



LOTs & HOTs в CLIL

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CLIL - content and language integrated learning

- Предметно-языковое интегрированное обучение;
- Межпредметные связи;
- Язык становится средством изучения другой предметной области;
- В свою очередь другая дисциплина становится одним из способов практики языка.

Coctab CLIL

Contents

4C

Cognition



Culture

Communication



Умения CLIL

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graph TD; A[Умения CLIL] --> B[LOT Skills – навыки мышления низшего порядка]; A --> C[HOT Skills – навыки мышления высшего порядка];
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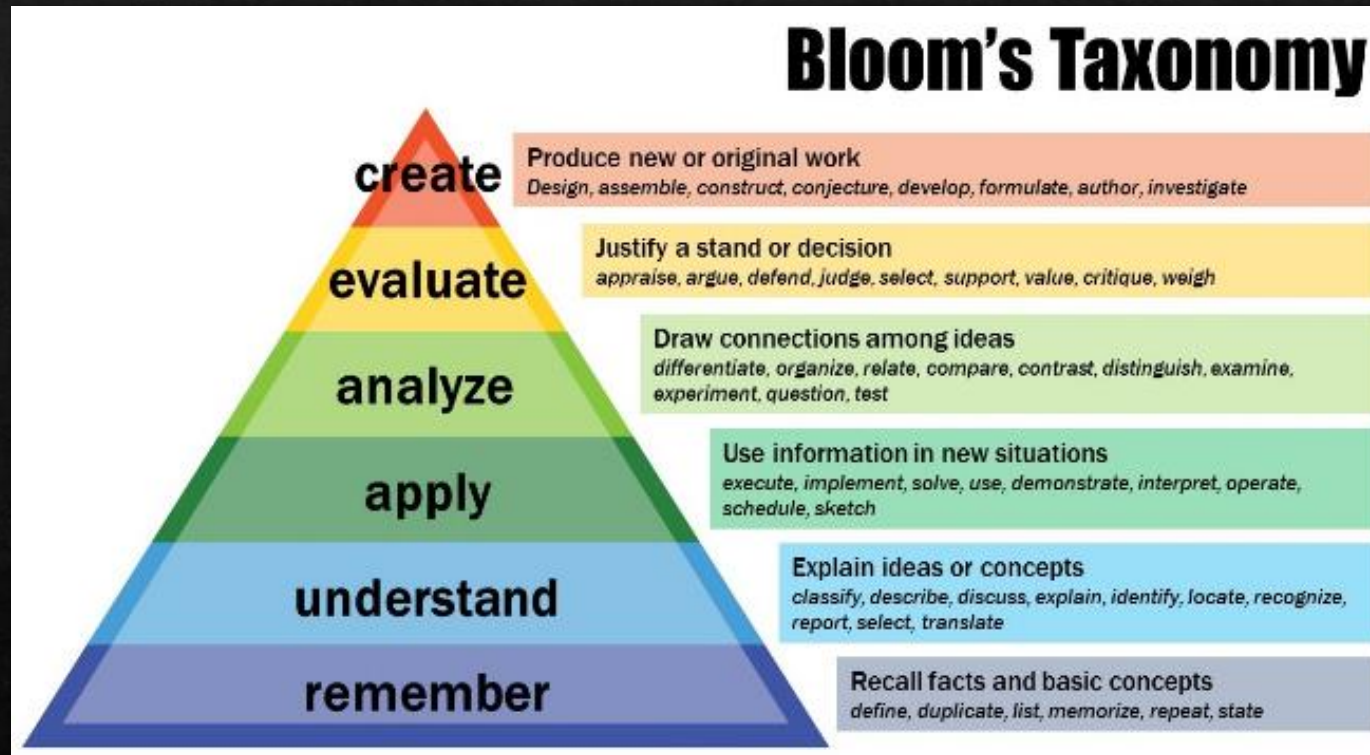
LOT Skills – навыки
мышления низшего
порядка

HOT Skills – навыки
мышления высшего
порядка

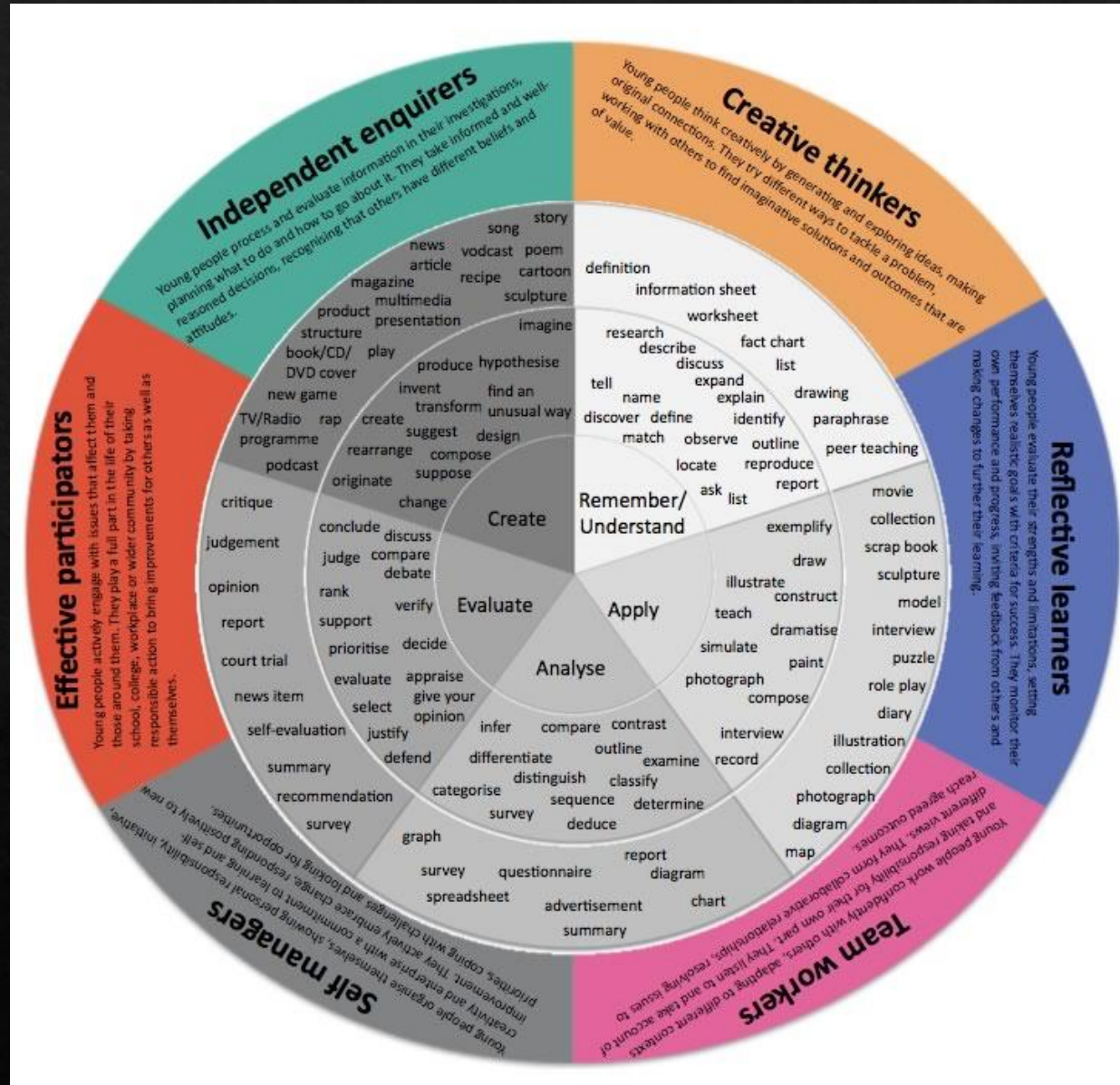
LOTS и HOTS в таксономии Блума

HOTs

LOTs



Адаптированная версия таксономии Блума (1956г) по Кратволу и Андерсону (2001г)



Применение LOTs и HOTs на уроке Past Simple Tense

LOT skills

- ◆ Remembering: ученики знают правило, умеют находить время в составе предложения.
- ◆ Understanding: ученики знают, когда и как применять данное время.
- ◆ Application: ученики могут использовать Past Simple Tense в своей устной и письменной речи

HOT skills

- ◆ Analyzing: ученики могут проанализировать, в каком контексте можно/нельзя использовать указанное время, объяснить разницу между временами.
- ◆ Evaluating: ученики могут менять форму предложений по заданному шаблону/самостоятельно.
- ◆ Creating: ученики могут составить рассказ о том, что с ними произошло какое-то время назад.

Применение LOTs и HOTs на уроке CLIL с биологией

LOTs

- ◆ Remembering: ученики знают названия животных
- ◆ Understanding: ученики знают, кто такие млекопитающие, рептилии, птицы, рыбы и амфибии.
- ◆ Application: ученики могут распределить животных по указанным категориям.

English across the curriculum 2

Biology: animal classification

1 Read and listen. Write the names of the animals in the correct column.

Mammals	Reptiles	Birds	Fish	Amphibians
cows	snakes			
lions				

2 Add some more animals to the chart. Use your dictionary to help you.

3 Look at the animals in the pictures. Complete the diagram with their names.

Is it a mammal?

- No → **Does it fly?**
 - No → 1
 - Yes → 2
- Yes → 3

Is it cold-blooded?

- No → 4
- Yes → **Has it got legs?**
 - No → 5
 - Yes → 6

There are five different types of animals with backbones (vertebrates).

1 MAMMALS
Mammals are warm-blooded. They control the temperature of their body. They usually have hair or fur on their bodies and they produce milk for their babies. Cows, lions and mice are all mammals. We're mammals, too.

2 REPTILES
Reptiles are cold-blooded. They can't control the temperature of their body, so they don't normally live in cold parts of the world. Snakes, lizards and crocodiles are all reptiles. Reptiles don't produce milk. They lay eggs.

3 BIRDS
Birds lay eggs, too, but they aren't cold-blooded. Birds have got feathers to keep them warm. Feathers also help birds to fly. Not all birds can fly. Some birds, like ostriches, are too big and heavy, but they can run very fast. Penguins are birds, too. They can't fly, but they are good swimmers.

4 FISH
Fish are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. Some fish, like sharks, live in the sea. Other fish, like carp, live in lakes and rivers. Whales and dolphins live in the sea, too, but they aren't fish. They're mammals.

5 AMPHIBIANS
These animals can live in fresh (not sea) water and on land. They are cold-blooded and lay eggs like reptiles, but they can't live all the time on land, and they must lay their eggs in water.

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Применение LOTs и HOTs на уроке. CLIL с биологией

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Cows	Snakes			
Lions				

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```
graph TD
    Q1{Is it a mammal?} -- No --> Q2{Does it fly?}
    Q1 -- Yes --> B1[ ]
    Q2 -- No --> Q3{Is it cold-blooded?}
    Q2 -- Yes --> B2[ ]
    Q3 -- No --> B3[ ]
    Q3 -- Yes --> Q4{Has it got legs?}
    Q4 -- No --> B4[ ]
    Q4 -- Yes --> B5[ ]
```

There are five different types of animals with backbones (vertebrates).

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Mammals are warm-blooded. They control the temperature of their body. They usually have hair or fur on their bodies and they produce milk for their babies. Cows, lions and mice are all mammals. We're mammals, too.

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Birds lay eggs, too, but they aren't cold-blooded. Birds have got feathers to keep them warm. Feathers also help birds to fly. Not all birds can fly. Some birds, like ostriches, are too big and heavy, but they can run very fast. Penguins are birds, too. They can't fly, but they are good swimmers.

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These animals can live in fresh (not sea) water and on land. They are cold-blooded and lay eggs like reptiles, but they can't live all the time on land, and they must lay their eggs in water.

HOTs

- ♦ Analyzing: ученики могут проанализировать принадлежность животных к определенным категориям, сравнить их и т.д..
- ♦ Evaluating: ученики могут заполнить диаграмму по наводящим вопросам.
- ♦ Creating: ученики могут разделиться на команды и составить описание вымышленного животного, попросив другую команду отнести его к какой-либо категории.

**Thanks for your
attention**

