LEARNING CLIMATE IN RELATION TO CLIL AND DYNAMIC GEOMETRY



THE STRUCTURE

- CLIL method
- Learning environment
- Teaching materials in CLIL lesson
- Aims
- Educational climate
- Contributions, problems
 - Research evaluation and conclusion

CLIL method

- Content and Language Intergrated learning
- According to Marshe (1994)
- teaching of non-language subjects

ENVIRONMENT DESCRIPTION

- newly introduced teaching of mathematics in English
- the entire school involved, not only several classes
- research conducted with pupils of the 6th to 8th grades
- teaching in English once a week

TOOLS USED IN THE CLIL TEACHING METHOD

- Computers
- Interactive whiteboards
- Mathematical programs (GeoGebra)
- materials supplemented with native speakers' speech
- applets (playful tasks)
- animations

USING COMPUTERS AND INTERACTIVE WHITEBOARDS

Match the text and the number	
● One hundred fifty thousand thirty-three	358 000
Three hundred fifty-eight thousand	305 108
Three hundred five thousand one hundred eight	150 033
Ten thousand forty-eight	101 111
One million two hundred two thousand four	24 064
◆ One hundred one thousand one hundred eleven	209 136
→ Twenty-four thousand sixty-four	10 048
Two hundred nine thousand one hundred thirty-six	1 202 004

THE REAL LIFE EXAMPLE

What is the current exchange rate of the crown to the euro?
How much money (CZK) do you need?
Use a calculator to complete the table.

Euro	1	2	5	10	20	50	100	200	1000
Price									



Multiplying decimals by 10, 100, 1000 ... ?

When we multiply the decimal by: We insert the decimal point:

ten $2,156 \cdot 10 = 21,56$ one place to the right two places to the right thousand $2,156 \cdot 1000 = 215,6$ two places to the right three places to the right

Match the image and the text.

ray















perpendicular bisector

angle bisector

segment between two points paraller line

intersect two objects

perpendicular line

circle with centre through point angle with given size

circle with centre and radius segment with given lengh from point

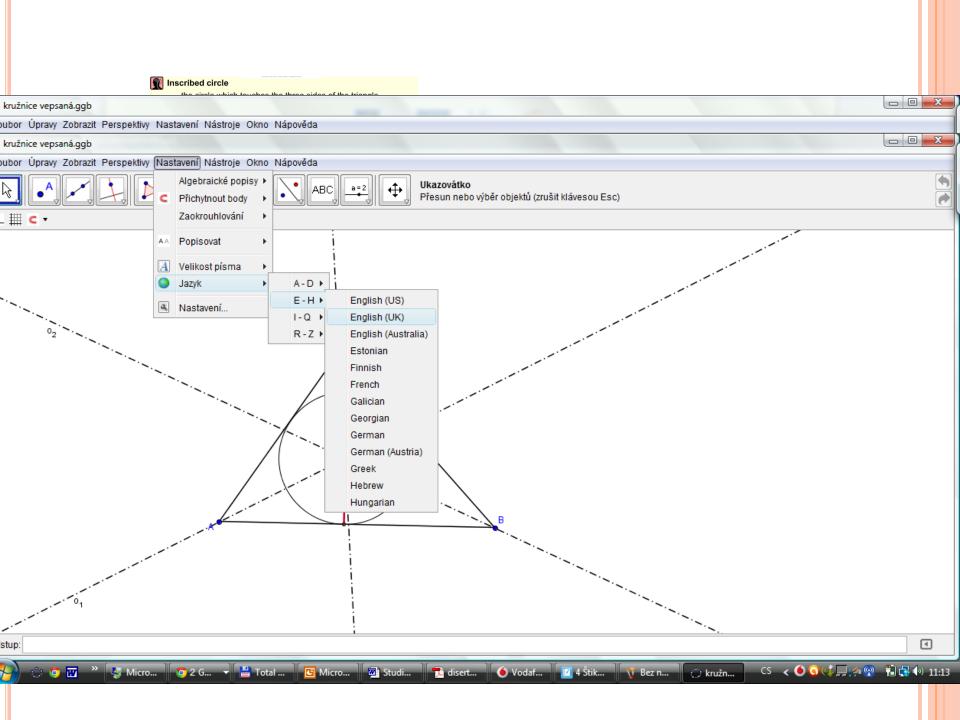












DEFINITIONS LEARNING CLIMATE

Mareš (2000, s. 242)

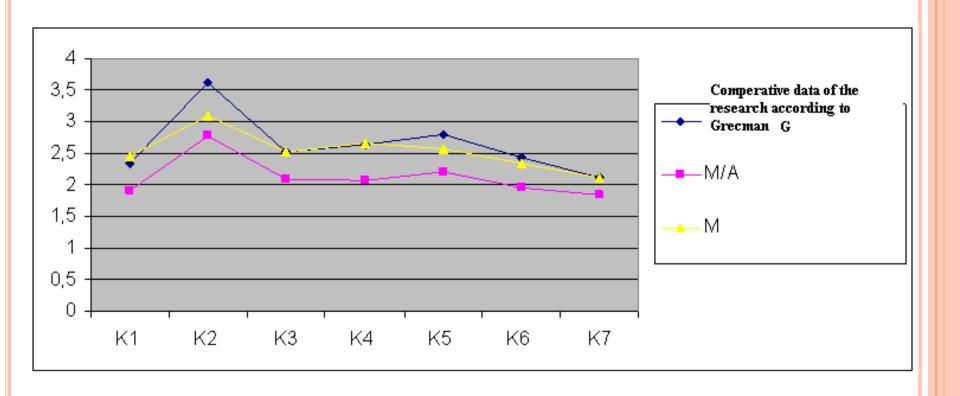
"Set practices of perception, experience, evaluation, and response of all actors in the school in relation to what happened at school, or has been happening, or will happen in the future."

DEFINING OBJECTIVES

 To describe the change in the climate of learning mathematics in connection with the introduction of the CLIL method and using computers (GeoGebra, interactive whiteboard, Excel, applets...)

	,				
Statements	Nu m be r	Eva luat ion 1 to 5	Statements	Nu mb er	1 to 5
I can tell my opinion to the teacher without being afraid	74		The teachers' classes are interesting and they do it with enthusiasm	86	
I have to explain my opinions	75		The teacher explains us how and where to apply what we have learned	87	
There are clear rules for work in the classes	76		The teacher tells us in which professions the things we learn can be applied	88	
I have to fulfil my tasks accurately and reliably	77		The teacher uses visual aids and examples	89	
Tasks are continuously checked	78		The results of my work in the classes are fairly evaluated	90	
Tasks are adequate to what we have learned	79		I feel good before tests	91	
I have no problems with preparing for school at home	80		Tests examine how I understand what we were taught	92	
I can apply my good ideas in the classes	81		We work in groups when working on tasks	93	
The teacher is supportive when I am interest in something in the subject	82		We are supported to discuss processes of fulfilling tasks in the classes with classmates	94	
When I am not able to finish tasks in the classes, the teacher helps me	83		We are asked about our knowledge before moving on to new subject matter,	95	
When I finish tasks sooner than others, the teacher gives me more work	84		The teacher appreciates my study succeess	96	
Classes also takes place outside the school	85		The teacher deals with teaching subject matter, keep up the topic	97	
			The teacher keeps my attention in a way of teaching	98	

CATEGORY (average value)	Grecman	M/A	М	deviation M/A from G	deviation M from G	deviation M/Aj from M	p-value M/Aj and M
K1 (enthusiasm)	2,33	1,92	2,46	0,41	-0,13	0,54	0,000002
K2 (unconventional methods of teaching)	3,62	2,77	3,09	0,85	0,53	0,32	0,003735
K3. (teacher's support in pupils)	2,52	2,08	2,52	0,44	0	0,44	0,000211
K4 (teacher's fairness)	2,64	2,06	2,65	0,58	-0,01	0,59	0,000004
K5 (advisability of learning)	2,8	2,2	2,57	0,6	0,23	0,37	0,000671
K6 (adequacy)	2,43	1,96	2,34	0,47	0,09	0,38	0,004794
K7 (concerns clarity)	2,11	1,84	2,12	0,27	-0,01	0,28	0,003732



GRAPH

BENEFITS X PROBLEMS

- extended opportunities to learn and practically use a foreign language
- increased motivation
- increased selfconfidence
- better involvement of pupils in the classes

- insufficient number of qualified teachers
- teachers' concerns (cannot speak a foreign language)
- difficult to evaluate

EVALUATION AND RESEARCH CONCLUSION

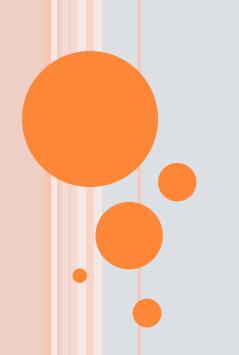
Questionnaries

 During the project the climate of teaching matemathics has changed due to differences in teaching styles and implementation of CLIL method.

CONFIRMATION

- the climate of learning mathematics in English is different than in Czech
- based on the research of the climate of learning and the evaluation by pupils, teachers were perceived positively
- The results obtained cannot be generalized due to the small research sample

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!