

1. TOTTA vai TARUA – vai jotain siltä väliltä?

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|--|------------------------|
| 1. CLIL on tehokas kielenopetusmenetelmä.              | samaa _____ eri mieltä |
| 2. CLIL ei sovellu heikoille (kielen)oppijoille.       | samaa _____ eri mieltä |
| 3. CLIL-opettajalla tulee olla erinomainen kielitaito. | samaa _____ eri mieltä |
| 4. Sisällönopettaja ei voi olla kielenopettaja.        | samaa _____ eri mieltä |
| 5. CLIL-opetuksessa vain kieli vaihtuu.                | samaa _____ eri mieltä |
| 6. CLIL-opetuksessa kieli on vain väline.              | samaa _____ eri mieltä |
| 7. Kielenopetusta ei tarvita, CLIL riittää.            | samaa _____ eri mieltä |
| 8. Äidinkieleen ei pidä turvautua CLIL-opetuksessa.    | samaa _____ eri mieltä |

2. Kuullun ymmärtäminen (Listening comprehension)

2.1 Mutual dictation

<p>A (starts)</p> <p>The _____ diet _____ equally _____. The _____ elephant _____ consumes _____ 100 _____ of _____ per _____.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>_____ elephant's _____ is _____ remarkable. _____ average _____ probably _____ well over _____ kilograms _____ food _____ day.</p>
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2.2 Notetaking

T-list

<p>The lifespan of an elephant</p>	<p>For one thing, elephants have a long _____ period: _____ months. Newborn calves _____ some 120 kilograms, yet, in spite of their size, fit easily under their mother's _____, where they suckle.</p>
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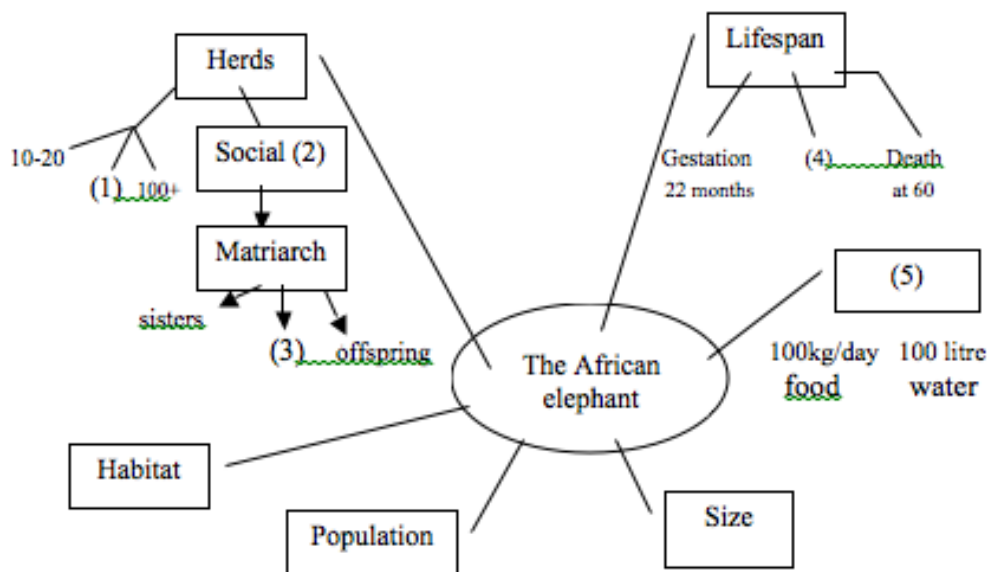
### 2.3 Assessing academic listening

#### **The African elephant**

Elephants essentially live in herds and may be found in groups of anything between 10 and 20 or up to 50 and more, and, in rare cases, in excess of 100. Their highly developed social structure, however, remains consistent throughout. Family units are led by a cow elephant, or matriarch, and a typical family herd consists of cow elephants of various ages: the leader, and her sisters, their daughters, and their offspring.

The lifespan of an elephant is long and often eventful. For one thing, elephants have a long gestation period: 22 months. Newborn calves weigh some 120 kilograms, yet, in spite of their size, fit easily under their mother's belly, where they suckle. When a bull reaches puberty at between 12 and 14 years of age, his time within the herd comes to an end, although he may return or join other herds for short periods. As an adult, right up to his death at any time up to age 60, he will not remain with any family herd permanently.

The elephant's diet is equally remarkable. The average elephant probably consumes well over 100 kilograms of food per day. They forage with their trunks, through which they also draw up water. As much as 100 litres may be consumed at a time. Elephants spend between 16 and 18 hours a day eating both grass – which makes up some 80% of their diet – and browse.



(1) The most appropriate choice here is

- (a) between 30 and 40
- (b) more than 40
- (c) more than 50
- (d) about 70 or 70

(2) The term that is used here is

- (a) development
- (b) structure
- (c) herd
- (d) family

(3) The word that fits here is

- (a) elephants
- (b) age groups
- (c) children
- (d) daughters

### 3. Sanasto

Valitse sana taulukosta.  
Älä kerro parillesi minkä valitsit.  
Selitä sana omin sanoin.  
Parisi yrittää arvata mitä sanaa selität. Vaihtakaa vuoroja.

### Commonly used but difficult words in science

Pickersill & Lock (1991) used multiple choice tests to gauge the meanings of 30 non-technical words. 108 males & 89 females, aged 14 – 15. No gender differences were found. Below are the words that showed to be the most difficult.

abundant	adjacent	concept	conception
contract	convention	converse	disintegrate
diversity	emit	factor	incident
liberate	linear	negligible	retard
spontaneous	stimulate	tabulate	valid

From Pickersgill & Lock 1991

### 4. Luetun ymmärtäminen

#### Teksti 1.

(Phil Ball, onestopenglish)

The German philosopher, Karl Marx, went further than socialism. He thought that Liberalism was 'false liberty' and thought that the famous 'Declaration of the Rights of Man' of 1789 was focused too much on the individual. The individual had liberty, but to do what? Marx wanted society to be communal and controlled, not individualised. He thought that eventually the proletariat would come to dominate the bourgeoisie and then control the means of production....

**Alla olevat tehtävät liittyvät tekstiin 1. Mikä seuraavista tehtävistä on helpoin, mikä vaikein? Miksi?**

Q1. *Read the text on Socialism, Marxism and Anarchism. Compare and contrast the three ideologies.*

Q2. *Define the three movements in terms of their principal ideological bases.*

Q3. *Read the text on the three movements and answer the questions that follow.*

Q4. *Do not read the text yet. Below you will see various opposites to the philosophies of socialism and communism.*

Q5. *Lue teksti uudelleen ja etsi tekstistä vastineet alla olevan taulukon sarakkeeseen **Socialist or communist idea**. (Alussa kaksi mallia avuksesi).*

Opposite Idea	Socialist or communist Idea
Working alone, to improve your life.	Working together
Individuality	Solidarity
Privileges	
Class-based society	
Wealth for the minority	
A society of individuals	
A 'free' society	
The bourgeoisie control the proletariat	
The bourgeoisie control production	

#### Q6. Vastaa laatikon kysymyksiin

- a) What was Marx's other name?  
b) Which country did he come from?  
c) When was the Declaration of Rights written?

#### Teksti 2

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall

#### Q7. Discuss the opening line of Humpty Dumpty in relation to the development of the English Civil War and the role of Royalist propaganda in its initial stages.

Wikipedia:

There are also various theories of an original "Humpty Dumpty". The suggestion that Humpty Dumpty was a "tortoise" [siege engine](#), an armoured frame, used unsuccessfully to approach the walls of the Parliamentary held city of [Gloucester](#) in 1643 during the [Siege of Gloucester](#) in the [English Civil War](#), was put forward in 1956 by Professor [David Daube](#) in [The Oxford Magazine](#) of February 16, 1956, on the basis of a contemporary account of the attack, but without evidence that the rhyme was connected. --- From 1996 the website of [Colchester](#) tourist board attributed the origin of the rhyme to a cannon recorded as used from the church of St Mary-at-the-Wall by the Royalist defenders in the siege of 1648.<sup>[9]</sup> In 1648 the town of Colchester was a walled town with a castle and several churches and was protected by the city wall. A huge cannon, colloquially called Humpty Dumpty, was strategically placed on the wall. A shot from a Parliamentary cannon succeeded in damaging the wall beneath Humpty Dumpty which caused the cannon to tumble to the ground. The Royalists, or Cavaliers, 'all the King's men' attempted to raise Humpty Dumpty on to another part of the wall, but because the cannon was so heavy ' All the King's horses and all the King's men couldn't put Humpty together again.'

## Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT)

### PRE-TASK PHASE

#### INTRODUCTION TO TOPIC AND TASK

Teacher explores the topic with the class, highlights useful words and phrases, and helps learners understand task instructions and prepare. Learners may hear a recording of others doing a similar task, or read part of a text as a lead in to a task.

#### TASK CYCLE

TASK	PLANNING	REPORT
Students do the task, in pairs or small groups. Teacher monitors from a distance, encouraging all attempts at communication, not correcting. Since this situation has a "private" feel, students feel free to experiment. Mistakes don't matter.	Students prepare to report to the whole class (orally or in writing) how they did the task, what they decided or discovered. Since the report stage is public, students will naturally want to be accurate, so the teacher stands by to give language advice.	Some groups present their reports to the class, or exchange written reports, and compare results. Teacher acts as a chairperson, and then comments on the content of the reports.

Learners may now hear a recording of others doing a similar task and compare how they all did it. Or they may read a text similar in some way to the one they have written themselves, or related in topic to the task they have done.

#### LANGUAGE FOCUS

ANALYSIS	PRACTICE
Students examine and then discuss specific features of the text or transcript of the recording. They can enter new words, phrases and patterns in vocabulary books.	Teacher conducts practice of new words, phrases, and patterns occurring in the data, either during or after the Analysis.

(Jane Willis)

[http://www2.uni-wuppertal.de/FB4/anglistik/multhaup/methods\\_elt/pop\\_ups/tbl\\_willis.htm](http://www2.uni-wuppertal.de/FB4/anglistik/multhaup/methods_elt/pop_ups/tbl_willis.htm)





