

The German Form of CLIL





Historical figures

- First developed in the 1960s during the reconciliation of the FRGerman-French relationship
- First German-French bilingual Gymnasium (in Singen, 1969)

The concept was taking over into the FRG state curriculum.

Requirements:

1. at least one class should be taught in a foreign language
2. technical terms should be conveyed both in the foreing and mother tongue

At the time of DDR (1949-1989), in East Germany the obligatory first foreign language at school for fourty years was Russian.



Latest Developements of foreign language education at schools

- beginning from the 7th grade with more intensive foreign language teaching in grades 5-6th (7-8 classes in a week instead of normal 4)

- normally Geography, in the 9th grade History and in general up to three school subjects can be taught in the foreign language

- the model was mostly taken over in *Gymnasium*, a top-level institution of German educational system

- very few children with immigrant background can take part in the bilingual programme



Developments in Berlin

In Berlin – appr. 80 schools have a bilingual English-German branch, of which:
3 are state primary schools (1-6)
24 are integrated schools (7-10)
30 are *Gymnasien* (7-12)
and 6 are private schools



Problematic of the methodology and didactic concept

- from the pedagogical point of view,
CLIL offers a correlation between two
school subjects: a school subject in itself
and a foreign language
- this makes CLIL to a special school subject model



Possibilities of bilingual education in Berlin

- Language offer in a bilingual teaching model
at state „Europa-Schulen“ (www.berlin.de):

German

-English, -French, -Italian, -Greek,
-Polish, -Portugal, -Spanish.
-Turkish, -Russian

Language offer at schools
with bilingual branch:

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Multilingualism in Germany. Children with immigrant background

Criteria for immigrant background:

- 1. at least one parent from a foreign country**
- 2. spoken language at home is not German**

Statistics:

- 19,3% of all Children (appr. 1.14 mio)**
(www.statistik-bw.de; October 2013)
- More than 30% of all primary school children have one or both parents with immigrant background**
- The three biggest communities:**
Turkish (14,9%), Polish (6,9%) and Italian (4,2%)
(www.goethe.de)



Bilingualism in Germany

**In Germany there are four national minorities:
the Danish and the Frisians in North
Schleswig-Holstein,
the Sorbian in Saxony, and the Sinte
and Romani people in all Germany. They speak
their own language along with German
and have their own schools
in which they learn their native language
parallel to the German language.
In North Germany, Low German
is a native language to many people,
but they don't learn it at school.**