

## 箱庭 Landforms in a box

















## CREATING GAMES FOR PEERS

HERBIVORE, CARNIVORE, OMNIVORE

Who is the odd one in each group? Why?

?	?	?	?	WHY?
				It's the _____ because it isn't a _____ It's an _____
				It's the _____ because it isn't a _____ It's a _____
				It's the _____ because it isn't a _____ It's a _____

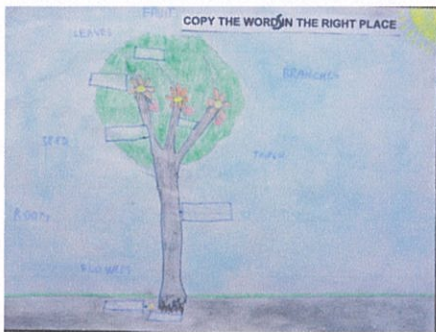
## 記憶ゲーム Memory games (単語/絵 - 単語/絵/意味) (word/picture - word/picture/definition)



単語探し word search



ルーレット Fortune wheel



WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE EUROPEAN WOLF?

LET'S TRY OUR BEST!  
GIVE A HAND!

The wolf lives:  
A. alone  
B. in packs  
C. in pairs

The wolf eats:  
A. big animals  
B. people  
C. smaller kind animals

児童によってつくられたクイズ

## Rubric: Game creation

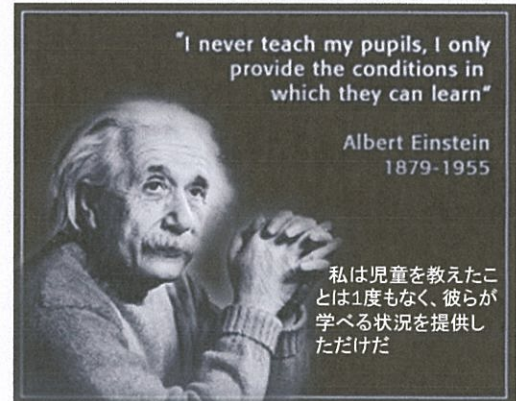
Used to assess the creation of games made by students.

Landforms games

	Poor 1 pts	Fair 2 pts	Good 3 pts
<b>Instructions</b>	Poor Players cannot read the words or definitions	Fair Players have some trouble reading the words/definitions	Good Words/definitions can be read easily by those playing the game.
<b>Neatness</b>	Poor The design is poor and difficult to interpret	Fair The design is simple, clear and understandable	Good The design is very rich and clear.
<b>Content</b>	Poor The information is not accurate and poor	Fair The information is quite rich but not complete	Good The information is complete and rich
<b>Language</b>	Poor There are many grammar/spelling mistakes that make understanding difficult	Fair There are some spelling/grammar mistakes that don't prevent understanding	Good The language is accurate with very few or no spelling/grammar mistakes
<b>Creativity</b>	Poor The game is not challenging and boring	Fair The game is challenging but too difficult	Good The game is very involving, challenging and fun.

"I never teach my pupils, I only provide the conditions in which they can learn"

Albert Einstein  
1879-1955



私は児童を教えたことは1度もなく、彼らが学べる状況を提供しただけだ