

CLIL in Practice. Focus on Florence.

Kurs dla nauczycieli we Florencji
(Magdalena Zawiała- Niedźwiecka)



Plan zajęć



CLIL IN PRACTICE - FOCUS: FLORENCE

Day/Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Monday Wednesday Friday Morning 9:00 – 14:00	Welcome and Introductions Defining CLIL Sharing experiences Teaching content through the four skills Incorporating variety through pair and group work Best websites...	Focus: Love in Florence Historical figures Leading in... How to carry out effective reading and listening activities	Focus: Music, News, and Cinema in Florence Our lady (Madonna), the Florentine (newspaper), A Room with a View (movie)	Focus: Medici Family in Florence Getting to know the Godfathers of the Renaissance Dictation Predictions, Quotes Organizing a jigsaw	Focus: Food and Fashion in Florence Listening and Reading using authentic materials (video and text)	
		Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
Tuesday Thursday 14:00-19:00 Museum visits in morning	Focus: Art in Florence... Florentine personalities (History, Art, Literature, and Culture) What to pre-teach Answering comprehension questions Group activity Casa Buonarroti	Authentic listening Sharing (and writing) Poetry and reflections... Creative writing activities using two models Dante's House	How reading and listening can be transformed into lessons with content from the real world Creating writing and speaking activities Presentations Feedback Franco Zeffirelli Museum	Collaborative activities Who were the last of the Medicis? Summarizing and Paraphrasing Palazzo Medici Riccardi	Resources shared – Modern day personalities (Checking on comprehension of listening and writing activities) ...More pair and group work Salvatore Ferragamo Museum	

Zajęcia z wykorzystaniem metody CLIL w praktyce

- CLIL – Content & Language Integrated Learning
Metoda polegająca na nauczaniu dowolnego przedmiotu z wykorzystaniem materiałów w języku obcym
- Może być wykorzystana przez nauczycieli dowolnego przedmiotu a także przez nauczycieli języków obcych
- Podczas zajęć wykorzystuje się m. in teksty, artykuły, filmy dotyczące danego tematu w języku obcym

Warsztaty we florenckich muzeach

- Organizacja lekcji muzealnych
- Dobór odpowiedniego miejsca do tematyki lekcji
 - Wykorzystanie zasobów obiektu do tematyki lekcji

VISIT TO PALAZZO MEDICI RICCARDI

- VIA CAMILLO CAVOUR, 3, 50129 FLORENCE, ITALY
- TOWARDS 1444 COSIMO THE ELDEST, THE PATRIARCH OF THE MEDICI FAMILY, COMMISSIONED TO MICHELLOZZO A PALACE TO BE BUILT IN VIA LARGA (NOW VIA CAVOUR), CLOSE TO THE CHURCH OF SAN LORENZO. THE PALACE IS THE FIRST RENAISSANCE BUILDING ERRECTED IN FLORENCE.
- AFTER THE TRANSFER OF COSIMO DE' MEDICI TO PALAZZO VECCHIO IN 1540, AFTER HE BECAME GRAND DUKE, THE PALACE CONTINUED TO BE INHABITED BY THE LESSER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY UNTIL 1659, WHEN FERDINANDO II SOLD IT TO THE RICCARDI MARQUISES.
- THE MOST IMPORTANT SECTION OF THE PALACE IS STILL TODAY THE CHAPEL FRESCOED IN 1459 BY BENNZOZZO GOZZOLI REPRESENTING THE PROCESSION OF THE MAGI

VISIT TO DANTE'S HOUSE

- VIA SANTA MARGHERITA 1, FLORENCE, ITALY
- IN THE HEART OF MEDIEVAL FLORENCE, IN THE LOCATION OF THE ORIGINAL HOME. THIS MUSEUM WAS REBUILT IN THE FIRST DECADE OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IN THE LOCATION WHERE IN 1265 DANTE WAS BORN
- THE MUSEUM WAS DESIGNED AND OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN MAY 1965,
- THE BASIC AIM OF THE MUSEUM, CONCEIVED AS A MEMORIAL SITE, IS TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF DANTE'S LIFE AND WORKS TO THE BROADER GENERAL PUBLIC.



Wycieczki tematyczne

- Organizacja wycieczek terenowych i spacerów po mieście
 - Wykorzystanie geografii, historii, zasobów kulturowych miasta i regionu w nauczaniu

Region Toskania: Florencja, Siena, Piza



„Focus on Florence”

- Wykorzystanie biografii znanych i ważnych osób związanych z miastem i regionem (artyści, pisarze, poeci, naukowcy, władcy) w nauczaniu różnych przedmiotów
- Wykorzystanie filmów, dzieł sztuki, dzieł literackich, projektów, lokalnej kultury, kuchni, sztuk teatralnych i muzyki w nauczaniu

WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, HOW, WHY WH- QUESTION ACTIVITY...

INSTRUCTIONS -

- 1) CHOOSE A PICTURE.
- 2) WRITE ONLY QUESTIONS USING THE PICTURE QUESTION ANSWER (PQA) HANDOUT.
- 3) SWITCH PAPERS WITH SOMEONE NOT SITTING NEXT TO YOU.
- ★ 4) READ THEIR QUESTIONS AND GET READY FOR THE VIDEO.
- 5) WATCH VIDEO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ON YOUR NEW HANDOUT.
- 6) AFTER WATCHING THE VIDEO, FIND THE PERSON WHO HAS YOUR ORIGINAL HANDOUT AND COMPARE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.



QUOTE

"THERE IS IN THE GARDEN A PLANT WHICH ONE OUGHT TO LEAVE DRY, ALTHOUGH MOST PEOPLE WATER IT. IT IS THE WEED CALLED ENVY."

COSIMO DE' MEDICI (1389-1464)

pojęcia góry i dołu są przeciwieństwem względne!

Museo Galileo [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)]

Tyma używa ciasteczek. Pozostając na stronie zgadzasz się na ich użycie. Wyłącz ciasteczki tutaj. Polityka ciasteczek.

MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

Michelangelo Buonarroti was born on March 6, 1475 in Caprese, Italy, which is in the region of Tuscany. At the age of 13, he became an apprentice and learned the technique of *fresco*, which he would use in the Sistine Chapel in Rome many years later.

When he was fifteen years of age, Michelangelo began to spend time in the home and gardens of Lorenzo de' Medici in the city center of Florence. There he studied sculpture and began his relationship as a *protégé* of the Medici family.

When the political climate became difficult in Florence, Michelangelo left the city and went to Rome where he carved the Bacchus and then the Pietà, which is in St. Peter's basilica in Rome. Later, he returned to Florence where he began work on the David, which was called the "Giant" by his fellow Florentines. This statue was completed in 1504 and can now be found in the Academy Gallery in Florence.

Michelangelo returned to Rome when he was called to by Pope Julius II to create a tomb for him. This tomb was to contain forty life size figures, and it was an endeavor that was never fully realized. In 1508, Michelangelo began to work on the Sistine Chapel ceiling *frescoes*. Following Julius' death in 1513, he worked for Pope Leo X, Lorenzo de' Medici's son.

At the Medici family's church in Florence, San Lorenzo, Michelangelo created tombs for both Giuliano and Lorenzo de' Medici and designed the Laurentian library, an annex to the same church. In 1534, Michelangelo left Florence for Rome again, where he was to spend the rest of his life. He returned to the Sistine Chapel where he created the Last Judgment on the end wall and designed the dome for St. Peter's and the Capitoline Square. His last paintings were the *frescoes* of the Conversion of St. Paul and the Crucifixion of St. Peter in the Pauline Chapel in the Vatican. Michelangelo died on February 18, 1564 at the age of 88.

Rozdanie certyfikatów



Nasze zdjęcia na Fb Europass Teacher Academy

<https://www.facebook.com/europassteacheracademy/photos/pcb.1872039806333692/1872039703000369/>