

Welcome to the parallel session „Languages of schooling / Languages in subjects“

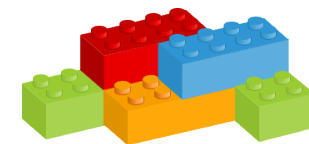
Moderated by CHANTAL MULLER

Bienvenue à la session parallèle « Langues de scolarisation / Langues dans les matières »

Modérée par CHANTAL MULLER



Overview / Aperçu



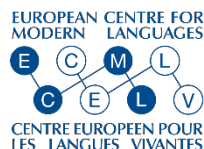
New resources / Nouvelles ressources

1. Building blocks for planning language-sensitive teacher education, **Lukas Bleichenbacher**
2. CLIL in languages other than English, **Petra Daryai-Hansen**

Training & Consultancy / Formation et conseil

1. CLIL and beyond, **Dunja Chamberlain**
2. ROADMAP - Supporting the language(s) of schooling, **Nermina Wikström**
3. Language of schooling in subject learning, **Jérôme Beliard**

New ECML programme 2024-2027 / Nouveau programme 2024-2027 du CELV



ECML PROGRAMME 2020-2023

Inspiring innovation in language education: changing contexts, evolving competences

PROGRAMME 2020-2023 DU CELV

Inspirer l'innovation dans l'éducation aux langues : contextes changeants, compétences en évolution

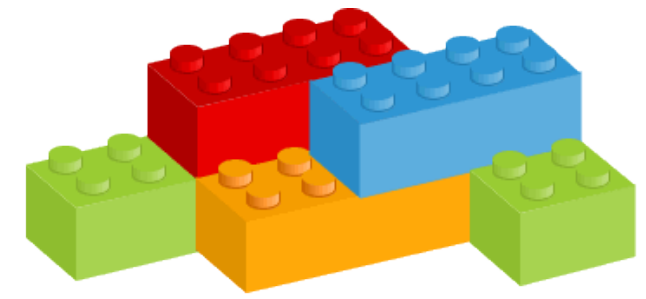
ECML CONFERENCE

13-14 December 2023

CONFÉRENCE DU CELV

13-14 décembre 2023





Building blocks for planning language-sensitive teacher education

Blocs modulaires pour une formation enseignante sensible à la dimension linguistique

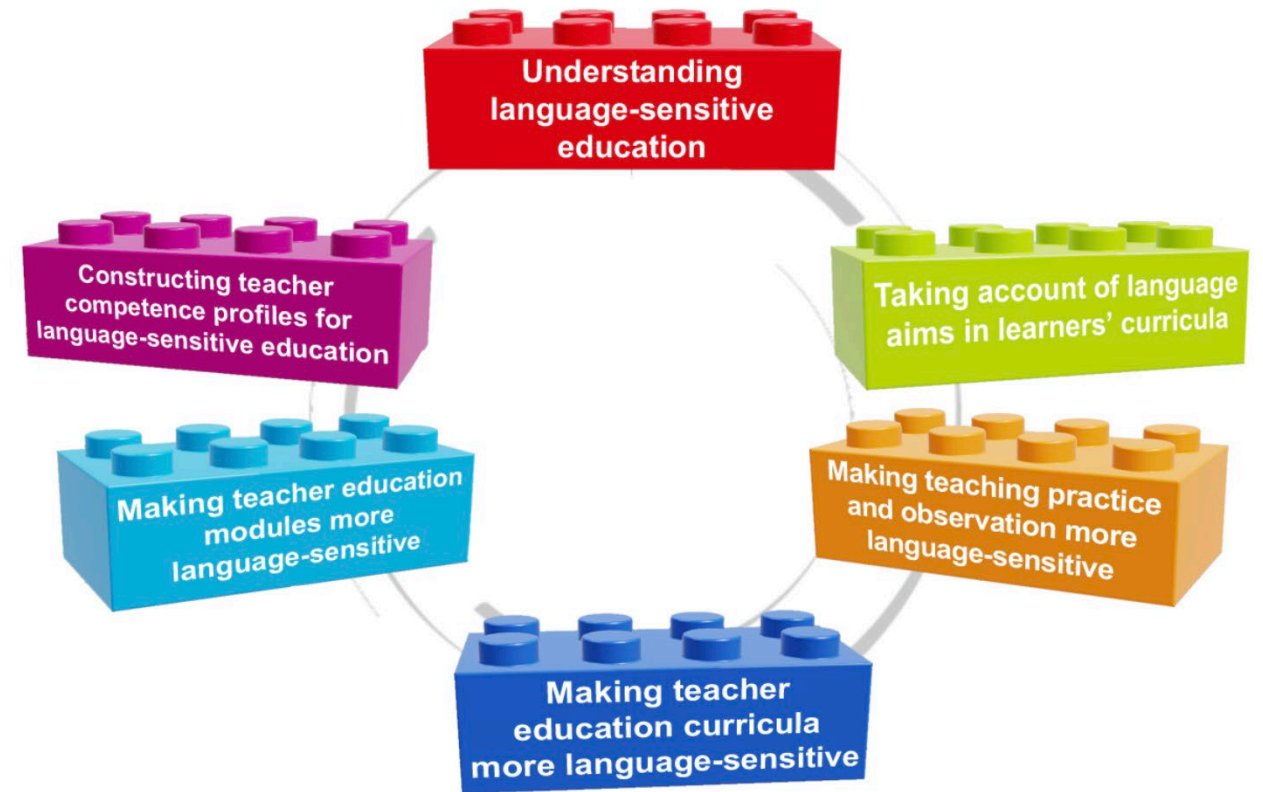
Lukas Bleichenbacher



What are the Building blocks?

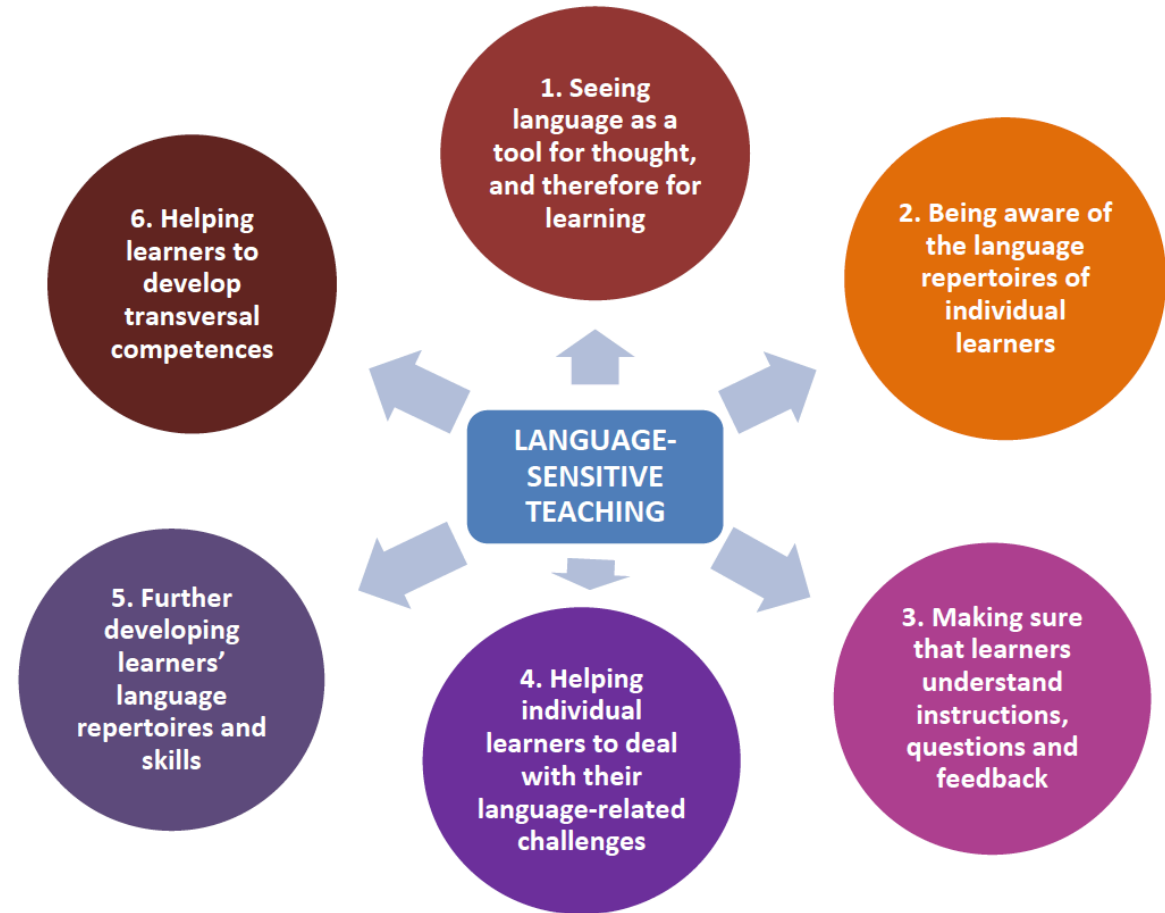
Qu'est-ce que les blocs modulaires ?

- Materials for planning teacher education (pre-service and in-service)
- Importance of language for all domains of education
- Language-sensitive education as a task of teachers of any subject > for language subjects and other subjects
- Matériaux pour la planification de la formation des enseignant·e·s (formation initiale et continue)
- Importance de la langue dans tous les domaines de l'éducation
- L'éducation sensible à la dimension linguistique en tant que tâche des enseignant·e·s de toutes les matières > pour les matières linguistiques et les autres matières



(1) What does language-sensitive teaching involve?

(1) Qu'est-ce que l'enseignement sensible à la dimension linguistique ?



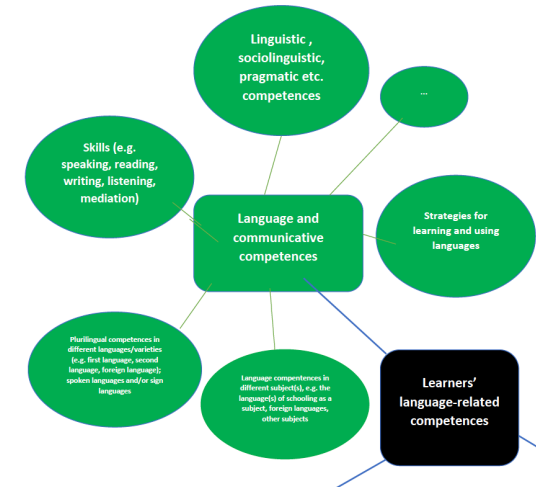
(2) Learner curricula

(2) Programmes d'études pour les apprenant·e·s

TASK A Take a page/excerpt from your national/regional curriculum (any subject such as mathematics, history, any language subject, etc.).

Choose a target level/age group that you have worked with. Then analyse the list of subject-related competences and topics and discuss or reflect on the language-related competences the target level learners need in order to meet the curriculum requirements for the subject chosen:

- i. reading, listening, speaking, writing
- ii. language awareness
- iii. intercultural competences
- iv. other competences: which ones?



(3) Teacher education curricula

(3) Programmes de formation des enseignants

TASK A Read the statements in the table below. Which of them are true for your educational context? Write a brief note beside each.

	Yes/No	Comments
Primary Teacher Education Programme, Grades 4-6 Umeå University, Sweden (240 credits)		
As an integrated part of the teacher education, teachers spend time on language in sensitivity to the needs of their students.	Term 1	Read more
For learners with special needs, the use of the language is an important part of the curriculum for the first year and final subjects.	Term 2	Hide <i>Swedish for Grades 4-6</i> The course deals with reading and text processing of and the language environment in second language development. <i>English for Grades 4-6</i> In the course, English language are included in planning and teaching. In all stages, the course deals with reading and text processing of and the language environment in second language development. <i>Mathematics 1 for Grades 4-6</i> The course deals with number systems and fractions as well as counting rules and solving them. In addition,

TASK D Plan a similar more detailed review of the curriculum at your institution. Mention:

- which staff members should be involved in the review process;
- the courses/modules that could be redesigned to include a/more focus on language sensitivity;
- the kinds of changes in content on language-sensitive education you think could be made to these course and integrated with the topics to be covered;
- how these changes would form a coherent strand across the curriculum.



(4) Teacher education modules

(4) Modules de formation des enseignant·e·s

Table 1. Examples of teacher education modules for three subjects

	Subject other than languages (e.g. geography)	Language of schooling as a subject	Foreign language
General pedagogy and psychology modules	Introduction to educational studies/pedagogy, introduction to learning psychology, educational psychology, special needs education, general methodology (e.g. classroom management), ...		
Subject modules	Physical geography, human geography, technical geography, ...	Linguistics, literature, cultural studies, ...	Linguistics, literature, cultural studies, ...
Subject-specific methodology modules	Geography teaching methodology, geography teaching practicum, ...	Language of schooling teaching methodology, language of schooling teaching practicum, ...	Foreign language teaching methodology, foreign language teaching practicum, ...
Your ideas			

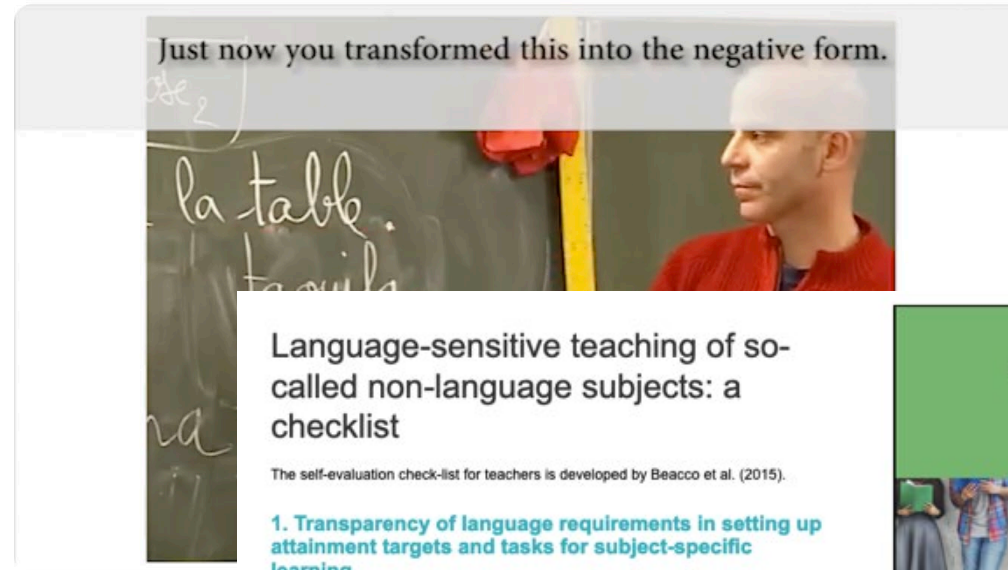


(5) Teaching practice

(5) Stages d'enseignement

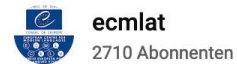
TASK B If descriptions of the observation module given to pre-service teachers (or the observation tasks that in-service teachers are asked to carry out) are available to you, read them and refl

- What are the main purpose teachers / in-service teach
- Do they use checklists or n what kind(s) of checklists a
- Do they have a discussion they observe?
- Are they asked to commen being observed use langua
- If they are asked to consid of instruction, what aspects comment on?
 - i. The quality and clarity
 - ii. The correctness of the
 - iii. The choice and variety
 - iv. The language used to
 - v. The verbal feedback o



French examples

Nicht gelistet

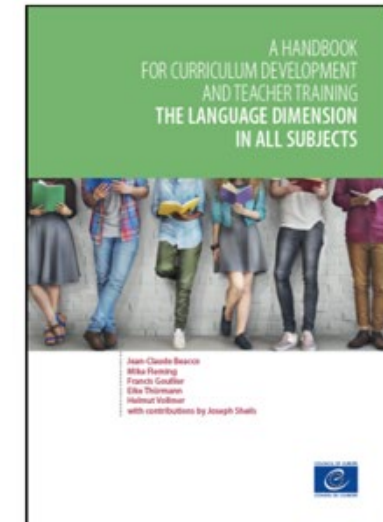


3582 Aufrufe vor 9 Ja
Marille Project of the E
Klaus Börge Boeckma
Nathalie Auger Univer:

Language-sensitive teaching of so-called non-language subjects: a checklist

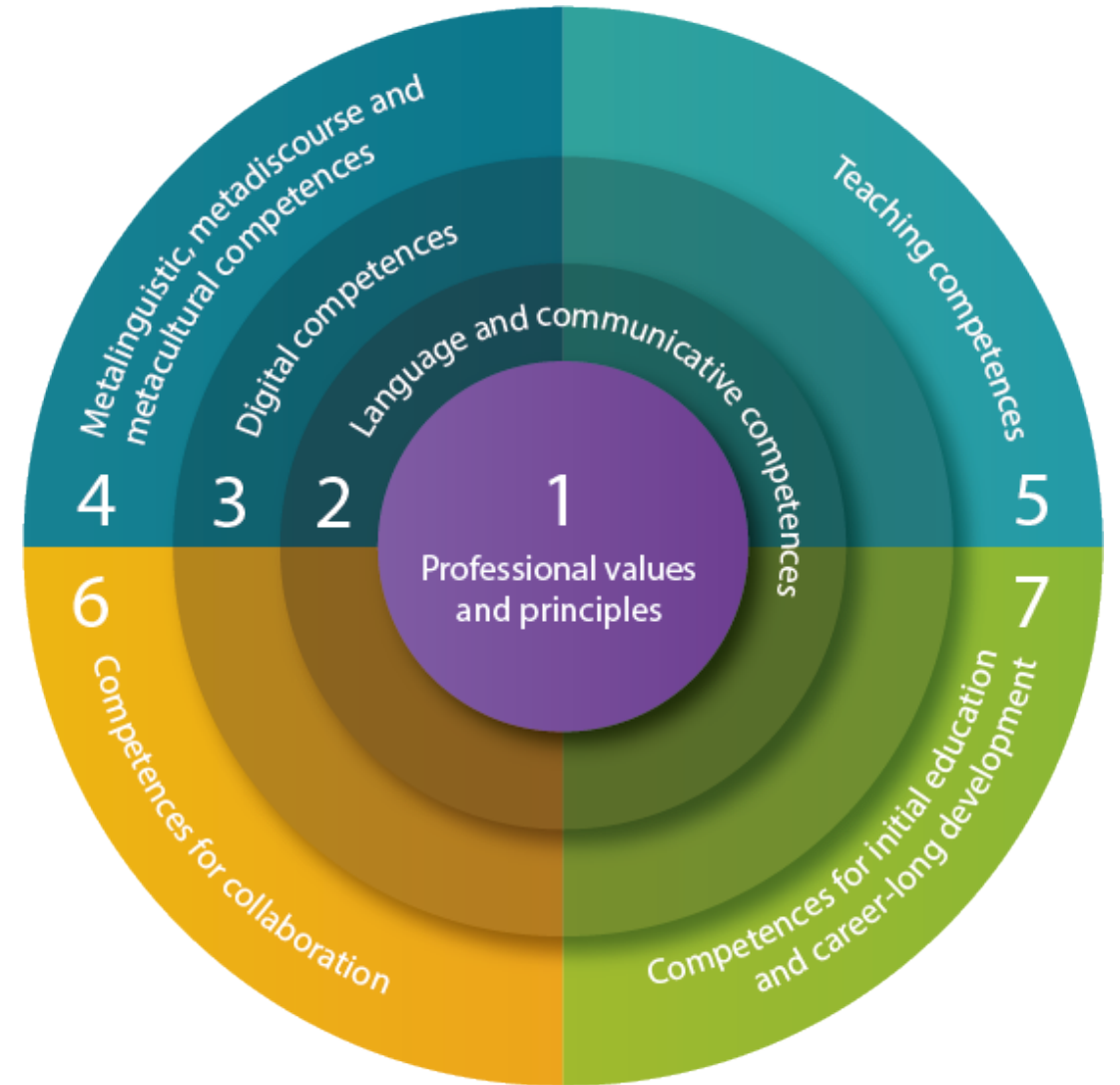
The self-evaluation check-list for teachers is developed by Beacco et al. (2015).

1. Transparency of language requirements in setting up attainment targets and tasks for subject-specific learning
2. Use of language by the subject teacher
3. Classroom interaction and opportunities for the students to speak
4. Scaffolding academic discourse skills, strategies and genres
5. Linguistic appropriateness of materials (texts, different media, teaching/learning material)
6. Linguistic aspects of diagnosing and assessing content and language achievement



(6) Teacher competence profiles

(6) Profils de compétences des enseignant·e·s



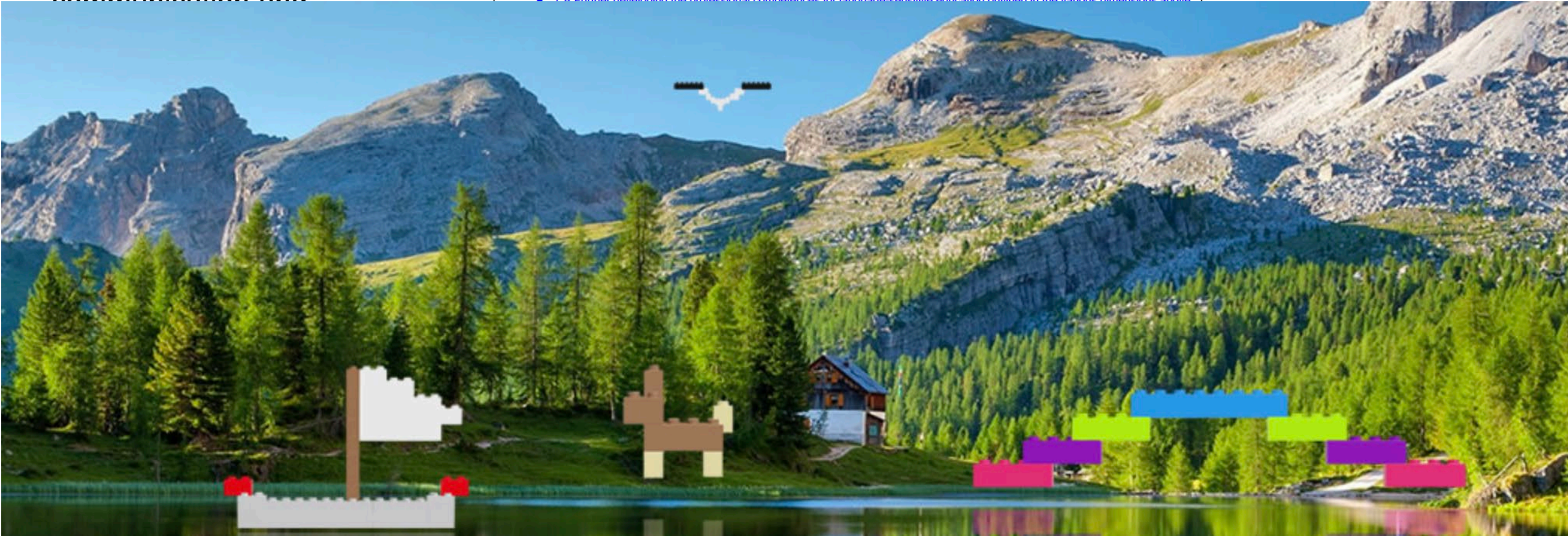
DIMENSION 7 – COMPETENCES FOR INITIAL TEACHER EDUCATION AND CAREER-LONG DEVELOPMENT

This dimension contains professional competences for language-sensitive education which are related to all stages of a teacher's professional career, from initial education to career-long development, as well as to the six dimensions described above. It also points to the topic of mental wellbeing. While teachers' mental wellbeing is not a phenomenon that is unique to language-sensitive education, language and communication are an important aspect of strategies that teachers can employ to maintain their mental wellbeing and health.

← Title and description of dimension or sub-dimension

• 7.4 Further developing the professional competences for language-sensitive education outlined in the various dimensions above

encourage and facilitate communication and



<i>sensitive way. (A, B)</i>		<i>implementation of the reform. (C)</i>	<i>heritage background. (B)</i>
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CLIL in languages other than English

EMILE dans des langues autres que l'anglais

Petra Daryai-Hansen

CLIL in languages other than English

EMILE dans des langues autres que l'anglais

CLIL in languages other than English

Successful transitions across educational stages



How to promote continuity in Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) from primary to secondary and tertiary education?



Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) L'enseignement d'une matière intégré à une langue étrangère (EMILE)

“CLIL is a tool for teaching and learning of content and language. The essence of CLIL is integration. The integration has a dual focus:
a) Language learning is included in content classes [...]
b) Content from subjects is used in language-learning classes”

Mehisto et al. (2008), *Uncovering CLIL*, Macmillan Education, Oxford, p. 11.



Languages other than English

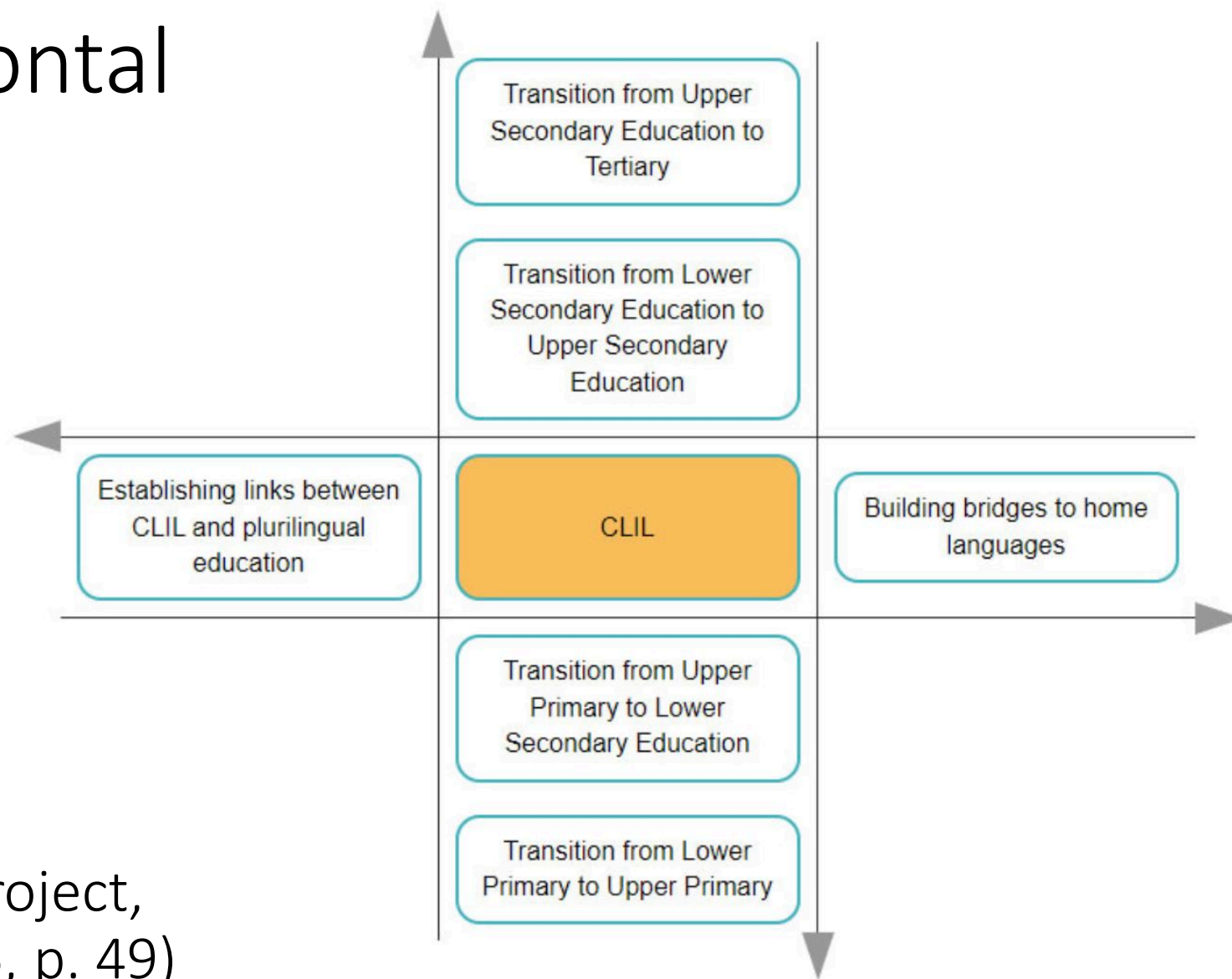
Langues autres que l'anglais

“The translation of CLIL into classroom practice as well as its further development, [...] have been **mainly restricted to English-language contexts**. This is despite the fact that the promotion of Languages Other Than English (LOTE) is a primary objective for language teaching in schools and one of the main aims of European language policy.”

CLIL-LOTE-START, ECML-project (Haataja et al., 2011, p. 4)



Vertical and horizontal transitions in CLIL



Model inspired by FörMig-project,
see, e.g., Beacco et al. (2016, p. 49)

CLIL LOTE study (2021) – respondents from 29 countries who were nominated by the national authorities of the ECML member states

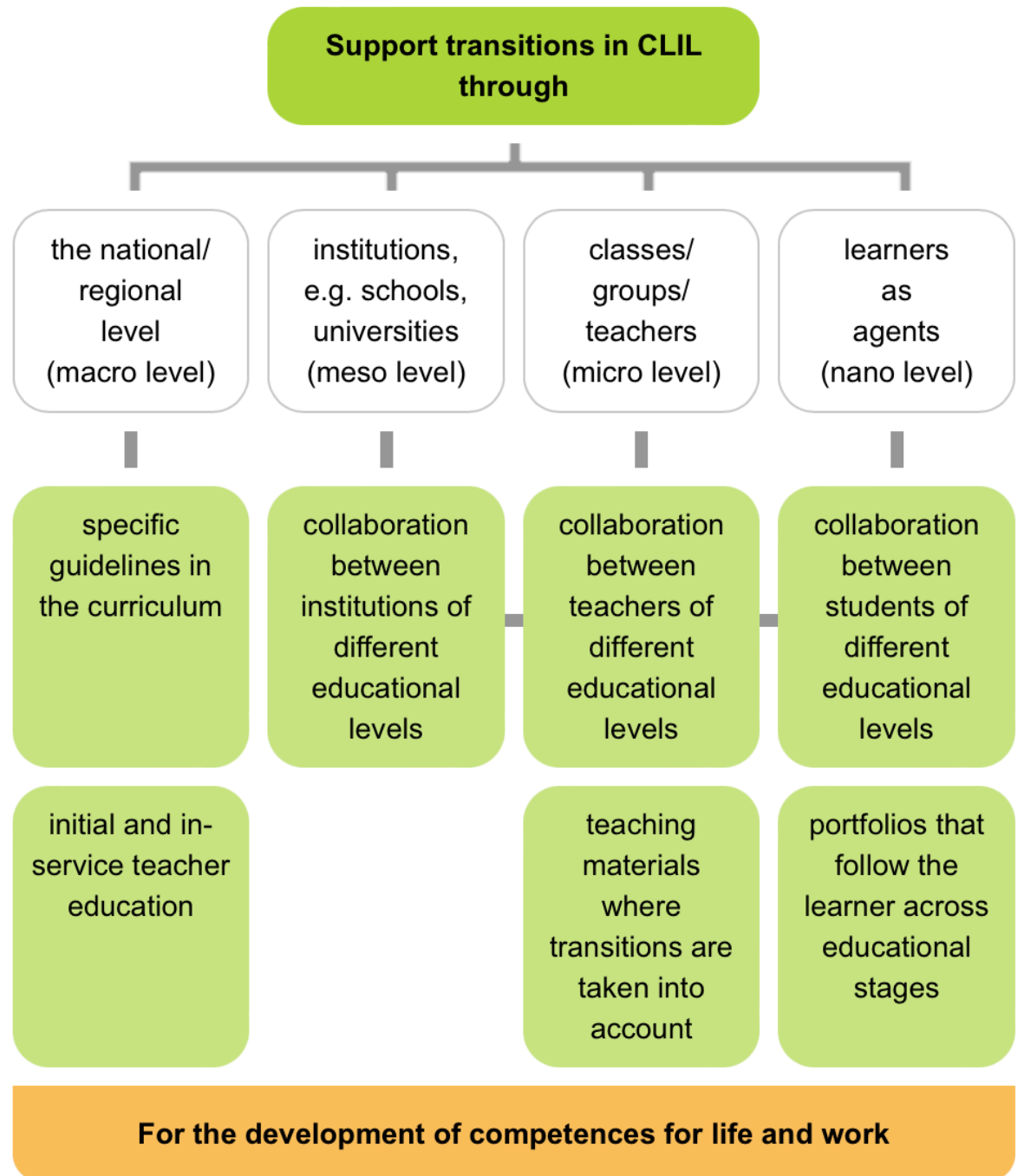
The main results can be summarized as follows:

- CLIL is only found to a very limited extent in languages other than English.
- Transitions between levels of education are given very little attention.
- CLIL is almost never linked to plurilingual education/pluralistic approaches to languages.



Recommendations to support CLIL LOTE across educational levels

Eight working groups:
55 experts
from 28 countries



Ensuring coherence: The guiding principles for CLIL

Implement CLIL both in the language classroom and in other subjects

Define learning objectives both for language and content learning

Strengthen learners' motivation, focusing on learning environment, learner engagement and learner identities/self

Strengthen learners' motivation, focusing on learning environment, learner engagement and learner identities/self

... tional stages and adapt CLIL to different educational stages

The third principle draws on Coyle's (2011) *Process Model – Investigating Motivation in CLIL settings* (see also Bower, 2019, in a Nordic context: Daryai-Hansen & Morollón Martí, 2023). The model provides examples for the three dimensions: learning environment, learner engagement and learner identities/self.

... across educational stages

... as a part of intercultural education

Establish links between CLIL and plurilingual education

Resources – five thematic areas – 28 countries



Curriculum – for curriculum designers and decision-makers



Teacher education – for teacher educators and decision-makers



Collaboration between institutions, teachers and/or students of different educational levels – for teachers and head of schools



Teaching materials – for teachers and teaching material designers

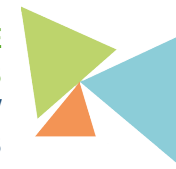


Portfolios and formative assessment – for teachers and teaching material designers



Training & Consultancy

Formation et conseil

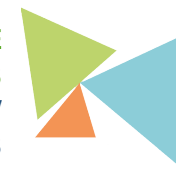




CLIL and beyond

EMILE et au-delà

Dunja Chamberlain



Pluriliteracies teaching for deeper learning

L'enseignement plurilittéraire pour un apprentissage approfondi



Notre équipe



Kevin Schuck
The Netherlands



Susanne Staschen-Dielmann
Germany



Frédéric Taveau
Switzerland



Dunja Chamberlain
Switzerland



Letizia Cinganotto
Italy



TaC 2023 - 5 countries 6 events



4 Languages
English
French
German
Italian

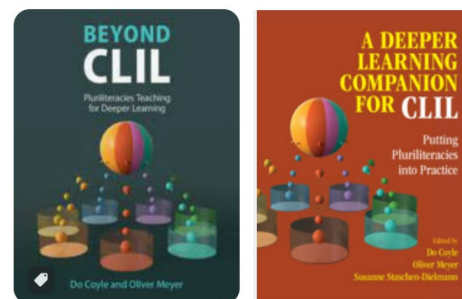
Policy makers
Teacher educators
*Teacher – primary,
secondary and tertiary*

Featured in 3
regional news
programmes and
various
newspaper
articles

Participation & Dissemination – 270 participants

Format, structure et pratiques

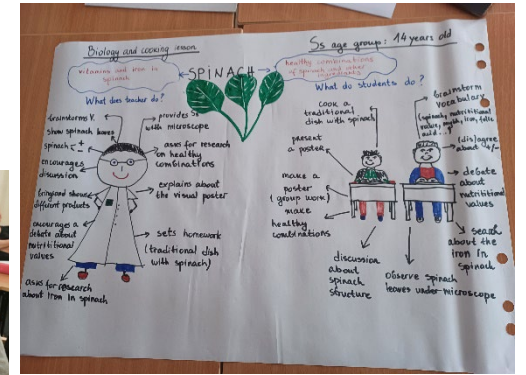
- **Sessions en face à face, en ligne ou hybrides**
- **Enquête préalable à l'atelier**
- **Présentation de la théorie et du modèle**
- **Les participants recevront:** livret
exemples concrets,
production de matériel,
ressources
sites web
- **Activités pratiques**
- **Réflexion et évaluation**



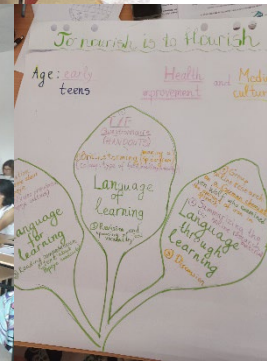
In practice

*“You gave us a chance to **experience the lessons from the point of view of a student** which was rewarding.”*

"Je vais intégrer les idées apprises lors de l'événement dans ma pratique professionnelle."



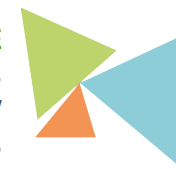
"Excellent travail. Merci d'avoir été une source d'inspiration. J'aimerais participer à d'autres événements organisés par votre organisation/vous".



*“Your **information was based on concrete data**, which is always important to me, **easy to assimilate**, and **completely logical** when I think back to the different problems I have had over these last few years.”*



Tac 2024 - 3 events planned





ROADMAP - Supporting the language(s) of schooling

La FEUILLE DE ROUTE - Promouvoir la/les langue(s) de scolarisation

Nermina Wikström



Being plurilingual Être plurilingue

- What can schools do to help all students succeed?
 - How can a school identify and address language needs?
 - What is the benefit of a whole-school approach that facilitates access to the language(s) of schooling?
-
- Que peuvent faire les établissements pour aider tous les élèves à réussir?
 - Comment un établissement peut-il faire pour identifier les besoins langagiers et y apporter des réponses ?
 - Quel est le bénéfice d'une approche globale pour faciliter l'accès à/aux langue(s) de scolarisation?



HOME > TRAINING & CONSULTANCY > SUPPORTING THE LANGUAGE(S) OF SCHOOLING (ROADMAP)

Supporting the language(s) of schooling

The ROADMAP - a web-based, user-friendly and customised self-assessment tool to foster school development

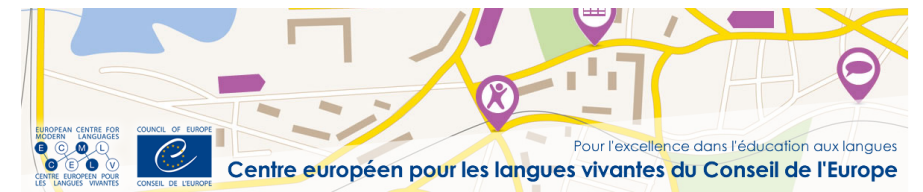
INTRODUCTION

EVENTS

TEAM

RELATED THEMES AND PUBLICATIONS

MANAGEMENT



ACCUEIL > PROGRAMME > PROGRAMME 2016-2019 > LA(LES) LANGUE(S) DE SCOLARISATION : UNE FEUILLE DE ROUTE POUR LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS SCOLAIRES

EN FR DE FI SV



La/les langue(s) de scolarisation : une feuille de route pour les établissements scolaires

La FEUILLE DE ROUTE permet aux établissements scolaires de mettre en place une stratégie globale sur mesure pour aider les élèves à développer leurs compétences dans la (les) langue(s) de scolarisation. Les outils numériques proposés aident les établissements scolaires à développer les compétences linguistiques et la pensée critique dont TOUS les élèves ont besoin dans TOUTES les matières pour apprendre et réussir à l'école.

INTRODUCTION

OUTIL D'AUTO-ÉVALUATION

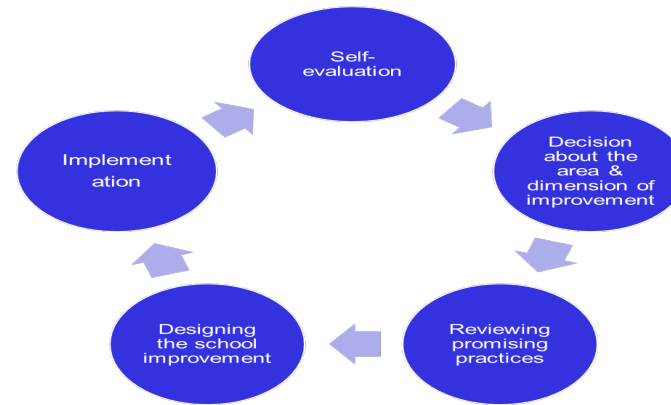
PRATIQUES PROMETTEUSES

LA MALLETTE DES COORDINATEURS

CONCEPTS CLÉS



Whole-school approach Approche globale



Awareness of language dimension

Developing language knowledge and skills

Metalinguistic awareness

Role of languages in learning

Attitudes towards languages

Promoting informal language learning

Language resources at school

Orienting newcomer students and families

Professional development

Conscience de la dimension linguistique

Développement des connaissances et compétences linguistiques

Conscience métalinguistique

Rôle de la langue dans l'apprentissage

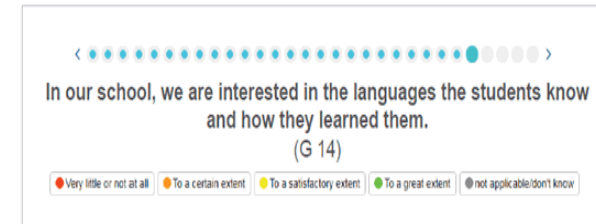
Attitudes à l'égard des langues

Promotion de l'apprentissage informel des langues

Connaissance des ressources linguistiques en présence

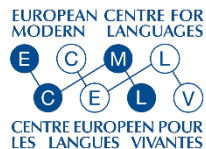
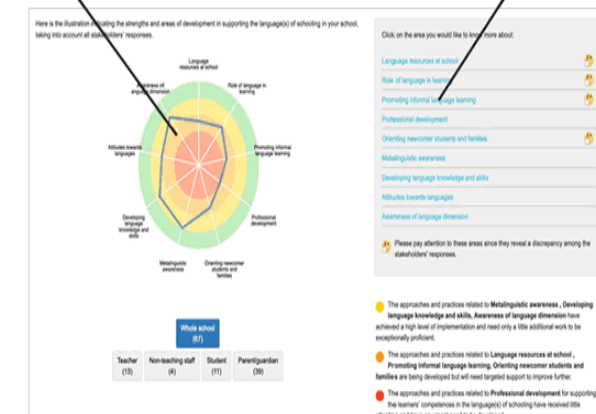
Accompagner les nouveaux arrivants et leurs familles

Formation professionnelle



Global levels

Language-related areas



ECML PROGRAMME 2020-2023

Inspiring innovation in language education: changing contexts, evolving competences

PROGRAMME 2020-2023 DU CELV

Inspirer l'innovation dans l'éducation aux langues : contextes changeants, compétences en évolution

ECML CONFERENCE
13-14 December 2023
CONFÉRENCE DU CELV
13-14 décembre 2023



The Roadmap implementation 2020-2023

- The Roadmap : user-friendly, flexible, easy steps with all basic material needed for setting up the strategic development plan considering the languages at the heart of learning
- Self-assessment, Coordinator`s Package, Promising practices
- Translation and adapting materials in various ways and levels – Implementation TaC France, Finland, Germany, Malta, Slovenia, Sweden *Ireland

- étapes bien identifiées
- adaptable aux différents contextes
- L'outil d'auto-évaluation, La mallette des coordinateurs, Pratiques prometteuses

Retours d'expérience : des choix variés

Finlande et Suède : juste traduction puis roadmap mise à disposition des établissements

Berlin : intégration de la roadmap dans un projet spécifique (label “écoles multilingues”)

Irlande : adaptation complète des outils en fonction des spécificités et des priorités nationales

<https://ppli.ie/teaching-and-learning/supporting-multilingual-classrooms/>



Language of schooling in subject learning

Langue de scolarisation et apprentissages
disciplinaires

Jérôme Beliard

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 Promoting excellence in language education
European Centre for Modern Languages of the Council of Europe

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Language of schooling in subject learning

Identifying and integrating linguistic and subject objectives – hands-on training sessions

- Are you aware of linguistic dimensions in your subject? *Êtes-vous conscient·e des dimensions linguistiques de votre matière ?*

- Can you identify students' language difficulties in maths, geography or sciences? *Pouvez-vous identifier les difficultés linguistiques des élèves en mathématiques, en géographie ou en sciences ?*

- Do you need simple tools to integrate linguistic and subject objectives? *Avez-vous besoin d'outils simples pour intégrer les objectifs linguistiques et disciplinaires ?*

- Do you want to design descriptors and lesson plans integrating language and subject? *Souhaitez-vous concevoir des descripteurs et des plans de cours intégrant la langue et la matière ?*

- How can you scaffold language to improve subject learning ? *Comment mettre en place un étayage linguistique pour améliorer l'apprentissage d'une matière ?*

- How can you cooperate with language teachers? *Comment coopérer avec les professeur·e-s de langues ?*





HOME > PROGRAMME > PROGRAMME 2016-2019 > LANGUAGE IN SUBJECTS

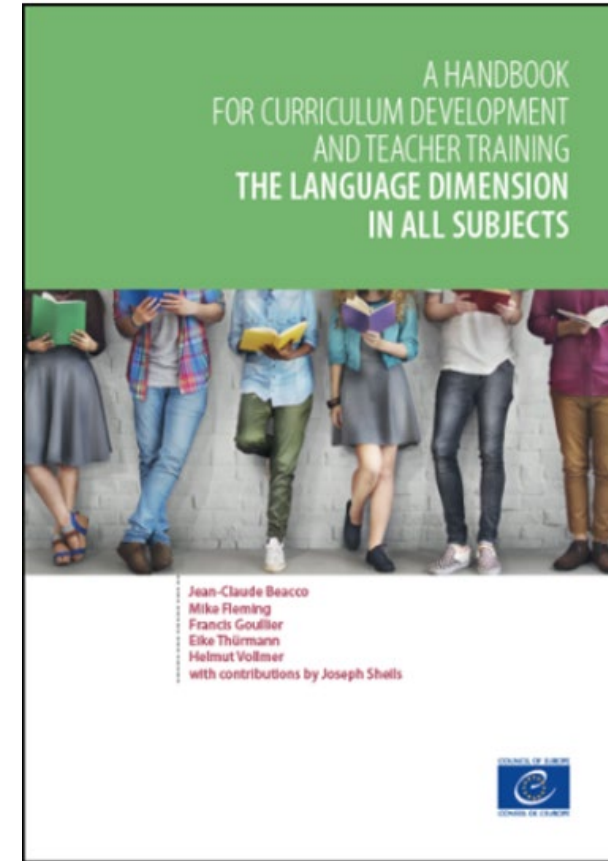
Developing language awareness in subject classes

language
in subjects

In order to succeed, learners need to have a solid command of the language used in class, which can be different from the language used in everyday non-academic situations. These practical resources help subject teachers to identify the linguistic needs of their learners and provide tailored support.

- OVERVIEW
- STEP 1: PLANNING
- STEP 2: TEACHING
- STEP 3: LEARNING
- GLOSSARY
- REFERENCES

Développer la conscience linguistique dans les matières scolaires



language
descriptors

language
in subjects



ECML PROGRAMME 2020-2023

Inspiring innovation in language education: changing contexts, evolving competences

PROGRAMME 2020-2023 DU CELV

Inspirer l'innovation dans l'éducation aux langues : contextes changeants, compétences en évolution

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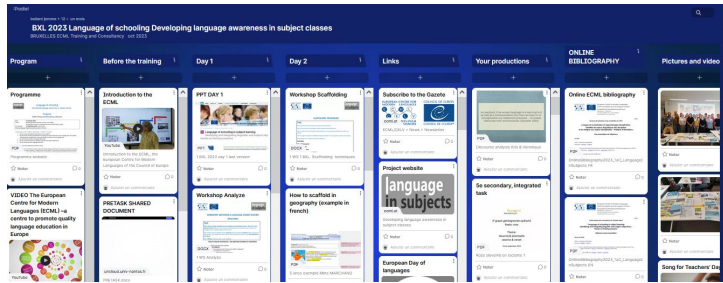
13-14 December 2023

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13-14 décembre 2023



ONLINE SESSION



- WORKSHOP -



LECTURE



Language aware teachers

Analyze

Integrate

Scaffold

Activate

Reflect and Collect

Question : What is « the language dimension » of this textbook extract?

Analyzing

Content specific vocabulary or concepts

General academic vocabulary or concepts

Grammatical structures

Discourse functions

1.3. Extract from a history textbook for the third year of primary school in France (Odysseo, Histoire géographie, Magnard, Paris, 2013, p 42).

Why do we talk about the Gallo-Romans?
 The Romans did not seek conflict between conquerors and conquered. Gallic chieftains were important figures and participated in the running of the country and its towns. Over the years, the Gauls acquired the same rights as Romans.
 Gaul became Romanised: the Gauls adopted the beliefs, the way of life and the language of the Romans. Latin. However, they retained certain traditions, their gods and their craft and farming know-how. This mixture of the new and the traditional resulted in the Gallo-Roman civilisation.

Inspiring innovation in language education: changing contexts, evolving competences
 Inspirer l'innovation dans l'éducation aux langues : contextes changeants, compétences en évolution
 Innovationsimpulse in der Sprachenbildung: Kontexte und Kompetenzen im Wandel

language in subjects

Lesson plan English and geography

Denis Kirić, primary school OŠ Hodošan, Hodošan, Croatia

School	primary school OŠ Hodošan, Hodošan, Croatia
Teacher	Denis Kirić
Grades	6 and 8
Pupils	33 sixth grade pupils, aged 11-12 24 eighth grade pupils, aged 13-14
	All the students started learning ESL in the first grade of primary education.

Tool 1: Subject-specific language descriptors

Example 1

The descriptors for history/mathematics (www.ecml.at/language-descriptors) illustrate how students at different levels of language proficiency are able to describe:

B2	Can pass on detailed information. Can give clear detailed descriptions of events, observations and processes. Can describe a visual representation (a graph, a figure, a table, a drawing etc.) in detail, pointing out both important features and significant details. Can describe in detail how s/he is thinking when solving a task.
B1	Can pass on information and briefly describe events, observations and processes. Can describe how s/he is thinking when solving a task in a straightforward way. Can briefly describe a visual representation (a graph, a figure, a table, a drawing etc.), pointing out important features.
A2	Can describe events, activities in a simple list of points.

How well the student is able to describe depends on language background, age etc.

MATHEMATICS

Content objectives

Cognitive operation

Language objectives

TASK

KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS: The student is able to assess whether the solution is reasonable and meaningful.

CONCEPTS: scale, linear relationship

The student has to process the data given, evaluate the procedures needed to solve the problem, work out the answer and justify it.

Function
To explain the steps that have been taken to solve the problem

General linguistic characteristics:
use of present tense 1st person, subject specific words and concepts

Vocabulary
times (2*40) is equal to, temperature scale, linear, degrees, constant, value ...

while using the present tense 1st person and the verbs be (is equal to), could find the words, times (2*40), temperature scale, linear, degrees, constant, value etc, the steps that have been taken to solve the problem

Inspiring innovation in language education: changing contexts, evolving competences
 Inspirer l'innovation dans l'éducation aux langues : contextes changeants, compétences en évolution
 Innovationsimpulse in der Sprachenbildung: Kontexte und Kompetenzen im Wandel

PROGRAMMI
 ng innovatio
 RAMME 20:
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Workshop : how to encourage language teachers and subject teachers' teamwork in your school ?

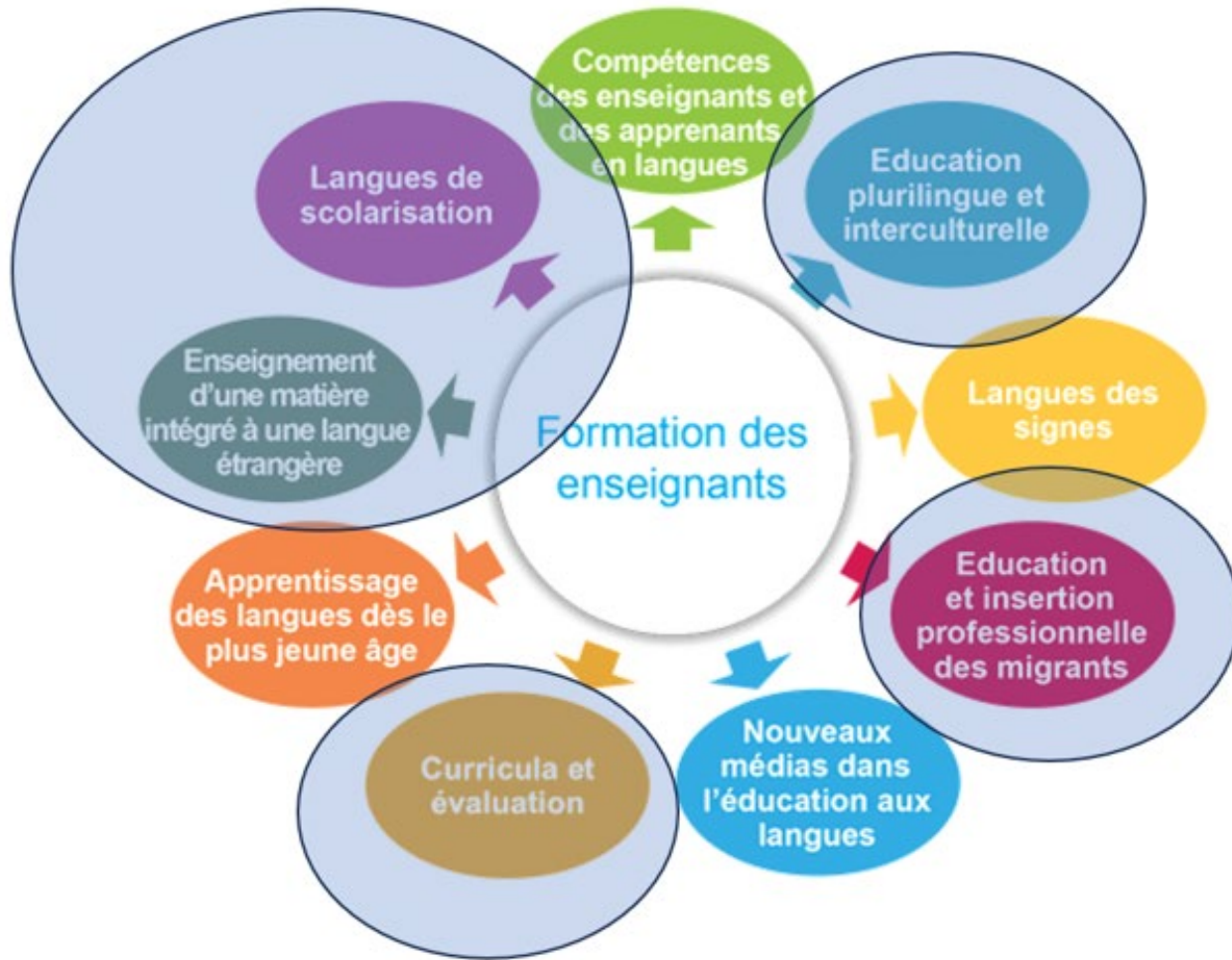


en évolution



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Focus



Public

Subject teachers	Enseignants de disciplines
Clil teachers	Enseignant·e·s de DNL EMILE
Language teachers working with subject teachers	Enseignant·e·s de langues impliqué·e·s avec un·e enseignant·e disciplinaire

Teacher trainers	Formateurs d'enseignants
Pedagogical advisers	Conseiller·ères·s pédagogiques
School teams	Équipe pédagogique



New ECML programme 2024-2027: *Languages at the heart of democracy*

Nouveau programme 2024-2027 du CELV : *les langues au cœur de la démocratie*

New Projects

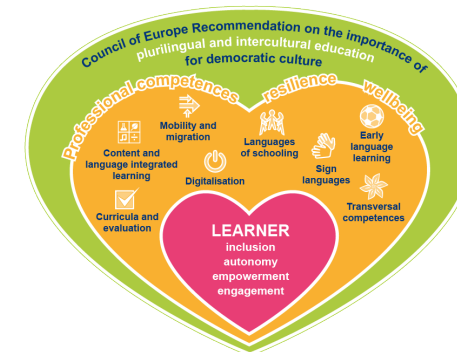
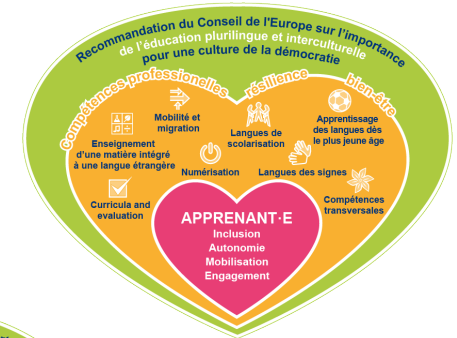
- Artificial intelligence in language teaching and learning
- Competences for democratic culture in diverse primary schools
- Language teachers' plurilingual identities, autonomy and wellbeing
- Sign languages – special focus on migrant and refugee children
- Deeper learning in the foreign language classroom
- CLIL teaching materials for 21st century competences

New Think Tanks

- Valorising and assessing home languages
- Mediation in primary language learning

Bridging developments and implementation

- First steps towards implementing CM/Rec (2022)1- adapting ECML resources, measuring impact
- Integrated didactics in support of CM/Rec (2022)1



Questions / Remarks / Outlook

Questions / Remarques / Perspectives

