

SCAFFOLDING TECHNIQUES

[Vous retrouverez ici les exemples d'étayages fournis dans les diaporamas je vous invite à observer avec attention la page 4 qui illustre bien le passage d'une didactique du texte à une didactique de la phrase et à répondre aux questions de la page 6 puis à aller écouter le dernier diaporama sur Athènes pour vérifier vos réponses](#)

1) Ex 1 Scaffolding techniques

See thjs page : [ECML/CELV > ECML-Programme > Programme 2016-2019 > language in subjects > Step 2: Teaching > 2. Scaffolding Techniques](#)

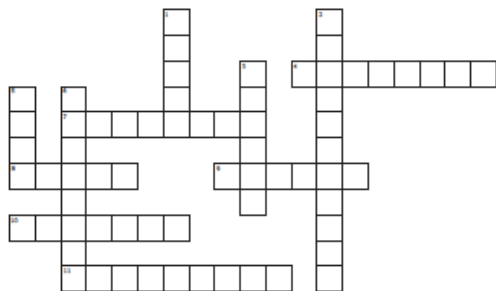
OUTPUT SCAFFOLDING

2) Example 2

Ancient Athens

Speaking, Writing

Work in pairs and complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

- 4 You had to be aged _____ to have the right to vote.
- 7 The people's assembly
- 8 Citizens seen as getting too powerful were sent into _____.
- 9 Immigrants
- 10 The people's court of law
- 11 Army leaders

Down

- 1 The council of citizens
- 2 A Duke or a Countess are part of the _____.
- 3 Almost a third of the people living in Athens were _____.
- 5 You had to be _____ to have the right to vote.
- 6 The leader who created democracy

Useful language

What's number five?
I think number six is ...
No, look, ...
Are you sure?
There's a problem.
Wait, please.
Give me a second / minute / moment, please.
Sorry?
How do you spell ...?
Could / Can you say that again, please?

PHOTOCOPIABLES
CAN BE DOWNLOADED
FROM REACTE

3) example 3

Units of measurement

length	metres	m
mass	kilograms	kg
time	seconds	s
temperature	degrees centigrade or kelvin	°C, K
quantity	moles	mol
electrical current	amps	A
force	newtons	N
energy	joules	J
pressure	pascals	Pa

Inclined plane

normal force (equal and opposite),
perpendicular to the plane: $= m g \cos \theta$

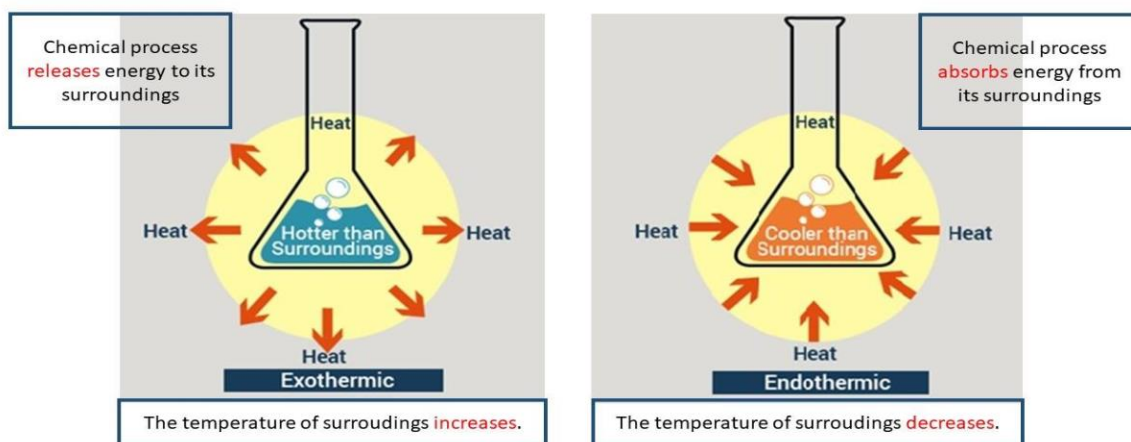
frictional force: $m g \sin \theta$ if the
mass is not moving

weight = mass (m) $\times$ gravitational force (g)



4) example 4 : INPUT AND OUTPUT SCAFFOLDING

EXOTHERMIC vs ENDOTHERMIC



**OUTPUT SCAFFOLDING : COMMENT EVITER LES TEXTES A TROUS
D UNE DIDACTIQUE DU MOT A UNE DIDACTIQUE DE LA PHRASE**

5) Example 5 : ce qui se fait

Complete the sentences with the correct word.

- 1 Pressure is the perpendicular*force*..... divided by the area on which it is applied.
- 2 The is the point around which the moments of the forces in a machine operate.
- 3 Heat can pass by (in solids), *convection* (in fluids) or *radiation* (in a vacuum).
- 4 A solenoid creates a field.
- 5 An electrical circuit can be turned on and off with a
- 6 Force is measured in

6) Example 6 : ce qu'on peut faire

3. **(Writing activity)** Indicate which material is a **mixture**, an **element** and a **compound**. Use the following sentences choosing the appropriate expressions to give reasons for your answers:

The first	material is	a mixture	because it is formed by	one type of atom	chemically bonded
The second		an element		several types of atoms	not chemically bonded
The third		a compound			

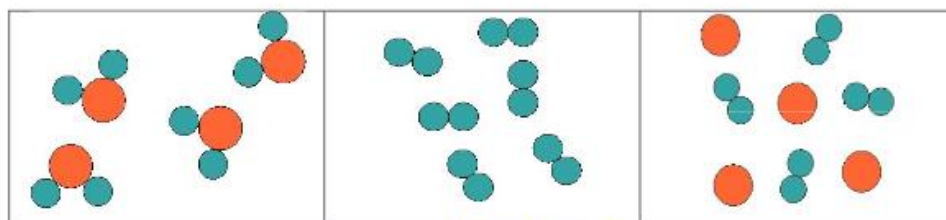


Image from www.bbc.co.uk

7) Example 7 : cut the sentences and put the words in the correct order

de J'aime trottinette. la faire

un casque. Pour mettre faire il faut du vélo

joue ses cubes. empiler Mon à frère petit

grand A il y a un piscine, la toboggan.

cassée morceaux. est chaise La mille en

le jardin. en train de Les sont dans tomates pousser

8) Example 8 : ce qu'on peut faire (plus difficile)

Complete the following definition with the words : force, area, perpendicular, to apply, area

Pressure is the

9) ETAYAGE POUR UNE DIDACTIQUE DU DISCOURS

Example 9

Instruction: Read the passage carefully and try to put the correct punctuation marks (comma, full stop and indent).
Be mindful about the capital letters.

all living things need food without food we will starve to death food gives us energy to do work as soon as they are born the babies of many animals feed on their mother's milk in order to live and grow as they grow older they continue to feed themselves to keep alive we eat different types of food everyday to be strong and healthy we must eat food that has all the important things that the body needs we must eat proteins and carbohydrates in Malaysia many people enjoy eating out there are various types of food there is Malay food Chinese food and Indian food as well as food from foreign countries like Japan Korea Vietnam and Italy everyone has a favourite food some people prefer hot and spicy dishes like curry and laksa others do not young people prefer fast food like pizza and hamburgers and of course everyone loves ice cream and cakes

Analysez la fiche d'activité sur Athènes ci-dessous

Est-ce du macro ou du micro étayage ?

Repérez vous de l'input et output scaffolding ici ?

L'activité respecte-t-elle la taxonomie de Bloom (voir la taxonomie en dernière page de ce fichier)?

Le langage utilisé est-il réactivé dans les questions suivantes ?

Points forts et points faibles de cette activité en utilisant par exemple la diapo sur l'institutionnalisation

3- Institutionnalise

9 Key features for a lgg aware lesson plan

K1: aims are explicitly stated (for content area and L2), (see tools)

K2: prior knowledge is activated, in the subject + in the L2

K3: input is scaffolded (simplified texts, pictures, charts, hands-on experience ...),

K4: output is scaffolded (non-verbal answers, sentence starters, modelled answers, sentence frames...),

K5: higher order thinking skills are fostered, (combine Bloom and Anderson + Cummins matrix)

K6: hard and soft scaffolding are prepared and teacher is modeling (see Bruner)

K7: teacher gives students opportunities to think and produce: wait time, Interaction is encouraged, particularly through pairwork and/or group work,

K8: students have time to write and rewrite their own productions

K9: metacognition: (key words, phrases, genres) are identified and collected (glossary, portfolio)

S'agit-il d'un cours d'histoire ou d'un cours de langue ?

1) Athens

ANCIENT HISTORY

Ancient Greece
Christoph Suter



1 The rise and fall of Athens

Reading, Vocabulary

Read the text and match the words in the box below with their meanings.

The organization and institutions of Athens

Around the year 450 BC, Athens was one of the most powerful cities in Greece with a population of more than 300,000 people. For centuries, the city had been ruled by the Athenian aristocracy. But Pericles, one of the aristocrats who led the city from the year 462 BC, wanted every free citizen to be able to participate. A new form of government was created: democracy.

The most important institution of Athenian democracy was the *Ekklesia*, an assembly of Athenian citizens, which met three or four times a month. Every male citizen over 18 was allowed to participate, and it was not unusual for five to six thousand men to attend. Political and legal issues were discussed and decided, and everyone could get up to speak and vote. The *Ekklesia* also elected magistrates, who were responsible for applying the

laws, and *Strategoi*, or military generals, who led the army.

The *Boule* was a council of citizens which prepared the political and legal issues for the *Ekklesia* and was responsible for day to day affairs. Five hundred citizens were selected by lot to serve on the *Boule* for one year.

In addition, there was the *Heliaea*, a court of law with judges, elected by the *Ekklesia*. In important law cases, up to 1501 citizen judges would participate in decisions. All posts were limited to one year in order to make sure that no citizen gained too much power over the city. However, if one citizen seemed to become too powerful, he was sent into exile and banned from Athens for ten years.

Pericles died from the plague in 429 BC. At this time, Athens was already fighting a war with Sparta, which was to last for 25 more years. Athens lost the war and its wealth, and Athenian democracy was abolished.

abolish	aristocracy	aristocrat	citizen
democracy	magistrate	plague	select by lot

1 a disease that spreads quickly, causing a high fever, and in the past usually death

plague

2 a system of government in which everyone can vote and share in making decisions

3 a member of the aristocracy

- 4 a judge in a court for minor crimes _____
- 5 someone who lives in a particular town or city _____
- 6 the people in the highest class of society, who usually have money, land and power, and who often have special titles, such as 'duke' or 'countess' _____
- 7 to choose from a group without any particular method _____
- 8 to officially get rid of a law, system, practice, etc _____

2 Democracy in Athens

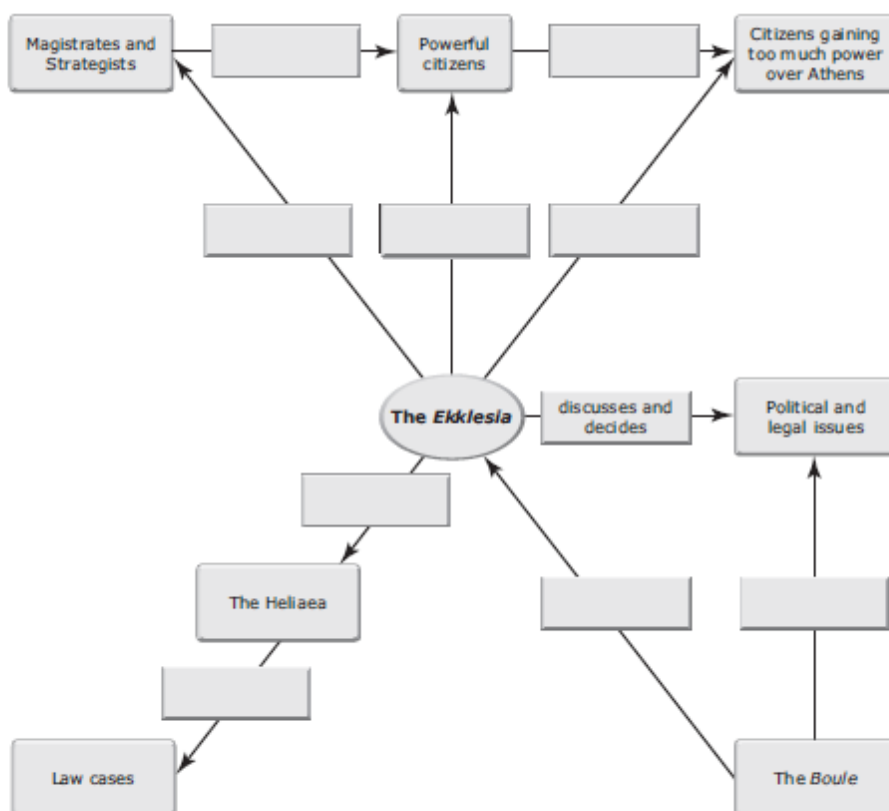
Vocabulary, Speaking

1 Complete the mind map with the correct words and phrases from the list.

bans
elects
judges
controls

can become
elects
may be seen as

~~discusses and decides~~
is selected by lots from
prepares



2 Work in pairs and write correct statements about the institutions of Athenian Democracy using the information in the mind map.

Example: *The Ekklesia discusses and decides political and legal issues.*

3 Work with a partner and discuss the information in the mind map.

Student A: cover your mind map and listen to Student B's statements. Decide if they are true or false. Correct the false statements.

Student B: read out true or false statements from the mind map. Ask Student A to correct the false statements.

4 Complete the sentences with the appropriate term to describe the organisation of your country.

- 1 In my country, _____ discusses and decides political and legal issues.
- 2 Citizens elect _____.
- 3 Minor legal cases are judged by _____.
- 4 Major legal cases are judged by _____.

01	02	03	04	05	06
KNOWLEDGE:	UNDERSTAND:	APPLY:	ANALYZE:	EVALUATE:	CREATE:
Define, Identify, Describe, Recognize, Tell, Explain, Recite, Memorize, Illustrate, Quote	Summarize, Interpret, Classify, Compare, Contrast, Infer, Relate, Extract, Paraphrase, Cite	Solve, Change, Relate, Complete, Use, Sketch, Teach, Articulate, Discover, Transfer	Contrast, Connect, Relate, Devise, Correlate, Illustrate, Distill, Conclude, Categorize, Take Apart	Criticize, Reframe, Judge, Defend, Appraise, Value, Prioritize, Plan, Grade, Reframe	Design, Modify, Role-Play, Develop, Rewrite, Pivot, Modify, Collaborate, Invent, Write