CEFR COMPANION VOLUME LAUNCHING CONFERENCE

BUILDING INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES THROUGH ENRICHING PLURILINGUAL AND PLURICULTURAL EDUCATION



Programme

ED/LANG (2018) 02

Piloting CEFR Companion Volume descriptors

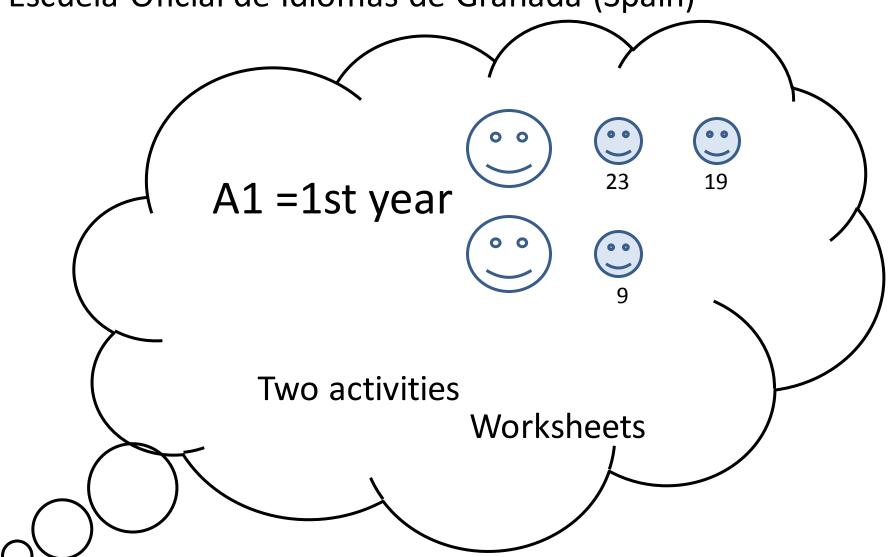
www.coe.int/lang-cefr

16-17 May 2018
Strasbourg
Palais de l'Europe

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The piloting

Escuela Oficial de Idiomas de Granada (Spain)



1. Read ONLY the title.

MICHAEL'S DAILY ROUTINE (Student A)*

What is the general idea of the text? _____

Michael lives in a house in Liverpool with his wife and their two daughters. He is a teacher and he works in a secondary school.

He always wakes up at 6:30 a.m. He has a shower, gets dressed and has breakfast at 7:00 a.m. He leaves home at 7:30 a.m. and drives to school.

He starts classes at 8:30 a.m. He has a twenty-minute **coffee break** at 11:00 a.m. when he talks to **colleagues** and students. He always has lunch at 1:00 p.m. in the **school canteen**. Classes finish at 3:30 p.m. and the students return home. He then usually has a meeting with other teachers. His day at school usually finishes at 5:00.

At 6:00 he sometimes goes to the **gym** or plays tennis. In the evenings he usually **has dinner** with his family at 6:45 and watches television. Later in the evening, he reads a book or works on the computer. He never goes to bed before 11:00.

2. Read the text and write a synonym, an explanation or a word/expression in Spanish for the following words and expressions in the text:

i. wake upii. have a showeriii. get dressediv. have breakfastv. leave homevi. drive	vii. coffee break viii. colleagues ix. school canteen x. gym xi. have dinner
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- 3. Ask your partner in English about the meaning of the words/expressions in exercise 2.
- 4. Write notes in two lists about
 - a. what you have in common with Michael.
 - b. what is different for you and Michael.
- 5. Underline the time markers and the sequence markers in the text.
- 6. Tell your partner about the similarities and differences between you and Michael that you wrote in exercise 4.
- 7. Fold the sheet. Using the pictures, write a short text (100-125 words) about your daily routine.
- 8. Make an oral exposition (2-3 minutes) about your daily routine.

















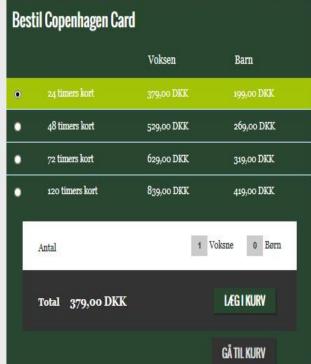


* Adapted from Gerdes, Teresa. *Go ahead:*. Irun: Stanley, 2006. Print. Elementary 1 Workbook, p. 14

















Baseret på 2.187 anmeldelser. Se nogle af anmeldelserne her.

▼ TRUSTPILOT

Ms Jane Baker

 \star \star \star \star

Short time but great value

We had limited time ...due to a day spent will relatives in the country...but for Copenhagen it was great for entry to attractions and sightseeing on the bus. I think we had to pay extra though for the hop on and off bus. We also used it to get to ferry terminal for next stage of our journey.





copenhagencard.dk/?ld=0&_ga=1.113321543.1587789412.1483361491















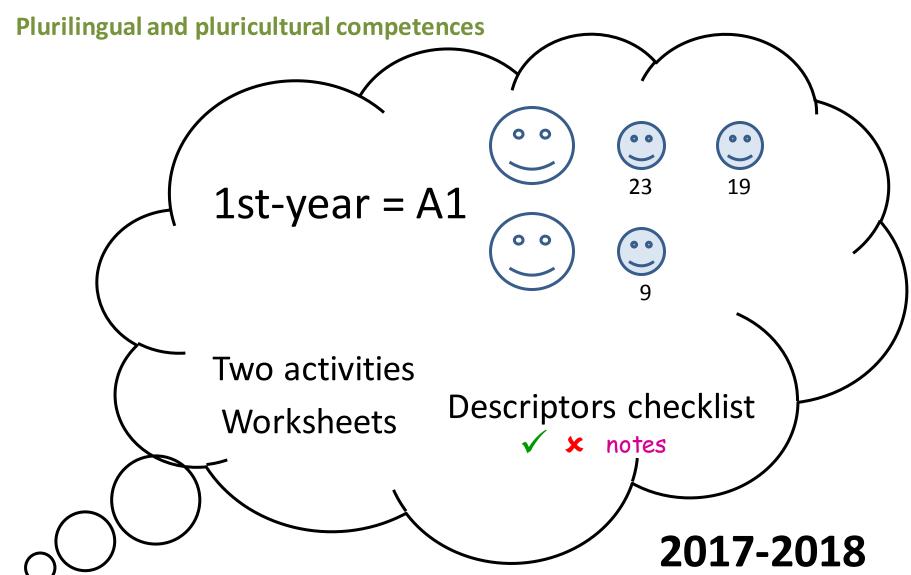


Reading stories

Online interaction

Collaboration in small groups

Conveying received meaning



The piloting results

Reading as a leisure activity

- ✓ Can understand short, illustrated narratives about everyday activities that are written in simple words.
- ✓ Can understand in outline short texts in illustrated stories, provided that the images help him/her to guess a lot of the content.





Identifying cues and inferring (spoken and written)

✓ Can deduce the meaning of an unkown word for a concrete action or object, provided the surrounding text is very simple, and on a familiar everyday subject.



- Can understand the **sequence of events** in a cleary structured, short, simple narrative written text about everyday routine, provided it contains explicit time markers and sequence markers. *

Goal-oriented online transactions and collaboration

✓ Can complete a very simple online purchase or application, providing basic personal information (such as name, e-mail address or telephone number).



Asking for clarification

- ✓ Can indicate with words, intonation and gestures that he/she does not understand.
- ✓ Can express in a simple way that he/she does not understand.

√



- Can ask about the meaning of a word (What is ...?) *
- Can ask for repetition (Can you repeat? / Pardon?) ×
- Can ask someone to speak more slowly (Can you speak more slowly?) ×

Relaying specific information in speech

✓ Can relay (in Language B) simple, predictable information about times and places given in short, simple statements (spoken in Language A).



Relaying specific information in writing

✓ Can list (in Language B) names, numbers, prices and very simple information of immediate interest (given in Language A), provided the speaker articulates very slowly and clearly, with repetition.



* Processing text in speech

- Can use words and expressions and/or the main points and ideas from a clearly structured, short, simple written text to create a new oral text about himself/herself. *

Processing text in speech

✓ Can convey (in Language B) simple, predictable information given in short, very simple signs and notices, posters and programmes (written in Language A).



* Processing text in writing

- Can use words and expressions and/or the main points and ideas from a clearly structured, short, simple written text to create a new written text about himself/herself. *
- Can **use pictures to create** a very simple, short written text about his/her everyday routine. *

Processing text in writing

- ✓ Can, with the help of a dictionary, render (in Language B) simple phrases written (in Language A), but may not always select the appropriate meaning.
- ✓ Can copy out single words and short texts presented in standard printed format.





Spoken translation of written text (Sight translation).

Translating a written text in speech

✓ Can provide a simple, rough, spoken translation into (Language B) of simple, everyday words and phrases written in (Language A) that are encountered on signs and notices, posters, programmes, leaflets, etc.



Can provide a simple, rough, tentative spoken translation of simple, everyday words and phrases encountered in clearly structured, short, simple written texts, provided that the context is very clear and unambiguous ×

Translating (written).

Translating a written text in writing

✓ Can, with the help of a dictionary, translate simple words and phrases **from (Language A) into (Language B)**, but may not always select the appropriate meaning.



- Can provide a simple, rough, tentative written translation of everyday words and phrases encountered in clearly structured, short, simple written texts, provided that the context is very clear and unambiguous *

Responses to literature (Basic User)

- ✓ Can use simple words and phrases to say how a work made him/her feel.
- ✓ Can identify and briefly describe, in basic formulaic language, the key themes and characters in short, simple narratives involving familiar situations that are written in high frequency everyday language.
- Can **relate** a clearly structured, short, simple written text about everyday routine **to his/her own experience**. ×

Expressing a personal response to creative texts (including literature)

✓ Can use simple words and phrases to say how a work made him/her feel.



➤ Facilitating collaborative interaction with peers (Relational strategies)

- Can indicate that he/she understands (OK. / I see. / Ah, yes.) ✓
- Can ask whether others understand (OK? / Do you understand?) ✓
- Can invite others' contributions to simple tasks using short, simple phrases (And you? / Your turn.) ✓
- Can express agreement (OK. / Right.) and/or opposition (No.) when interacting in a simple classroom task. ×

Facilitating collaborative interaction with peers

✓ Can invite others' contributions to simple tasks using short, simple phrases. Can indicate that he/she understands and ask whether others understand.



Collaborating to construct meaning

- Can **expres** his/her own opinion with very simple phrases (*I think*. / For me, ...) *
- Can ask about others' opinion (What do you think about ...?) ✓

Collaborating to construct meaning

✓ Can express an idea with very simple words and ask what others think.



Stimulating the development of ideas

Encouraging conceptual talk

✓ Can use simple **isolated** words and non-verbal signals to show interest in an idea.



- Can use simple linkers to connect his/her own ideas (and, too, but, so, or, because) ×
- Can use simple linkers to **continue/add comments to others' ideas** (and, too, but, so, or, because). **x**

Exploiting pluricultural repertoire (Basic User)

Building on pluricultural repertoire

✓ Can recognise differing ways of numbering, measuring distance, telling the time, etc. even though he/she may have difficulty applying this in even simple everyday transactions of a concrete type.



- Can outline similarities and differences in everyday routines across different cultures, using short, simple phrases from a source text in English and from a different language (Spanish). *

Plurilingual comprehension (Basic User)

Plurilingual comprehension

- ✓ Can recognise internationalisms and common words to <u>different</u> <u>languages</u> (e.g. Haus/hus/house) to
 - deduce the meaning of simple signs and notices;
 - identify the probable message of a short, simple, written text.



- Can recognise internationalisms and words common to English and Spanish (routine-rutina / canteen-cantina / colleagues-colegas) to deduce the meaning of simple words encountered in titles and in clearly structured, short, simple written texts. *

Exploiting plurilingual repertoire (Basic User)

Building on plurilingual repertoire

✓ Can use a very limited repertoire in <u>different languages</u> to conduct a very basic, concrete, everyday transaction with a collaborative interlocutor.



- Can outline similarities and differences in everyday routines across different cultures, using short, simple phrases from a source text in English and from a different language (Spanish). *

Conclusion

COMMON EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK
OF REFERENCE FOR LANGUAGES:
LEARNING, TEACHING, ASSESSMENT
COMPANION VOLUME
WITH NEW DESCRIPTORS

- ✓ Valid (A1 curriculum competences)
- ✓ Reliable (consistent results)
- ✓ Useful to align learning objectives, teaching practice and evaluation criteria and procedures.
- ✓ Useful to make learning visible (classroom activities, assessment and self-assessment).

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