

Beheaded words

Spanish **AICLE**

CLIL

Homework
Puzzles

Exams

Outlines

Testmoz Flashcards

Notebook

English Pictodictation Spidermaps

Memorize Games

Chained-questions
Bingo Vocabulary

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1- Ciencias Sociales en Inglés

A las dificultades generales de cualquier asignatura impartida en una lengua no materna, véase

- ¿Me enteraré?
- ¿Aprenderé lo mismo que mis compañeros que estudian en español?
- ¿Suspenderé por no saber inglés?
- ¿Aprobaré si demuestro que domino los contenidos aunque mi expresión no sea del todo correcta?
- ¿Cómo me van a evaluar?
- ¿Tendré que trabajar más?



1- Ciencias Sociales en Inglés

Se suma el hecho de que las Ciencias Sociales...

- son una de las asignaturas “fuertes”
- está presente en todos los niveles de la ESO
- tiene una carga lectiva bastante amplia (sólo por detrás de Lengua Castellana y Matemáticas en la mayor parte de los cursos)
- presenta un nivel de exigencia alto en cuanto a competencias (explicaciones causales, dominio de vocabulario específico, uso de formas verbales en pasado o condicionales que los alumnos de primeros cursos no han aprendido, etc.)



2- Requisito indispensable: ADAPTACIÓN

La capacidad de adaptación es siempre importante, pero en el caso de impartir una asignatura en una sección bilingüe es aún más importante.

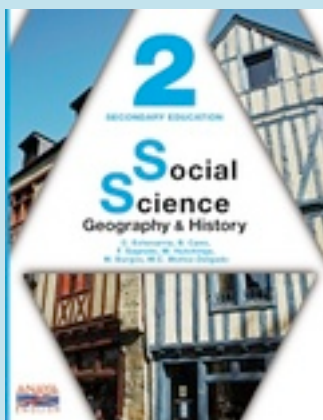
ADAPTACIÓN ...

- ✓ al nivel de inglés los alumnos
- ✓ a la insuficiencia de materiales proporcionados por las editoriales
- ✓ a las posibilidades TIC del centro
- ✓ al siempre escaso tiempo de clase
- ✓ al tiempo / ganas del profesor



3- Organización del curso >> ¿Cómo vamos a estudiar?

LIBRO DE TEXTO: Social Science de la editorial *Anaya English*.



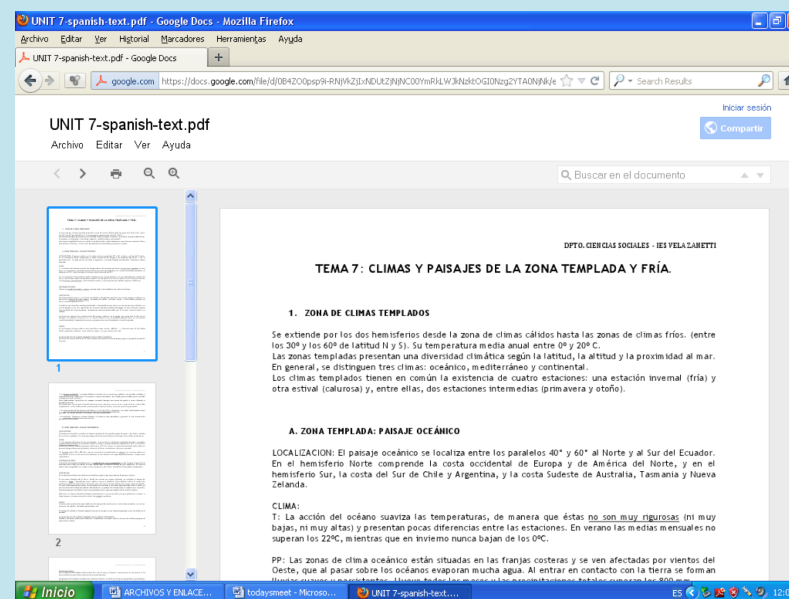
Hay muchos, elegimos este porque:

- completo, no como los de tipo Basics concepts
- actividades adaptadas al nivel de inglés
- actividades finales de repaso
- material para el profes
- glosario final
- atlas
- mapas conceptuales
- apartados especiales: Focus on English, improve your skills

3- Organización del curso >> ¿Cómo vamos a estudiar?

MATERIAL EXTRA EN ESPAÑOL:

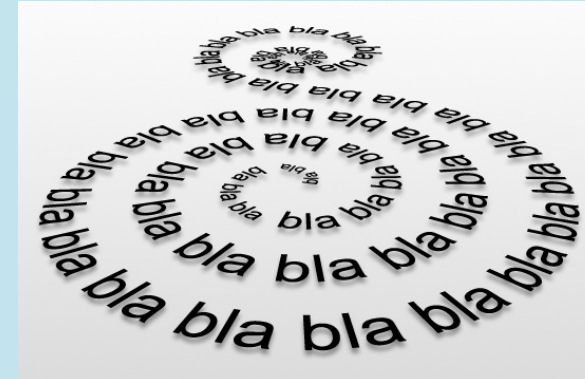
- complementa el texto en inglés (no es una traducción)
- accesible en la plataforma Moodle o en Google docs
- permite alcanzar un nivel de comprensión más profundo
- en los exámenes la parte en español versa sobre los contenidos más difíciles o que requieren una mayor producción escrita



3- Organización del curso >> ¿Cómo vamos a estudiar?

EXPLICACIONES EN CLASE:

- utilizamos el CD con el audio
- es más visual (incluso teatral)
- en torno al 85% de la clase se desarrolla en inglés
- se utilizan más apoyos visuales (vídeos, diagramas en la pizarra, ejemplos, etc.)
- presencia de la lectora en varias clases a la semana para hacer actividades más participativas



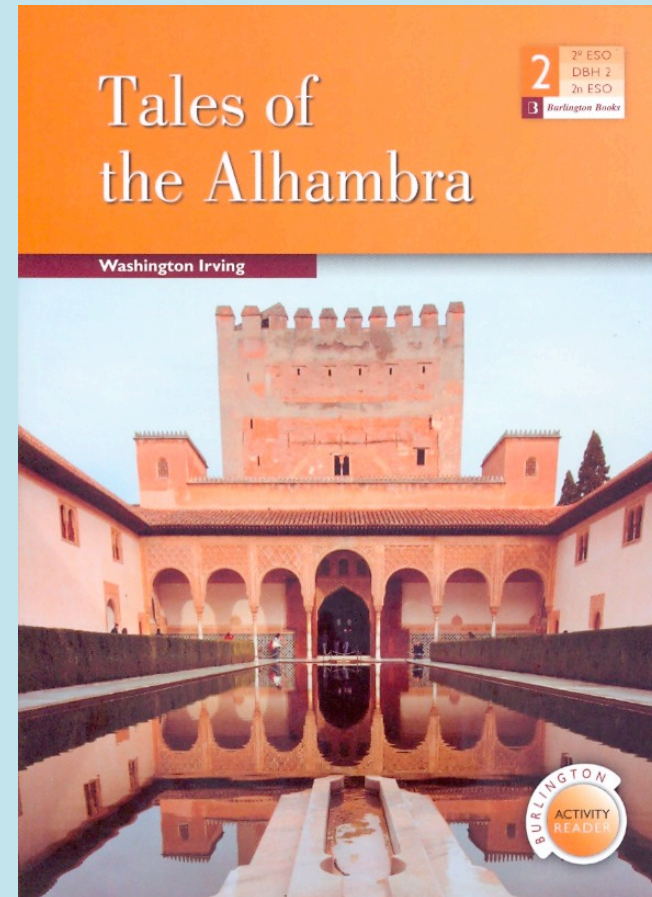
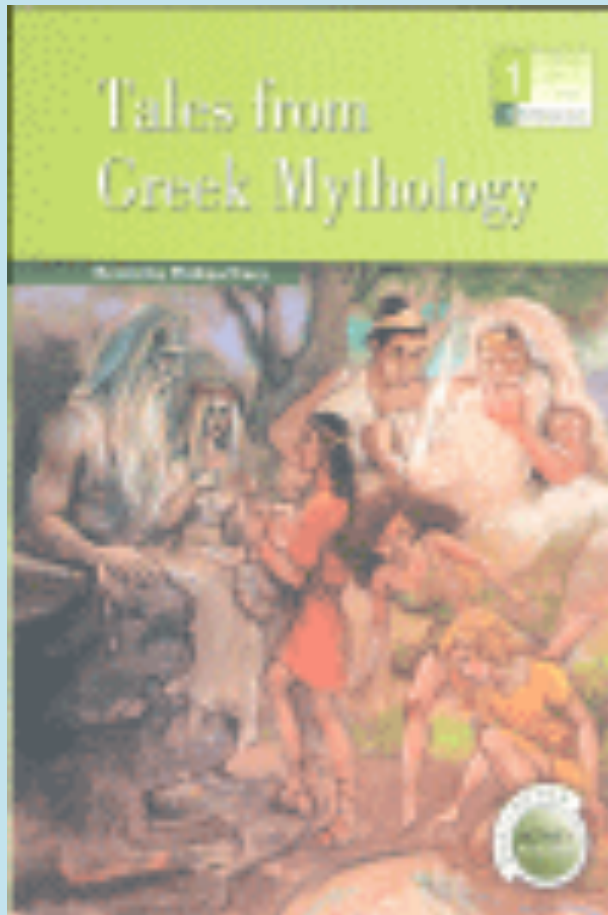
3- Organización del curso >> ¿Cómo vamos a estudiar?

De cada unidad los alumnos hacen ESQUEMAS (en inglés, para reforzar vocabulario, ortografía, etc.) y tienen un CUADERNILLO DE ACTIVIDADES finales en inglés y/o español como repaso final

LIBROS DE LECTURA: en cada curso tienen un libro de lectura en inglés adaptado a su nivel y con temática histórica. En algunos casos coincide con lecturas programadas por el departamento de inglés, para no sobrecargar.

CLASES CON LA LECTORA: este curso la lectora ha preparado presentaciones especiales (sobre los rodeos, su ciudad natal, etc.) afines a la asignatura de geografía y luego los alumnos han hecho un test on-line.

LIBROS DE LECTURA



PRESENTACIONES

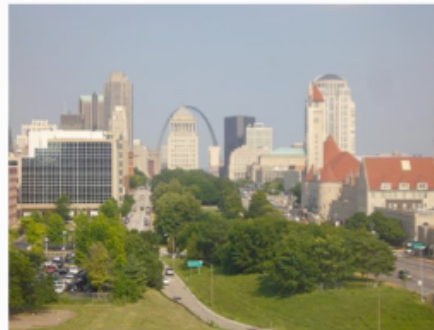
Rodeos



The Florida Keys



Saint Louis, Missouri



TEST ON-LINE

PPT-LIZ RODEOS

Question #1 (1 point)

Team roping is the only...

- event where you can bet.
- team event in rodeo.
- event where women do participate.

Question #2 (1 point)

In which rodeo event the cowboys ride one handed and cannot touch themselves or the horse with their free hand?

- Bareback Riding
- Bullfighting

Question #3 (1 point)

What is the origin of rodeos?

- Duties on early ranches included roping, horse breaking, riding, herding, branding, and much more.
- It a present invention.
- We dont know.

Question #4 (1 point)

This event is sometimes referred to as the classic event of rodeo.

- Saddle Bronc
- Steer Wrestling

Question #5 (1 point)

Bull Riding is the most recognized and popular of all the rodeo events. It is also the

Testmoz
Test Generator

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Scoresheets (Export as CSV)

Name	Score	Started On	Time
Adriana	89% (8/9)	02/22 07:11 a.m.	0:32:11
Carlos	56% (5/9)	02/16 12:34 p.m.	0:03:22
check	100% (9/9)	02/16 12:52 a.m.	0:00:52
Cristina Sanz	100% (9/9)	02/20 12:45 p.m.	0:12:56
David Alcobilla Solano	100% (9/9)	02/22 01:03 p.m.	0:01:14
David Alcobilla Solano	89% (8/9)	02/22 01:00 p.m.	0:01:44
David Alcobilla Solano	67% (6/9)	02/22 12:55 p.m.	0:04:02
isabel	100% (9/9)	02/21 06:53 a.m.	0:16:50
MALENA	56% (5/9)	03/21 12:25 p.m.	0:03:45
maria ramirez martin :)	100% (9/9)	02/27 08:46 a.m.	0:08:30
mario	78% (7/9)	02/19 03:32 a.m.	0:01:05
mario	78% (7/9)	02/19 03:28 a.m.	0:02:33
sara	78% (7/9)	02/23 05:51 a.m.	0:14:45
sofia esteban llorente	100% (9/9)	02/29 11:35 a.m.	0:06:45
Average Score	85%	Average Time	0:07:54

http://testmoz.com/37568/admin/reports

TODAYSMEET:

[Todaysmeet-S1B](#) [Todaysmeet-S2B](#)

foro para anuncios, intercambio de opiniones, etc. Los alumnos lo utilizan bastante y siempre en inglés.



3- Organización del curso >> Instrumentos de evaluación

- ✓ Cuaderno o archivador de trabajo
- ✓ Realización de trabajos y actividades finales de tema
- ✓ Pruebas escritas en inglés y español



3- Organización del curso >> Instrumentos de evaluación

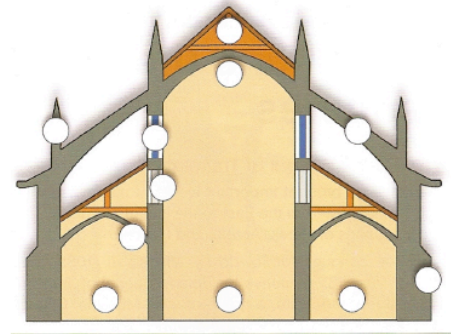
EXAMENES:

- ✓ porcentaje de contenidos en inglés entre 60-80%
- ✓ más preguntas en inglés en geografía que en historia
- ✓ preguntas tipo en inglés: de tipo verdadero/falso, corrección de frases falsas, unión mediante flechas, rellenar huecos con palabras dadas o no, ordenar fases de un proceso, ordenar letras de una palabra, etc.
- ✓ más largos, pues este tipo de ejercicios ocupan más espacio, y los alumnos necesitaban más tiempo para comprender y contestar
- ✓ su nivel de dificultad (salvando las distancias de ser en dos idiomas) era similar al de los grupos ordinarios.

Práctica docente en el área de CCSS en la sección bilingüe

Translate into English and then put the numbers in the right place of the picture:

	SPANISH	ENGLISH
1	Nave central	
2	Naves laterales	
3	Tejado	
4	Arbotante	
5	Arcada, galería con arcos	
6	Pináculo	
7	Vidrieras	
8	Contrafuerte	
9	Triforio	
10	Bóveda de crucería	



7. Say if the sentences are TRUE or FALSE and correct them. (1 point)

	Tournaments were the favourite entertainment of the clergy.
	The land was divided into many kingdoms whose kings had the divine right to govern over all their territory.
	The lower ranks of society celebrated feasts, which coincided with religious occasions, such as Christmas, Corpus Christi or All Saints Day, and seasonal events such as harvest-time.
	In the jousts two adversaries riding horses fought until one of them was thrown from the horse.
	Feudalism was the main political, social and economic system in Eastern Europe during the period from the ninth to the thirteenth century.
	The Vikings, who were known as Normans, were sailors and warriors originally from Scandinavia.
	Kings were incapable of defending their territory and so they gave all their power to the local noblemen.
	When kings had to take important decisions, they asked for advice from the members of the Royal Council, which was composed of peasants and artisans.
	The tax peasants paid to the church was called the tithe, a twentieth of a their annual income.
	The monks wore habits with hoods composed of a tunic and a scapular, which hung over the chest and back and they wore shoes.

3. URBAN RENAISSANCE: fill the gaps and answer the questions (1 point):

What is the main cause of the urban renaissance?
What are the two typically professions we can find in the cities?
Where were established the new towns founded in those centuries?

Long distance trade brought the appearance of trading associations that helped _____ when they travelled _____. As business and trade developed, _____, _____ exchange, and financial loan systems developed.

- 1.charter
- 2.wealth
- 3.town hall
- 4.urban patriciate
- 5.govern
- 6.wealthiest families
- 7.noble or the monastery
- 8.rights and privileges
- 9.Community council
10. inhabitants

Initially towns were under the government of the ___ that owned the land where the town was established. Their increasing ___ however and the abuse of power of the nobles and the clergy led the ___ of the cities and towns to create their own associations. These associations wanted to obtain from the king the right to ___ themselves independently. The ___ was the name of the document in which a city's ___ were set down.

Afterwards the government of the city would be in the hands of a ___, which met in the ___ and the mayor of the town was elected from among members of the council. Over time, the members of the council were invariably members of the ___ in the city, and an ___, or elite class developed.

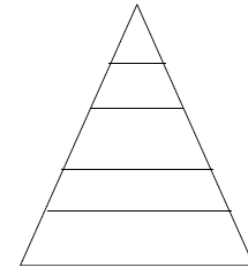
4. SOCIETY AND DAILY LIFE. (1 point)

Complete the social pyramid in urban society (not women):

Which type of job have the women when they were married?

And if they were unmarried or widowed?

Name (in order) the three categories of jobs inside the guilds:



Práctica docente en el área de CCSS en la sección bilingüe

1. Complete the sentences and then put the ones that are into a chart in order. (1 point)

Water covers 71 % of the Earth's surface. We can distinguish two groups:

- _____ (or sea water). It is found in _____ and _____. It represents more than 97 % of the total water on Earth.
- and _____. It is found in _____, _____, _____, _____ and at the poles. It represents less than 3 % of all the water on our planet.

_____ is always moving and changing its physical state. This process is called the _____. It has several stages: PUT THEM IN ORDER

Water from the sea evaporates.

Condensed vapour falls as precipitation: rain, snow or hail.

Water vapour rises, cools and condenses. Clouds form.

River water goes into the sea and other rivers.

Some water infiltrates into the ground.

Groundwater goes into the sea.

Wind moves the clouds.

2. Match the next landforms with their definition (1 point)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Valley</p> <p>Cape</p> <p>Plateau</p> <p>Fiord</p> <p>Continental Shelf</p> <p>Peninsula</p> <p>Waterfall</p> <p>Shields</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area of land surrounded almost completely by water except for a part that is joined to the mainland. • These are the oldest parts of continents. In them we can find sedimentary basins (depressed areas). • Parts of the coast that jut out into the sea. • They are areas of low land between mountains. Rivers flow through many of them. • It is a section of a river where the waterfalls vertically. • Plains higher than 200 metres above sea level. • Narrow inlets eroded by glaciers and penetrated by the sea. • It is the extension of the continents under the sea waters • These are the oldest parts of continents. In them we can find sedimentary basins (depressed areas). |
|---|---|

3. Observe the map with the time zones and answer the questions (1,5 points)



Alaska
Mexico
Madrid
Thailand
Sydney

If in Madrid it is 11:00 am, what is the time in Mexico? And in Sydney?

If in Madrid it is 21:00 (09:00 pm) of the 31st december 2010. What is the time, day, month and year in Alaska?

And in Thailand?

Complete these sentences about time zones.

- The Earth's sphere is divided into time zones.
- Each time zone has a separation of
- All locations that are in the same time zone have time.
- The point of reference is
- We should put the clock for every time zone we move towards the east.
- We should put the clock for every time zone we move towards the west.

3- Organización del curso >> Instrumentos de evaluación

COMPETENCIA LINGÜÍSTICA:

Se observa en las sesiones con la lectora, los trabajos en grupo, los ejercicios sobre vocabulario o las intervenciones en clase.



4- Actividades específicas

Actividades “diferentes”, más centradas en el uso de inglés, el manejo de vocabulario, memorización, etc.

Hay muchas, algunas imposibles de hacer con grupos grandes, entre las que hemos utilizado destacan:



PUZZLES y MEMORIZE GAMES

THE HYDROSPHERE QUIZ - A

In pairs, complete the questions.

1. Define SALTWATER

2. Put in order the stages of the water cycle

Condensed vapour falls as precipitation: rain, snow or hail.
River water goes into the sea and other rivers.
Water vapour rises, cools and condenses. Clouds form.
Water from the sea evaporates.
Some water infiltrates into the ground.
Wind moves the clouds.
Groundwater goes into the sea,.

3. Define WAVES and draw them

4. Define a WARM CURRENT and make a picture

5. The importance of oceans and seas. Complete the sentences

petroleum - food - raw materials - tourism - goods - human beings - salt - people

Oceans and seas are very important to _____:

- They provide us with _____ and energy. Large quantities of gas and _____ found in the ocean floor. _____ is also obtained from the sea.
- They attract _____ to the coasts, which creates many jobs in these areas.
- They are used for transport. They transport both _____ and _____.

6. Define LAKE and GLACIER

7. Draw a river from its source to its mouth and its tributaries

UNIT 2: VOCABULARY GAMES

Name: _____ Group: _____

Activity 1: The Earth's structure

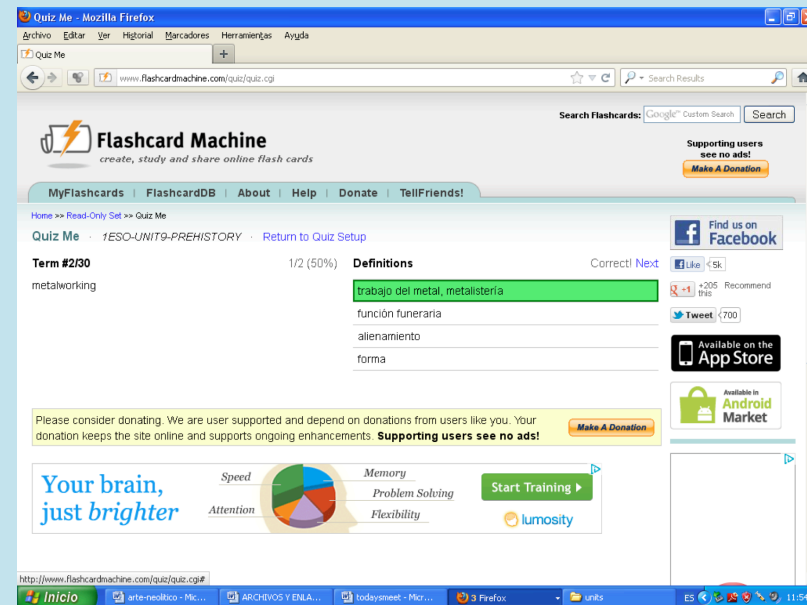
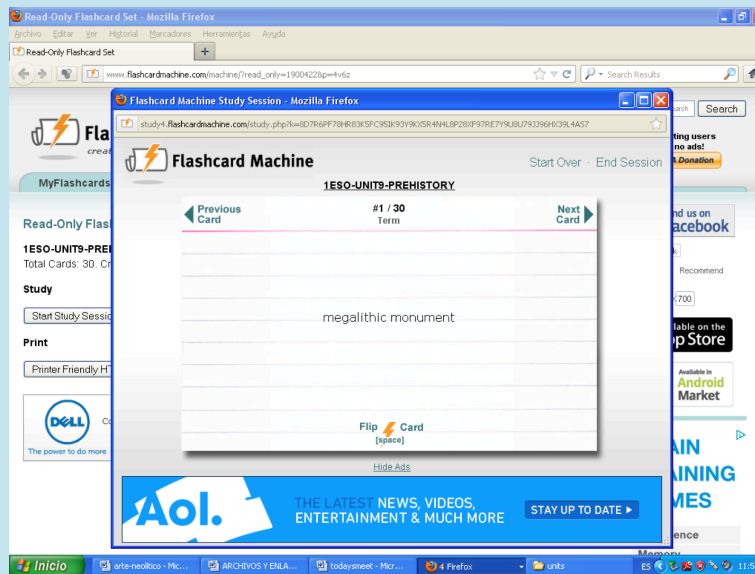
Put the pieces of paper face up (then you can read the words). You have to match the words in english with its translation in spanish. Be carefull! There is a word missing. Which is the missing word? _____

Copy the english-spanish words below:

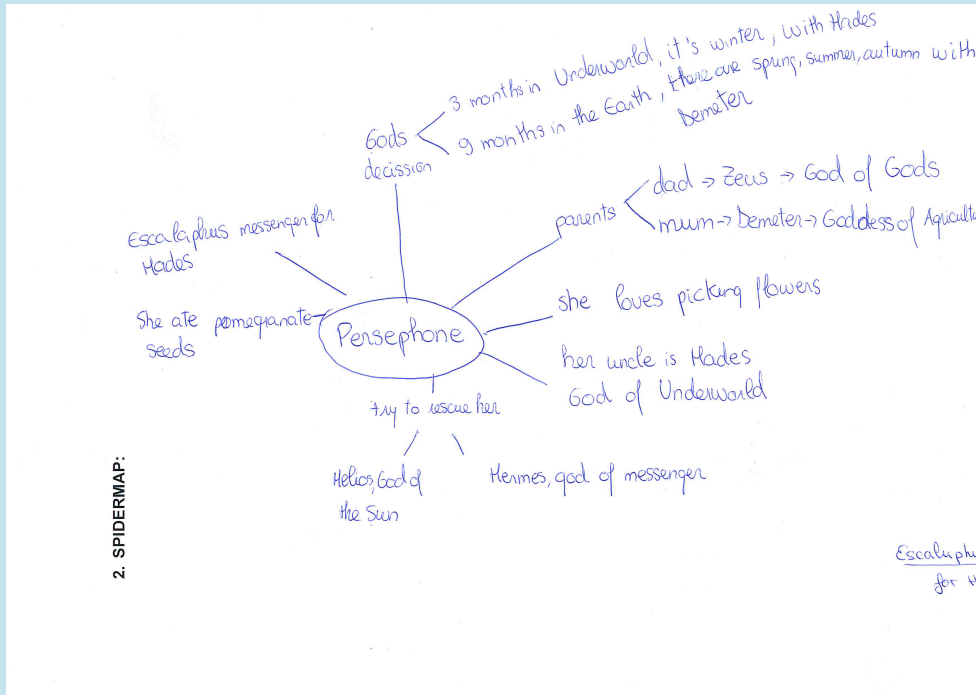
Then call Liz or Bea and read all the words.

FLASHCARDS

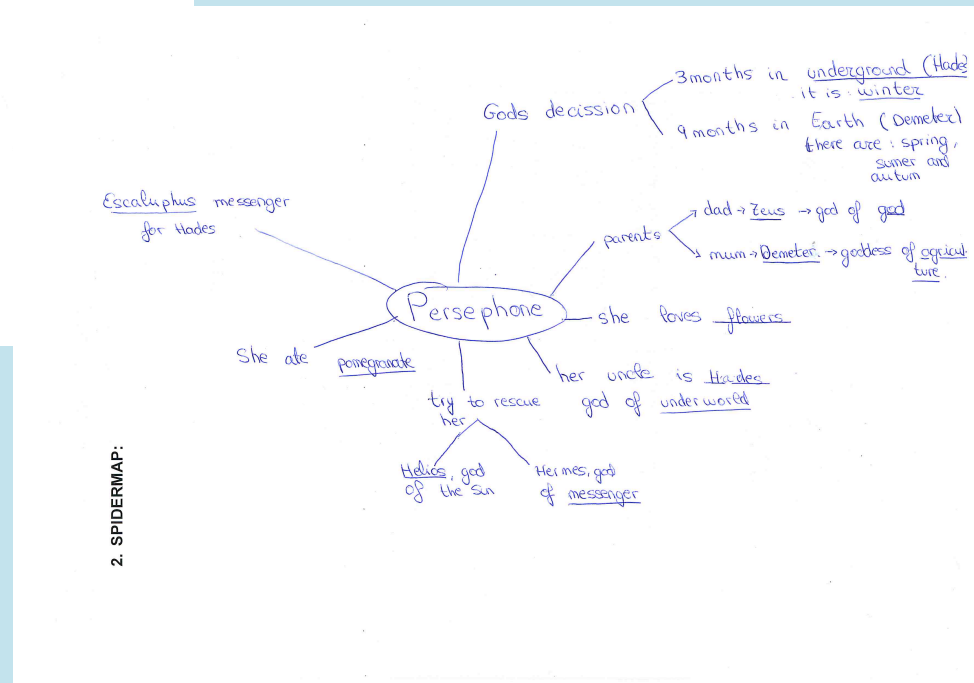
Paleolithic Age vocabulary



SPIDERMAPS



2. SPIDERMAP:

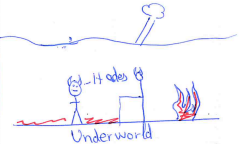

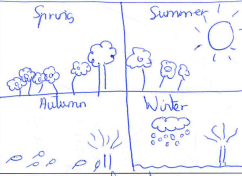

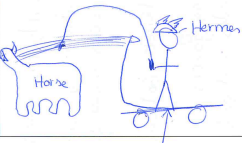



2. SPIDERMAP:

PICTODICTIONATION

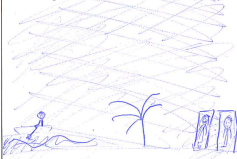





TALES FROM GREEK MYTHOLOGY
Activities of PERSEPHONE

1. PICTODICTIONATION:

<p>English Word: <i>Underworld</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Infierno</i> Drawing:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Underworld</p>	<p>English Word: <i>Earth</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Tierra</i> Drawing:</p> 
<p>English Word: <i>Seasons</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Estaciones</i> Drawing:</p> 	<p>English Word: <i>Pomegranate</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Granada</i> Drawing:</p> 
<p>English Word: <i>chariot</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>carro</i> Drawing:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">chariot</p>	<p>English Word: <i>Owl</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Búho</i> Drawing:</p> 

TALES FROM GREEK MYTHOLOGY
Activities of PERSEPHONE

1. PICTODICTIONATION:

<p>English Word: <i>Underworld</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Infierno</i> Drawing:</p> 	<p>English Word: <i>Earth</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Tierra</i> Drawing:</p> 
<p>English Word: <i>Seasons</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Estaciones</i> Drawing:</p> 	<p>English Word: <i>Pomegranate seeds</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Granada</i> Drawing:</p> 
<p>English Word: <i>Chariots</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>carro</i> Drawing:</p> 	<p>English Word: <i>Owl</i> Translation into Spanish: <i>Búho</i> Drawing:</p> 

BEHEADED-WORDS

1. BEHEADED WORDS. Put the first letter of every word.

__altwater __s __ound __n __ceans __nd __eas. __t __epresents __ore __han 97 % __f __he __otal __ater __n __arth.

__ceans __nd __eas __ll __ontain __alt, __ut __heir __alinity __aries. __ater __emperature __s __n __mportant __actor. __arm __eas __ave __ __igher __alt __ontent __ecause __he __eat __akes __ore __ater __vaporate. __onsequently, __ore __alt __s __eft __ehind __han __n __older, __ore __pen __eas. __or __xample, __he __ed __ea __as __ight __imes __ore __alt __han __he __altic __ea.

__he __ater __n __eas __nd __ceans __s __n __onstant __ovement. __here __re __hree __ypes __f __ovement:

- __aves. __ndulations __n __he __urface __f __he __ea __aised __y __inds. __aves __o __ot __ove __orward __ut __o __p __nd __own __n __ __ircular __otion. __heir __hape __hanges __hen __hey __ome __nto __ontact __ith __he __ea __loor.
- __ides __re __he __aily __ise __nd __all __f __he __ater __evel. __hey __re __aised __y __he __ravitational __orces __f __he __oon __nd __he __un. __hen __he __ater __evel __ises, __t __s __alled __igh __ide. __hen __t __alls __t __s __alled __ow __ide.
- __cean __urrents. __re __arge __asses __f __ater, __imilar __o __ivers, __hich __irculate __hrough __ceans. __urrents __an __e __arm __r __old:
__f __he __ater __urrent __s __older __han __he __ater __urrounding __t, __t __s __ __old __urrent.
__f __he __ater __urrent __s __armer, __hen __t __s __ __arm __urrent.

__cean __urrents __nfluence __he __limate __f __he __oastal __reas __earby.

ALL TOGETHER

2. ALL TOGETHER. There are no spaces between the words, so you have to copy this text below with the spaces.

Freshwater is found in rivers, lakes, glaciers, groundwater and at the poles. It represents less than 3 % of all the water on our planet.

Continental waters have low salinity levels. They can be found in:

- Rivers. Continuous courses of water that flow naturally. Many rivers start from groundwater which rises and forms springs. Others originate from glaciers or lakes or from the accumulation of rainfall or from melting snow. The place where a river starts is called its **source**. Rivers carry water down to the sea. Smaller rivers flowing into a larger river are called **tributaries**. The **flow** of a river refers to the amount of water it carries. The Amazon River has the largest flow. The flow varies with the seasons.
- Lakes. Large accumulations of water in depressed areas of the Earth's crust that are more than one metre deep. When they are small, they are called lagoons. If their water is salt water, they are called inland seas. The largest lake in the world is the Caspian Sea.
- Glaciers. Large slow moving masses of ice that can be found in polar regions and high mountain areas. At the top of glaciers, ice forms to make amphitheatre-shaped valleys called cirques.
- Aquifers. Accumulations of subterranean water that are caused by water filtrations from the surface.

CHAINED-QUESTIONS:

(START with the question) What does HISTORY study? (FINISH with the answer) Three.	A- The Homo Sapiens. Q- Which historical period starts in 1789 and lasts until the present?
A- History studies the past of human beings through time and space. Q- What do we use to establish the order and dates of historical events?	A-The Contemporary Period. Q- which hominin was biped and used tools but did not make them?
A- To establish the order and dates of historical events we use chronology. Q- Which historical period starts with the appearance of the first hominins (4.2 million years ago) and ends with the invention of writing (around 3000 BC)?	A- The Australopithecus. Q- In which prehistoric period the tools were carved from stones?
A- The Prehistory Q- which hominin was the first member of the homo species to make tools?	A- In the Paleolithic Age or Old Stone. Q- Which historical period starts in 476 and ends with the discovery of America (1492)?
A- The Homo Habilis. Q- In which prehistoric period the tools were made of polished stone?	A- The Middle Ages. Q- which was the hominin who first made fire?
A- In the Neolithic Age or New Stone Age. Q- Which historical period starts with the invention of writing (around 3000 BC) and leads up to present time?	A- The Homo Erectus. Q- Which was the most important change in the HAND in the process of hominisation?
A- The History. Q- Which hominin was the first to bury their dead?	A- The opposable thumb. Q- Which historical period starts in 1492 and ends with the beginning of the French Revolution (1789)?
A- The Homo Neanderthalensis. Q- In which prehistoric period the tools were made of metal?	A- The Modern Period. Q- Which hominin is the oldest in Europe and was found in Atapuerca?
A- In the Metal Age. Q- Which historical period starts with the invention of writing and ends with the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 A.D.)?	A- The Homo Antecessor. Q- Which was the most important change in the HEAD during the process of hominisation?
A- The Ancient History. Q- Which hominin was the first to make tools out of stone and bone and has the earliest forms of art?	A- The most important of all was an increased brain size. Q- How do we call the number of features that distinguished the hominins from apes?

OTRAS POSIBILIDADES:

- Test on-line
- Bingo
- Nubes de palabras
- Patata-caliente
- Teléfono escacharrado
- Time lines en papel o digitales
- Running-dictation
- Murales en papel y digitales
- Publicaciones y cómics
- etc. etc.



5- Bibliografía y referencias web

Blogs, webs, foros... específicos sobre CCSS en inglés:

[La enseñanza de la Geografía en secciones bilingües](#)

[Recursos AICLE en Educamadrid.org](#)

[Programas bilingües en Educarex.es](#)

[Vídeos en www.history.com](#)

[Social studies for kids \(subjects: Geography, time lines, history\)](#)

[Free PPT and interactive activities](#)

Recursos y herramientas generales:

[Herramientas 2.0 para la enseñanza de idiomas](#)

[Más de 150 herramientas gratuitas para crear materiales didácticos on- line](#)

[A CLIL to climb](#)

[Recursos CLIL recopilados en la web www.isabelperez.com](#)

[Metodología y Recursos CLIL/AICLE/EMILE](#)

[Vídeos y juegos por materias](#)

Esperemos que el resultado final de todo nuestro trabajo sea...



Beheaded words

Spanish **AICLE**

CLIL

Homework
Puzzles

Exams

Outlines

Testmoz Flashcards

Notebook

English Pictodictation Spidermaps

Memorize Games

Chained-questions
Bingo Vocabulary