

ISTITUTO COMPRENSIVO POLLICA

"G. PATRONI"

PROGETTO CLIL

Scuola Secondaria di Primo Grado

Classi

IE - IF



STUDYING IN EUROPE CLIL PER LA COSTRUZIONE DELLE COMPETENZE DI CITTADINANZA

Gentile lettore,

ha tra le mani il piccolo CLIL BOOK dell'Istituto Comprensivo Pollica "G. Patroni", un lavoro realizzato nell'ambito del progetto **"Studying in Europe: Clil per la costruzione delle competenze di cittadinanza"** rivolto, in via sperimentale, alle classi prime della Scuola Secondaria di Primo Grado. Ma cos'è il CLIL e cosa si intende con questa sigla? Con l'acronimo CLIL (Content Language Integrated Learning) si intende propriamente l'insegnamento integrato di lingua straniera e disciplina per creare ambienti di apprendimento che favoriscano atteggiamenti plurilingue e consapevolezza multiculturale. Si tratta di una **nuova metodologia** che permette ai ragazzi di apprendere la lingua inglese attraverso il contenuto e il contenuto attraverso la lingua inglese. Nello specifico, il progetto "Studying in Europe: Clil per la costruzione delle competenze di cittadinanza" si basa su stimolanti **lezioni/gioco di Cittadinanza e Costituzione**, calate nel contesto socio-culturale e ambientale, con puntuali riferimenti e confronti a situazioni reali, attuali e internazionali. Vediamo meglio come è strutturato questo percorso. Dopo una prima tappa introduttiva sulla Costituzione della Repubblica Italiana, il viaggio ha toccato **tre macrotemi: Landscape and Environment, Health and Nutrition and School and Education**. Mediante immagini, power point, video e documenti il docente ha provato a promuovere nei giovani cittadini la consapevolezza di appartenere a un corpo sociale e istituzionale che cresce e si trasforma nel tempo e nello spazio, consentendo loro di acquisire, attraverso le esperienze, le conoscenze, la lettura e le attività pratiche, il valore dei beni ambientali e culturali e l'importanza della partecipazione diretta, alla base di una società democratica incentrata sul rispetto, sul dialogo e sulla responsabilità. Strutturato in diverse fasi, basate sulla ricerca-azione e sul Cooperative Learning, il progetto ha visto gli alunni impegnati nello svolgimento di compiti di realtà finalizzati alla realizzazione del prodotto finale consistente in un gioco a quiz in lingua inglese di Cittadinanza e Costituzione sul modello del comune "Gioco dell'oca".

Una sfida...sì...trasformatasi però in un'entusiasmante esperienza!

Un buon insegnante è uno che si rende progressivamente superfluo

Thomas Carruthers

Prof.ssa Rosalia Tancredi, docente di Lettere



LEZIONE 1 CLIL



CITIZENSHIP AND CONSTITUTION

Italy is a **Democratic** (power is in the hands of the people) **Republic** since June **2nd 1946**. In that year Italian citizens went to vote for the **Monarchy** or for the Republic and won the **Republic** because they did not want to be subjugated to a king longer (**women** also participated for the first time). For this reason 75 people (above all lawyers and professors) began to write down laws.

What does law mean?

Law is a rule, a norm, a teaching...

So these people wrote the laws to permit Italian citizens to live peacefully in a free society. All these laws were collected in a single document called the **Constitution**. The Constitution came into force on **January the 1st 1948** and consists of **139 articles** concerning the organization of the state and regulating relations between citizens.

Do you think that 139 articles are sufficient to regulate Italian State?

Surely not.

For this reason we must not forget that the Constitution is the set of basic principles that we must respect, but that so many laws derive from it.

In Italy who writes the laws? And who performs them? And who makes them be respected?

Parliament, Government and Magistracy.

It's better to be precise and say that the **Parliament** has **legislative power**, the **Government** has **executive power** and the **Magistracy** has **judiciary power**.

The **Italian Republic** is called the **Parliamentary Republic (collegiate body)** because the **Parliament** plays an important role. In Italy the Parliament is composed of **Camera dei Deputati** and **Senato della Repubblica**.

Where do the Deputies and the Senators work?

Montecitorio and Palazzo Madama

Who are the Deputies and the Senators?

Deputies and **Senators** are **people** who are elected by Italian **citizens**.

Italian citizens must be **18 years old** to elect Deputies and **25 years old** to elect Senators. Deputies and Senators are elected by universal suffrage (means that all citizen can vote). They remain in office for 5 years, so the Parliament is elected every 5 years.

In Italy if you want to be a candidate to become a Deputie you must be 25 years old. Instead, if you want to become a Senator, you must wait a little longer because you must be 40 years old.

The Parliament has another important task too: electing the President of the Republic.

Who is currently the President of the Italian Republic?

Sergio Mattarella.

The President of the Republic is elected every 7 years.

VERIFICA 1 CLIL

What is this?

- a) The Italian flag
- b) The German flag
- c) The Mexican flag



When was the Italian Republic born?

- a) January, 2nd 1948
- b) June, 2nd 1946
- c) June, 2nd 1948



When women voted for the first time?

- a) January, 2nd 1948
- b) June, 2nd 1946
- c) June, 2nd 1948



When did the Constitution come into force?

- a) January, 1st 1948
- b) Sempember, 2nd 1948
- c) June, 2nd 1948



Where do the Deputies work?

- a) Palazzo Madama
- b) Montecitorio
- c) Palazzo Chigi



Where do the Senators work?

- a) Palazzo Madama
- b) Montecitorio
- c) Palazzo Chigi





LEZIONE 2 CLIL

THE FLAG

Art. 12th of the Constitution

The flag of the Republic is the Italian tricolour: green, white and red, in three vertical bands of equal size.

In our Constitution there is an article dedicated to the flag, why? Why does the flag play an important role in the life of a State?

The flag is a symbol and it is used to identify a State.

So, the Italian tricolor is the official flag of the Italian State.

Do you know the history of the Italian flag?

Do you know when was our tricolor born and why?

The Italian tricolor flag was used for the first time in 1796 in Milan by Napoleon's Lombard soldiers.

Who was Napoleon?

Napoleon was a French general, who became famous during the French Revolution. At the age of 25 Napoleon received the task of fighting the Austrian troops, those were enemies of revolutionary France, settled in Italy. At that time, Italy was divided into different small states and not united yet, so a lot of people joined the revolutionary ideas enthusiastically and when Napoleon entered Milan with his army victoriously, he was welcomed as the liberator from the Austrian domination. When the Austrians were fought, the Republic of Cispadana, which included Bologna, Ferrara, Modena and Reggio Emilia, was proclaimed in 1876, and on that occasion, the tricolor flag was adopted. The Italian flag, therefore, was born as a variant of the French flag; in fact, instead of the blue color, there is the green color, but initially the bands were arranged horizontally. Later, when the Kingdom of Italy was proclaimed in 1861, the tricolor was considered the official flag and in 1925, besides the three colors, it was also showed the emblem of the royal house. Only after the Second World War, with the abolition of the Monarchy and the birth of the Republic, the flag assumed its current characteristics: tricolor with vertical bands of equal size with green, white and red colors.

Who proposed to adopt the tricolor with the green, white and red colours?

Giuseppe Compagnoni, an Italian writer and journalist. However, the historical documents testify that as early as 1794 two students from Bologna, in revolt against absolute power, put on their clothes a green, white and red cockade inspired by the blue, white and red cockade of the French revolutionaries.

What do the colors of the Italian flag represent?

According to a legend inspired by a poem, green represents meadows, white perennial snow and red the blood of Italians who died in war. During the Napoleonic period, the three colors acquired a more idealistic meaning for the population: green was hope, white was faith and red was love. In reality the three colored bands of the same dimensions were inspired by the emblem of the French Revolution and the white and red colors resumed the emblem of the city of Milan and the green color of the uniforms of the Milanese civic guards. In conclusion, whatever the meaning of the tricolor is, this flag unites the Italian people inspired by the ideals of freedom and equality.

And the European flag?

The flag of Europe depicts twelve golden five-pointed stars arranged in a circle on a blue ground. The blue symbolizes the sky, the 12 stars form a circle as a sign of union and represent the perfection, not the number of member states of the European Union that are currently 28.

VERIFICA 2 CLIL

In which article of the Italian Constitution they talk about the flag?

- a) Art. 12
- b) Art. 34
- c) Art. 11

When was our tricolor born?

- a) 1796
- b) 1897
- c) 1734

Who proposed to adopt the tricolor with the green color?

- a) Giuseppe Compagnoni, an Italian writer and journalist.
- b) Napoleon, a French general
- c) Two students from Bologna

How many stars are there on the European flag?

- a) 12
- b) 15
- c) 28

LANDSCAPE

AND

ENVIRONMENT



14



LEZIONE 3 CLIL

LANDSCAPE AND ENVIROMENT

Art. 9th of the Constitution

The Republic...safeguards the natural landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation.

What is the natural landscape?

Natural landscape is the set of visible characteristics of an environment. Mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, but also villages, streets and cities, are all elements of the landscape.

And how can we define the environment?

The environment is what is around us, the place where every living being and every non-living element is located. The word "environment" derives from the Latin verb "ambire", which means "surround, stay around". Environment and landscape are often used as synonyms, but in reality they have different meanings.

But can environment and landscape change over time?

Certainly.

Environments can be natural or humanized. Natural environments are those places totally deprived of human interventions or with very limited interventions. For example, the desert may be a natural environment, where there is little or no trace of man. Humanized environments are those environments profoundly modified by man due to the activities he has performed there. A strongly humanized environment is a city. In reality, the places where the presence of man is totally absent are very few now and are in very marginal areas. Those of the polar zones, of the equatorial forest or of some desert areas can be considered natural environments, while in the Mediterranean area and in the European area, "really natural" environments do not exist anymore.

And can the landscape change?

A landscape can change with the passing time, according to the seasons, depending on the observation point and on who observes it. The landscape also becomes a consequence of human intervention.

But why do you think it is important to protect the landscape and respect the environment?

Because they are common goods belonging to all, and we have the duty of keeping them as intact as possible for our welfare and for the welfare of future generations. This is why today we talk about **sustainability**.

What does this concept mean?

It means protecting our surroundings from damage and destruction both for our and for those who will come after us. For example, when fishermen remove balloons or plastic articles they help to keep the marine environment clean.

And why is it important to recycle?

To save on raw material and energy. To reduce the volume of waste. To reduce pollution caused by dumps and incinerators.

Now let's have a look at our territory. Is it protected? Why? What do we do to protect it?

Our territory is rich in cultural heritage and different landscapes and environments, unique in the world which must be conserved.

For this reason, in 1991 a law was written that protects these particular areas, guaranteeing and promoting the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage.

Who protects these areas?

The park institution

What's the name of our park?

National Park of Cilento, Vallo di Diano e Alburni (PNCVDA).

Besides being nationally protected these areas, are also protected at a European level, since Italy has entered the EU.

The Habitat Directive protects **biodiversity**.

We must be careful and vigilant to protect the environment and enhance our territory as active citizens. In this way we can enjoy these beauty and other people will do the same, thanks our contribution.

VERIFICA 3 CLIL

In which article of the Italian Constitution we talk about landscape?

- a) Art. 10
- b) Art. 5
- c) Art. 9

What are the elements of the environment?

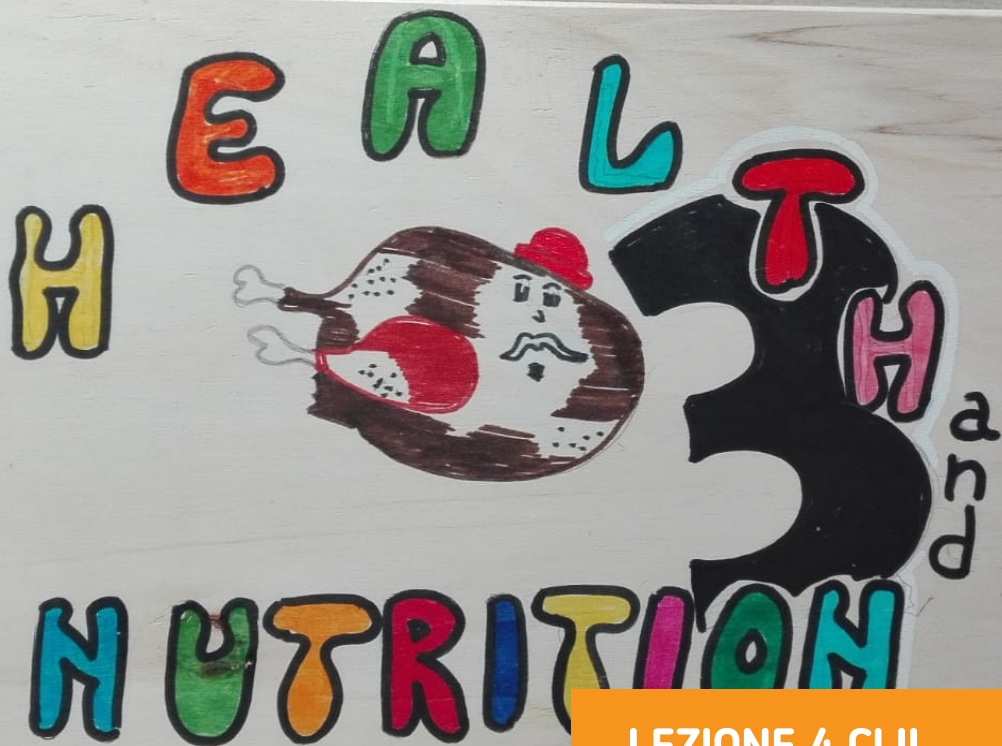
- a) Mountains, rivers, lakes, forests, but also villages, streets and cities
- b) Rivers, lake, forest
- c) Village, Street, cities

Can the environment and the landscape change?

- a) True
- b) False

What is the name of our territory National Park?

- a) National Park of Cilento, Vallo di Diano e Alburni
- b) National Park of Cilento and Alburni
- c) National Park of Cilento e Vallo di Diano



LEZIONE 4 CLIL

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Art. 32nd of the Constitution

The Italian Republic protects health as a fundamental right of the individual and interest of the community and guarantees free care for the indigent.

What does healthy stay far?

Let's see what WHO (OMS) says.

WHO is the world health organization which is a special UN (ONU) agency for health, it was founded on July the 22nd 1946 and came into force on April the 7th 1948.

According to WHO, *health is the state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.*

And what does "free care for the indigents" mean?

"Free care for the indigents" means that in Italy people who haven't got enough money have the right of free medical treatment.

What's the role of nutrition within health?

A proper diet is essential to prevent diseases and live well.

Doctors have discovered that eating well plays an important role in better life conditions so they have identified a diet model to follow: the Mediterranean diet.

What is the Mediiterranean diet?

The Mediterranean diet helps to improve health and welfare of all human beings to live longer.

This diet consists mostly of grains, fruits, beans and vegetables.

This eating style also includes little meat, extra virgin olive oil and garlic. Following this diet you may prevent blood clots, cholesterol and be protected against cancer.

This diet also includes moderate quantities of wine; red wine is especially recom-mended because it helps keep the heart healthy.

You don't have to buy special food to be successful with this diet, but you have just to follow the diet list which includes lean meat, poultry, low fat cheese, eggs and a wide variety of vegetables.

The diet also recommends regular exercise.

Who gave rise to the concept of a Mediiterranean diet?

Ansel Keys

Who was he?

He was an American doctor who lived in Pioppi for a lot of years.

Ansel Keys, after observing the inhabitants of Pioppi and Cilento and the people who lived in countries on the border of the Mediterranean sea, realized those people lived longer than American population because of a Mediterranean diet style. That was associated with exercise too.

In fact, a lot of people lived up to a hundred years old.

Today the Mediterranean diet is the intangible heritage of humanity and we must be proud and happy to live in a place that has inspired this model of nutri-tion, followed all over the world.

VERIFICA 4 CLIL

In which article of the Italian Constitution they talk about health?

- a) Art. 32
- b) Art. 42
- c) Art. 50



Eating well means...

- a) Eat a lot of sweets
- b) Eat a lot of fries
- c) Eat little meat, extra virgin olive oil, garlic and vegetables



Who is Ancel Keys?

- a) A soccer player
- b) A doctor
- c) A farmer



When the Mediterranean diet has become the heritage of humanity?

- a) On 17th November 2010
- b) On 15th July 2009
- c) On 4th April 2011

SCHOOL AND EDUCATION



LEZIONE 5 CLIL

SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

Art. 34th of the Constitution

Schools are open to everyone. Primary education, given far (that takes at) eight years at least, is compulsory and free. Capable and deserving pupils, including those lacking financial resources, have the right to attain the highest levels of education. The Republic makes this possible through scholarships, allowances to families and other benefits, which are assigned after taking competitive examinations.

Do you think everyone in Italy can go to school or just some?

Everyone in Italy must go to school because education is obligatory.

Art. 34th says that education is compulsory for eight years at least, so up to the eighth grade. But, in 2010, another document was written stating that in Italy children must go to school until they are 16.

What does “capable and deserving pupils” mean?

The boys who are good at school, coming from poor family, receive aids to study (such as books, scholarships and allowances) by state.

Art. 30th of the Constitution

It is the duty and right of parents to support, raise and educate their children, even if born out of wedlock.

This article is clear. Parents have an important role. In fact, they have the duty and the right of providing for the education of their children.

Why is it important to go to school? What does “education” mean? Having an education means:

Knowledge

Getting a job for his own future.

Feeling a part of society.

Learning to reflect, to think with your own head, to know how to choose.

Learning to be responsible.

But is it easy to go to school in all parts of the world?

How are the classrooms in your school?

How do you come to school in the morning?

In Guinea, the children haven't got any desks and chairs.

In Cina children must climb mountains or have to cross the river to go to school every morning. But their need, their will and their love for education shouldn't stop them. They want to go to school.

And who is Malala?

Malala in 2014 received the Nobel Peace Prize at the age of seventeen.

Malala is a brave Pakistan girl. Because of her determination and strong will, she will go to school and get an education. She has fallen victim of attacks by the Talibans who have imposed a law in her country which prohibits women to get an education.

Malala started writing a blog at the age of eleven. In her diary, she talks about her love for school, but also about her fear of losing the possibility of learning. Malala's story has become exemplary, the story of those who struggle to get an education, but especially of women who are excluded from the world of education.

Indeed, from the report presented by "The State of the World's Girls 2012: Learning for Life", in developing countries only 50% of girls finish primary school and 39 million girls between 11 and 15 years old they are forced to give up school to help the family.

Does it seem right?

Absolutely not. For this reason we must be happy to go to school, to stay with our parents: we mustn't be exploited and forced to work.

VERIFICA 5 CLIL

In which article of the Italian Constitution we talk about school and education?

- a) Art. 24
- b) Art. 34
- c) Art. 29

Do you think everyone in Italy can go to school or just some?

- a) Everyone
- b) Some
- c) Not foreigners

Parents have an important role. In fact, they have the duty and the right to provide for the education of their children.

- a) True
- b) False

Who is Malala?

- a) Malala is a brave Pakistan girl who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.
- b) Malala is a Taliban girl
- c) Malala is a victim of attacks by the Taliban

END