CLIL IN SPAIN: UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF CLIL

Esther.Nieto@uclm.es

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WHY IMPLEMENT CLIL IN SPAIN?
Driving forces behind CLIL implementation in Spain

The need for integration, cohesion and cooperation of member countries and European citizens in the EU.

The European version of bilingual- multilingual education is coined in 1994 as CLIL.

The promising results of immersion.
Bilingual/multilingual education (CLIL)

- One of the most relevant **educational approaches** today
- It is more **effective** for FL learning than traditional classes
- All political institutions (international, national or regional) support its implementation at school
BENEFITS OF CLIL

It helps to increase the time of exposure to the L2 without increasing the school time.

CLIL replicates the conditions to which infants are exposed when learning their first language.

It fosters meaningful communication.

The focus on meaning and content reduces anxiety.
CLIL provides a natural and communicative way of learning.

In CLIL, students learn to use language and use language to learn (learn as you use).

Students make more cognitive effort and they become better learners.

CLIL can increase students’ motivation.

CLIL is a catalyst for changing traditional methodologies.
The Learning Pyramid

Trying to learn using this often presents many 'barriers'.

Effective Learning requires a great deal of this.

- Lecture: 5% (Average Learning Retention Rates)
- Reading: 10%
- Audio Visual: 20%
- Demonstration: 30%
- Discussion Group: 50%
- Practice By Doing: 75%
- Teaching Others: 90%
The administrative organization of Spain
Spain is divided up into 17 Autonomous Communities and 2 autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla
Spanish Constitution of 1978

A compromise solution
Exclusive legislative and executive powers:
- social services,
- agriculture, fishing industry
- Trading, tourism.

Development and implementation of basic legislation:
- environment
- economic policy,
- Education and health.

Implementation of State legislation:
- Employment

Indistinct or shared competences:
- Culture
Bilingualism and multilingualism in Spain
Castilian is the official Spanish language of the State. All Spanish citizens have the duty to know it and the right to use it. The other Spanish languages will also be official in the respective Autonomous Communities according to their Statutes.

Spanish Constitution 1978 (Article 3)
CLIL WITH HERITAGE CO-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: THE CASE OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODEL A</th>
<th>Basque as a second language</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majority of learners are Spanish speakers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basque is taught as a subject</td>
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<tr>
<td>Curricular subjects are taught in Spanish</td>
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<td>4-5 hours of Basque as a second language per week</td>
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<tr>
<th>MODEL B</th>
<th>Bilingual model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majority of learners are Spanish speakers</td>
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<td>50% of the curriculum in Basque and 50% in Spanish</td>
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<td>Percentages may vary by school</td>
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<td>Goal is functional bilingualism</td>
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<th>MODEL D</th>
<th>Total immersion in Basque</th>
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<td>Basque and Spanish speakers</td>
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<td>Goal is language maintenance for Basque speakers</td>
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CHALLENGES OF LEARNING LANGUAGES

**BILINGUAL AACC**
- Castilian+
- Heritage language (Catalan, Basque, Galician) +
- 1 or 2 foreign languages

**MONOLINGUAL AACC**
- There is not a tradition of bilingualism
  - Castilian+
  - 1 or 2 foreign languages
language learning

- L2 as a subject
- CLIL
Under the umbrella of CLIL
UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF CLIL

“what characterizes CLIL more than anything is the remarkable variety of practices that can be found under its umbrella”

(Dalton-Puffer)

“Spain is rapidly becoming one of the European leaders in CLIL practice and research”

(Coyle, 2010)
Number of CLIL subjects and percentage of curricular exposure
- 1, 2, 3 or more subjects
- 30%-50%

CLIL subjects
- Mandatory CLIL subjects
- Exclusion of some subjects

% of L2 and L1 in CLIL subjects
- 50%- 100%

CLIL languages
- Coofficial languages
- English, French, German...
TEACHERS

Content teachers/language teachers

Native/non native

Language qualification (B2/C1 CEFR)

Access: especific competitive examination?
Teacher training

- Language/Methodology
- Courses in/out of the country
- Training at school/work group
- Exchange of experiences/materials/resources
- Responsible: Educational administration/University
- Target teachers

Responsible: Educational administration/University
ACCESS TO THE PROGRAMME

**SCHOOLS**
- Voluntary/non-voluntary
- Regulation (official calls/school projects)

**STUDENTS**
- Selective/non-selective
- Continuation primary-secondary
THANK YOU