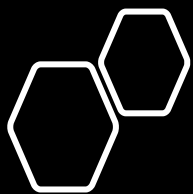


BRITISH PROGRAMME





1. INMERSIONES LINGÜÍSTICAS EN ESPAÑA Y EN EL EXTRANJERO.





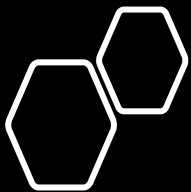
INMERSIONES LINGÜÍSTICAS EN ESPAÑA Y EN EL EXTRANJERO



INMERSIONES LINGÜÍSTICAS EN ESPAÑA Y EN EL EXTRANJERO

**INMERSIONES
LINGÜÍSTICAS
EN ESPAÑA Y
EN EL
EXTRANJERO**





2. ACTIVIDADES DE INTERCAMBIO CON CENTROS AMERICANOS





Laura Martín + 64 - 2me

Un poco de mí / A bit of me

Vamos a compartir información / Let's exchange information

Spanish Students

Laura Martín 3me

WRITE IN ENGLISH

What do you like to do in your free time?



Spanish Students

Laura Martín 3me

WRITE IN ENGLISH

What are your interests (music, sport, videogames, books, films,...)?



American Students

Laura Martín 3me

ESCRIBE EN ESPAÑOL

¿Qué te gusta hacer en tu tiempo libre?



American Students

Laura Martín 3me

ESCRIBE EN ESPAÑOL

¿Cuáles son tus intereses (música, deporte, videojuegos, libros, películas...)?





Set background

Clear frame



What's your favourite celebration in Spain?



Official name of the celebration: Saint Vitorino

Date/s: From 4th to 10th of July

Significance, why do you celebrate it?

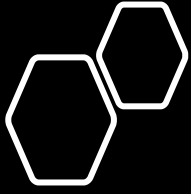
Because is the patron saint of our village

What do you do at home to celebrate it?

We celebrated in the street with parties, festivals, concerts, bullfighting and fairs in "peñas".

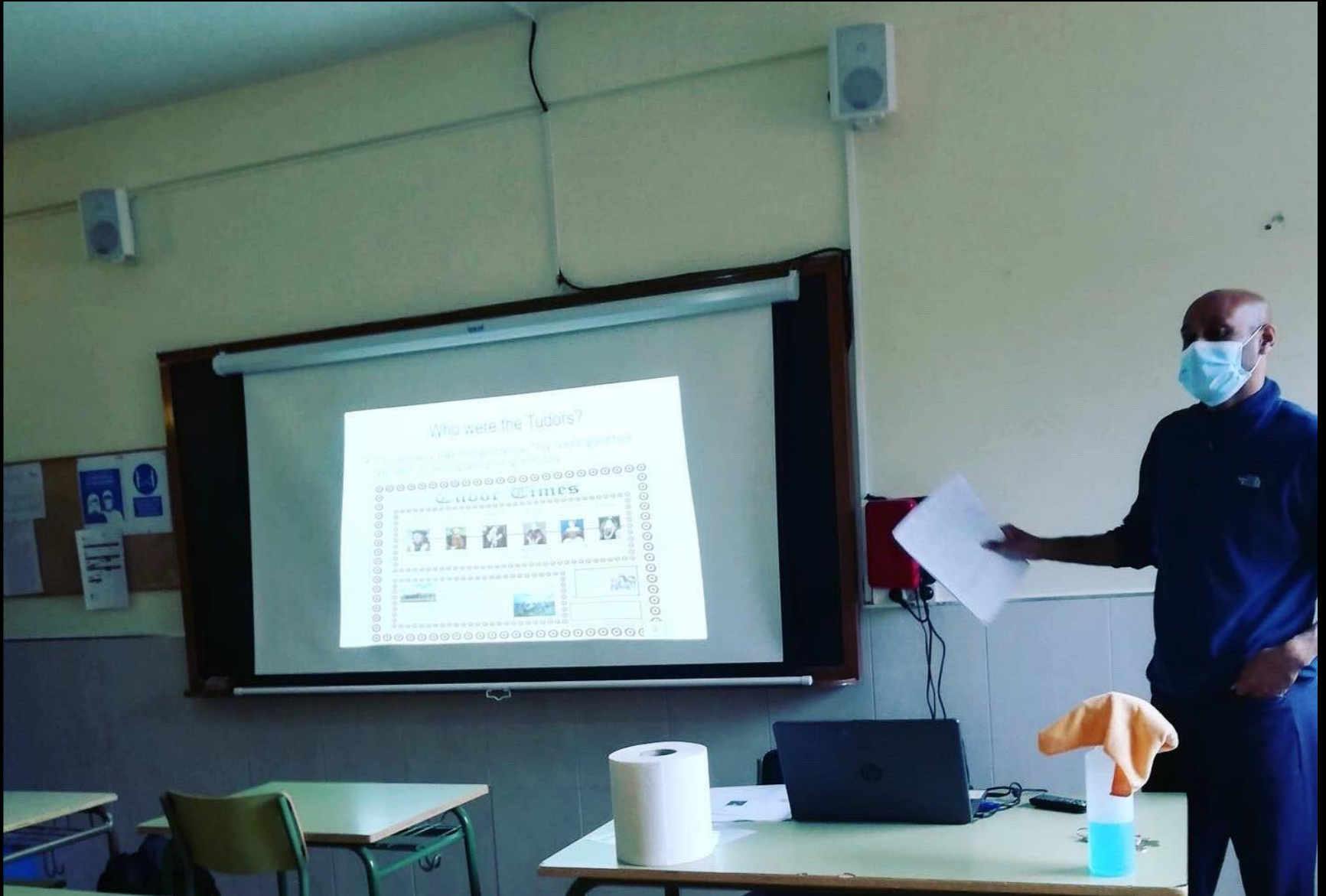
Personal anecdote you lived at least once in this celebration:

That every year I arrive too late at home because of the party so I stay one week sleeping very few and always during the day.

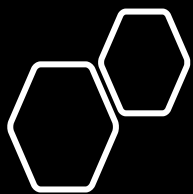


3. AUXILIARES DE CONVERSACIÓN NATIVOS



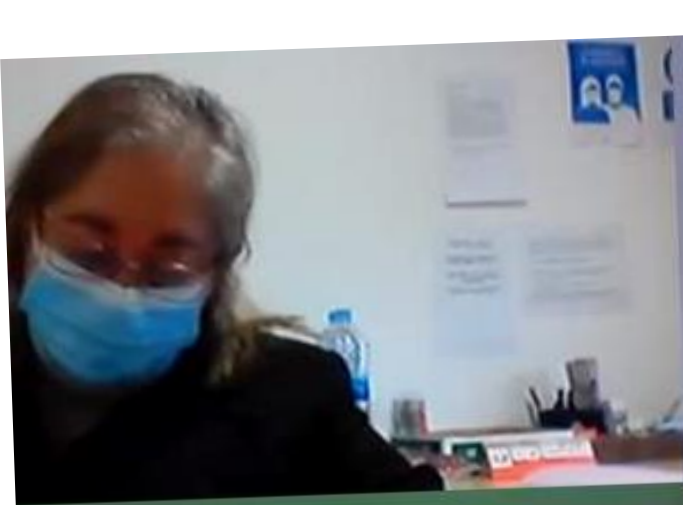






4. COORDINACIÓN PERMANENTE CON LOS COLEGIOS DE PRIMARIA

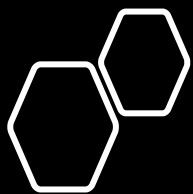




M. DEL CARMEN MARTÍN ALONSO

ES ADAM-20210204_102912-Meeting Recording





5. CELEBRACIÓN DE FECHAS ESPECIALES





HALLOWEEN



HALLOWEEN



HALLOWEEN





THANKSGIVING DAY





THANKSGIVING DAY





THANKSGIVING DAY



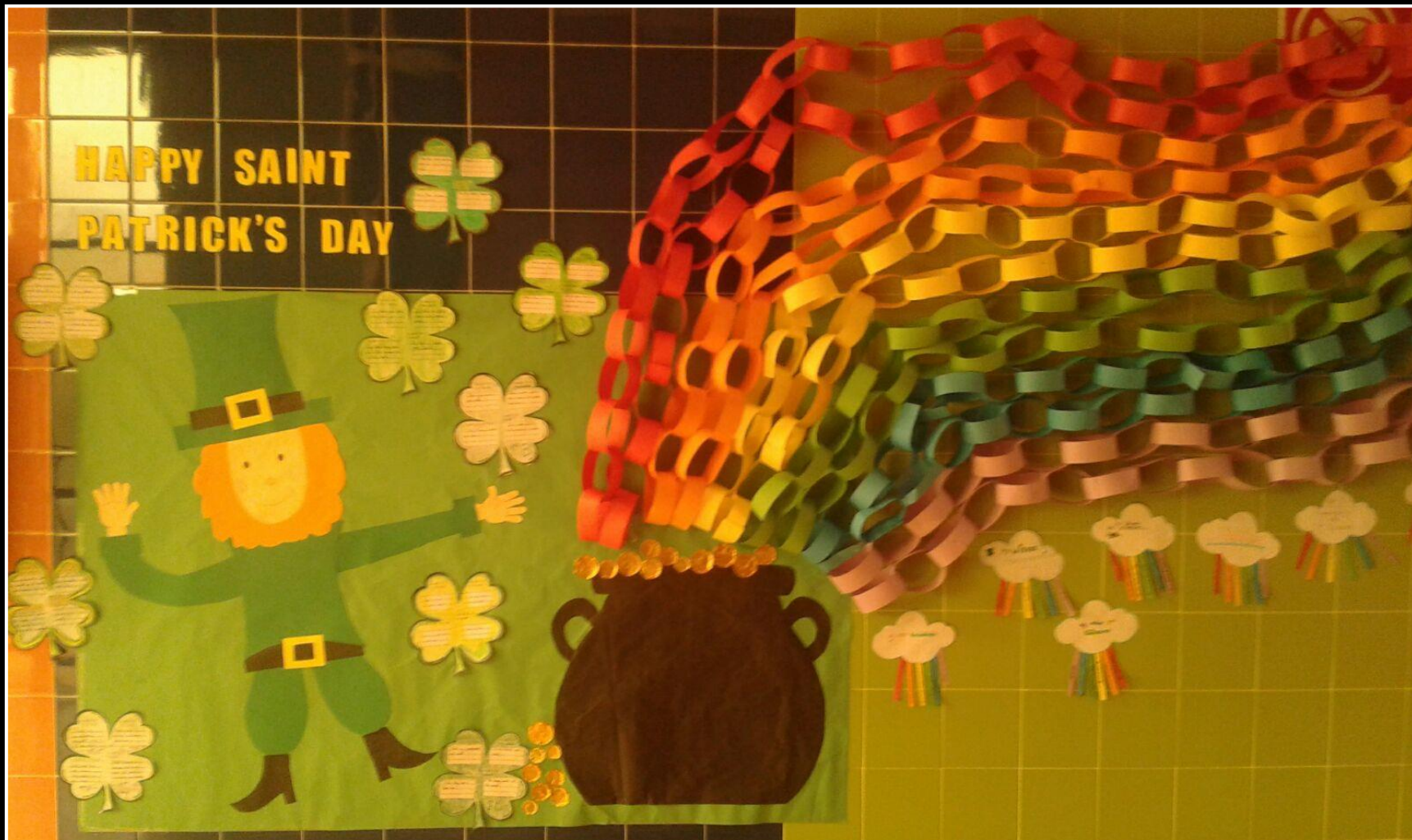


CHRISTMAS

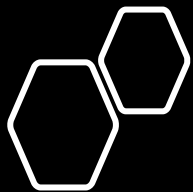




*Saint Valentin's
Day*



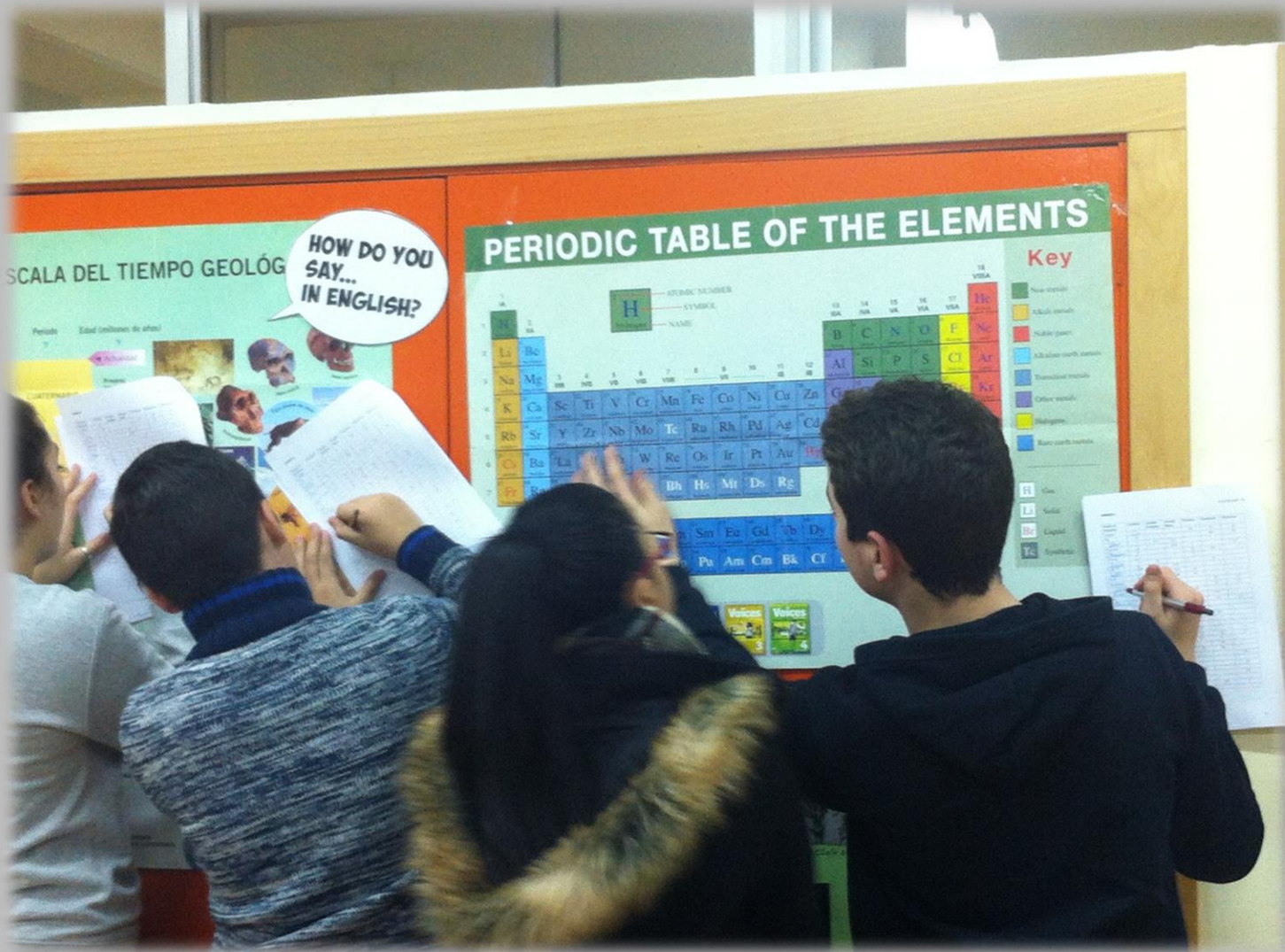
Saint Patrick's Day



6. METODOLOGÍA CLIL Y ABP. APRENDIZAJE ACTIVO Y PRÁCTICO.



WORKING GROUPS



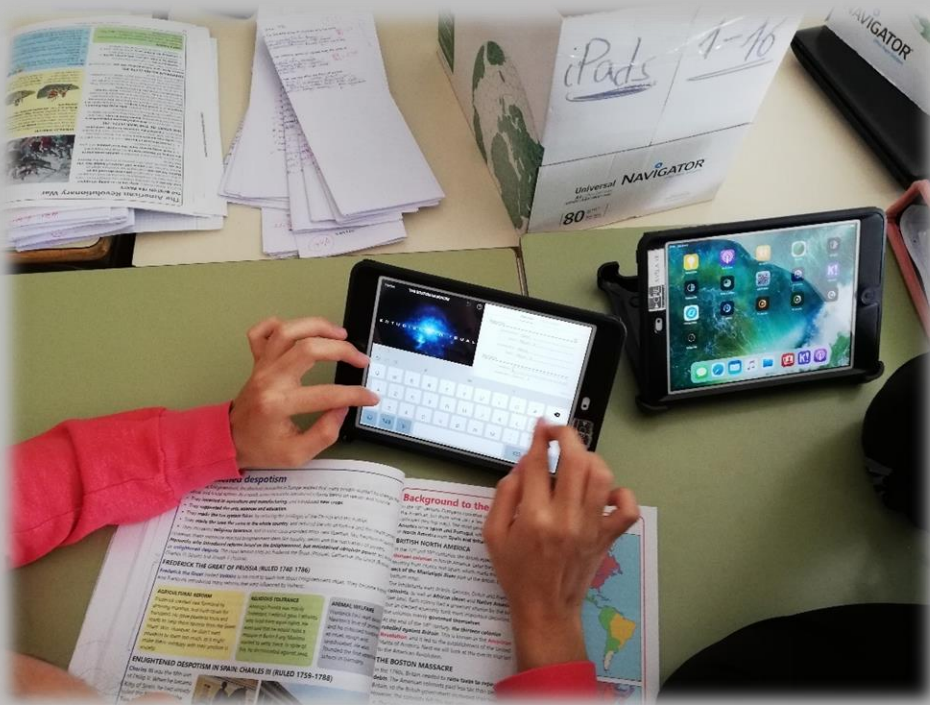
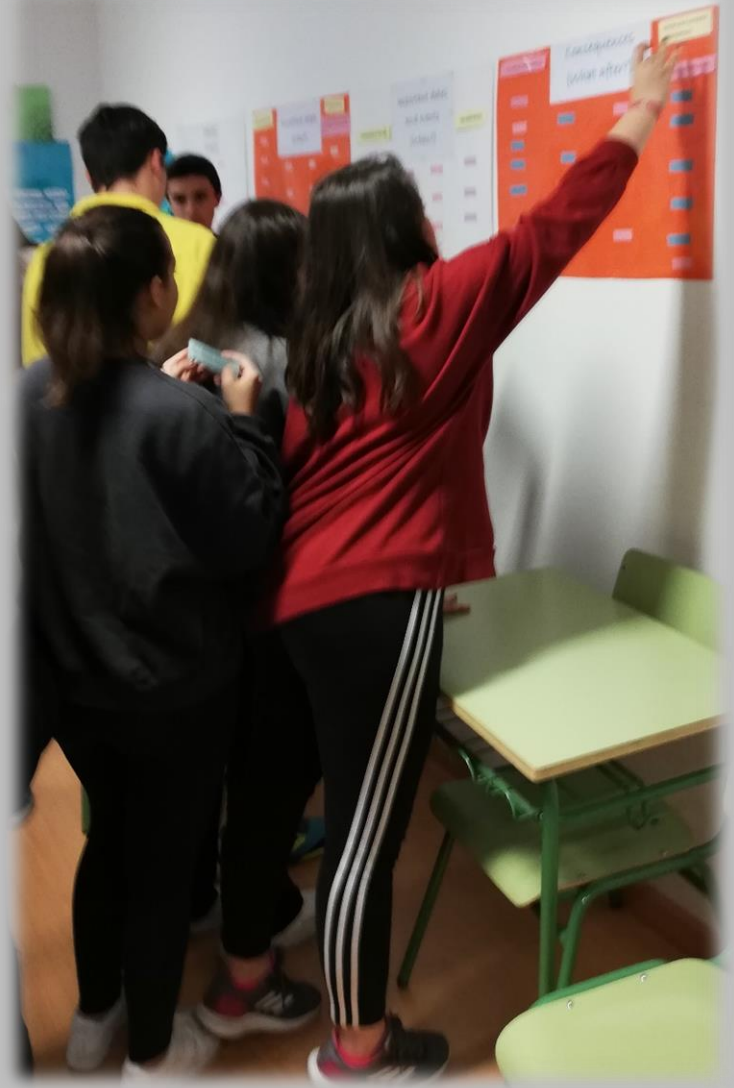
WORKING GROUPS



ACTIVE LEARNING

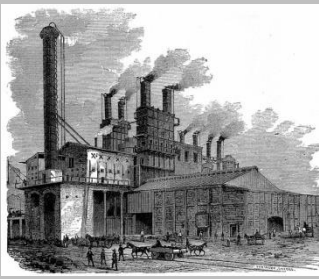


ACTIVE LEARNING



MEDIEVAL AGES





INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Background TO THE Industrial Revolution

evolution

Cultural

Steam Carriage Factory

Open field system

Closed field system

The Industrial Revolution

First 1'
Second 2'
Third 3'

Central Economics

TIME LINE

THE WORKING CLASS

REALISM

Trade Unions

Reproduction

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

EUROPE: Industrialisation in

UNITED STATES: Industrialisation IN

Revolution in TRANSPORT

1

2



UNITED NATIONS

Institutions

Security Council

It has the binding decision and awards on basis of permanent members and Security Council members of the United Nations are responsible to it to take action.

Member States contribute to maintenance of international peace and to international security and to the promotion of human rights.

It has 15 members: 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent. The permanent members are: United States of America, France, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union.

Economic and Social Council

The main task of it is to promote and coordinate the economic and social work of the member states. This Council is made up of member states and works for development of nations.

It has 18 members. It is elected by the General Assembly in which each state has one vote. Article 17 gives a special status to the permanent members of the Council. The members are: Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and the United States of America.

General Assembly

A group of all member states, one or more of permanent nature, and all other States. The General Assembly is the main organ of the United Nations. It is the only organ in which all member states have an equal vote.

It is the primary body for the consideration of international peace and security. It is also the primary body for the consideration of international economic and social problems. It is the primary body for the consideration of international human rights.

It has 51 members. It is elected by the General Assembly in which each state has one vote. The members are: Argentina, Australia, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and the United States of America.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It is composed of 15 members. The members are: France, China, India, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay and the United States of America. It is elected by the General Assembly in which each state has one vote.

Secretariat

A group of all member states, one or more of permanent nature, and all other States. The Secretariat is the main organ of the United Nations. It is the only organ in which all member states have an equal vote.



United Nations

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization to promote international co-operation.

It was established in 1945 after the end of the Second World War. It has four main organs:

- Maintain international peace and security.
- Develop friendly relations among nations.
- Promote international economic and social progress for human rights.
- Encourage nations to work together.

AGENCIES

WHO
World Health Organization

UNESCO
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

FAO
Food and Agriculture Organization

WBG
World Bank Group

IMF
International Monetary Fund

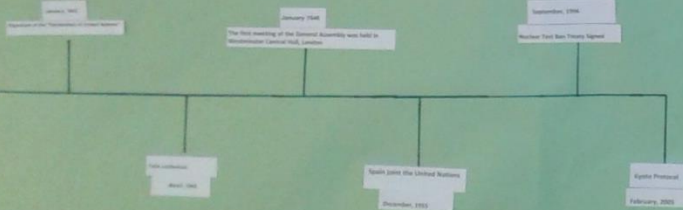
UNICEF
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNWTO
World Tourism Organization

ILO
International Labour Organization

IFAD
International Fund for Agricultural Development

Time - Line



By: María R ; Elsa ; Celia ;
Lorena ; Aleja ; Adrian ;
Gandra A ; Elena ;
Sandra S. 3A

SAINT JAMES WAY



*Pilgrim
Guide.*



By: Aida Hernández, Anel El Hamiti,
Irene López, María Cello.



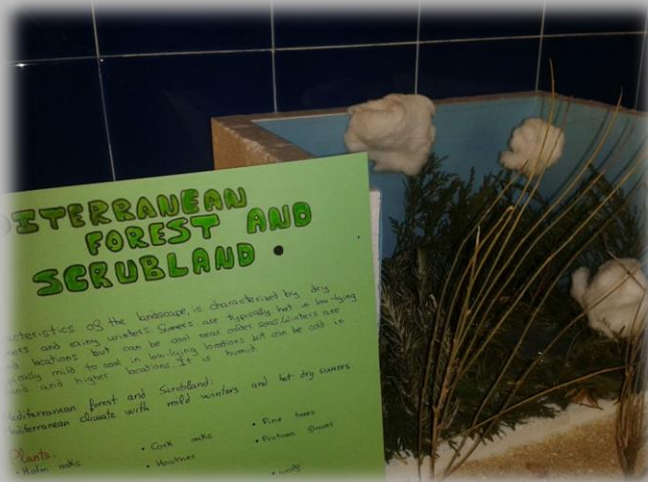


EUROPEAN UNION





NATURAL LANDSCAPES





NATURAL LANDSCAPES

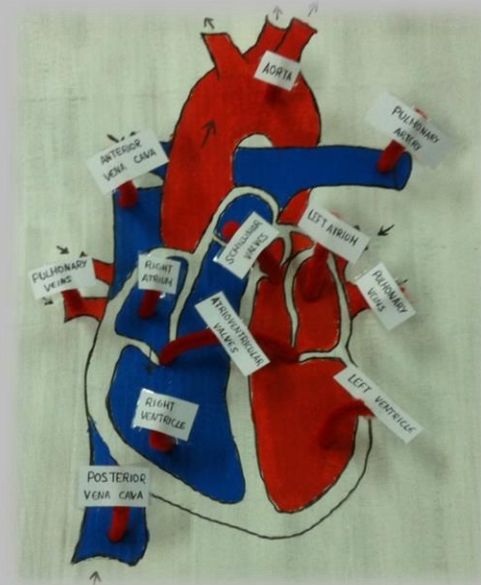
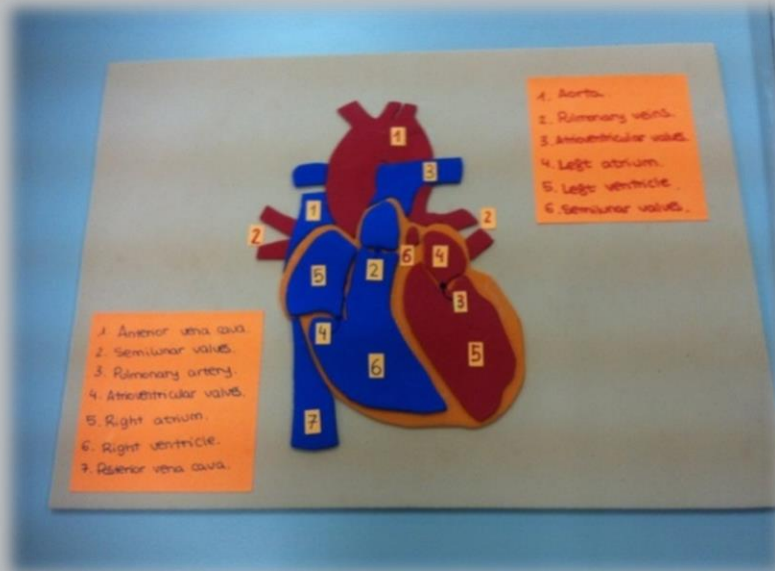
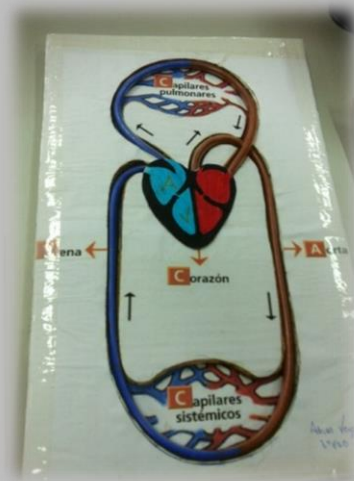
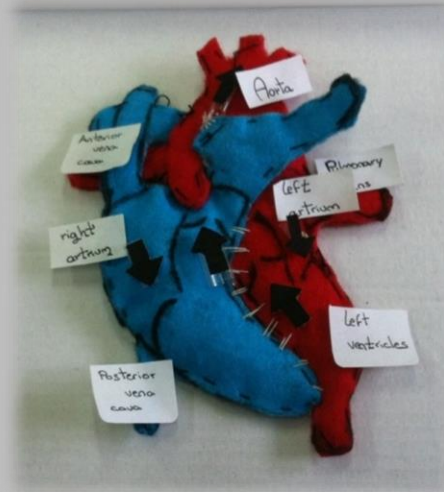
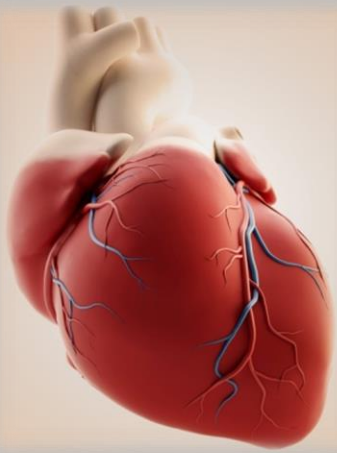




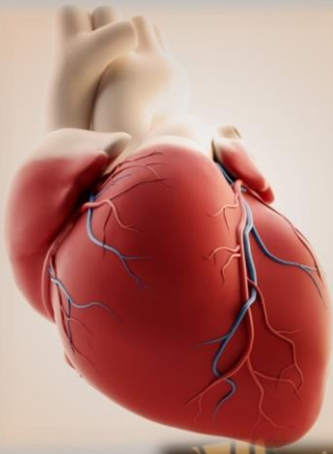
NATURAL DISASTERS



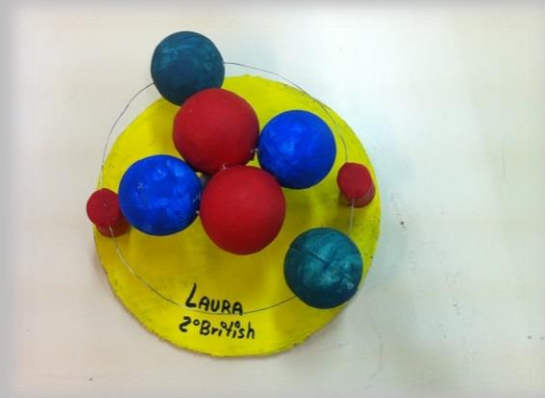
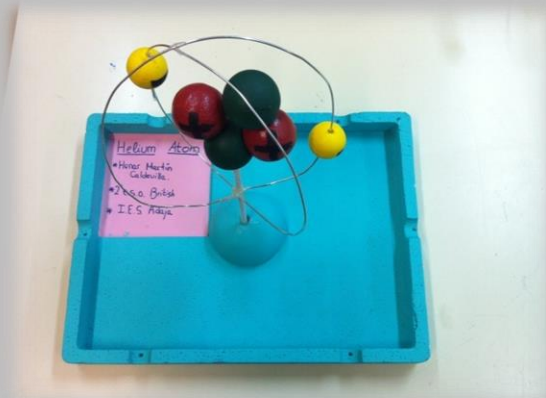
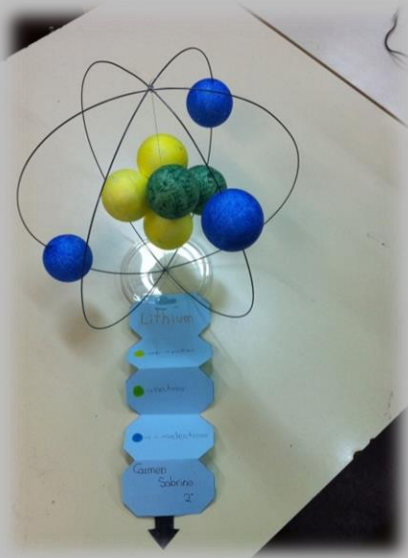
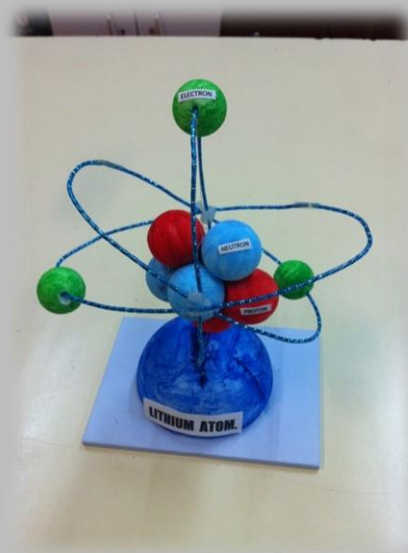
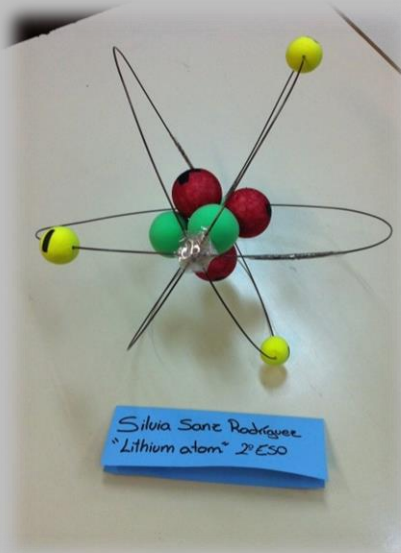
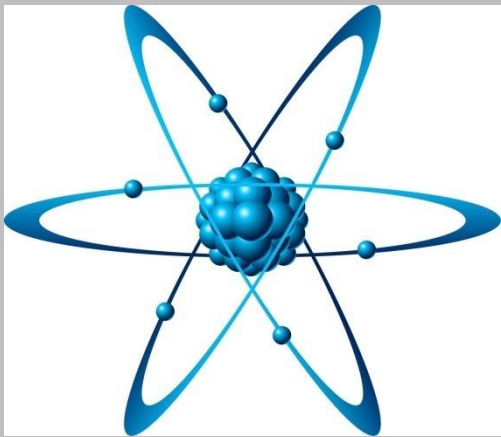
HEART PROJECT



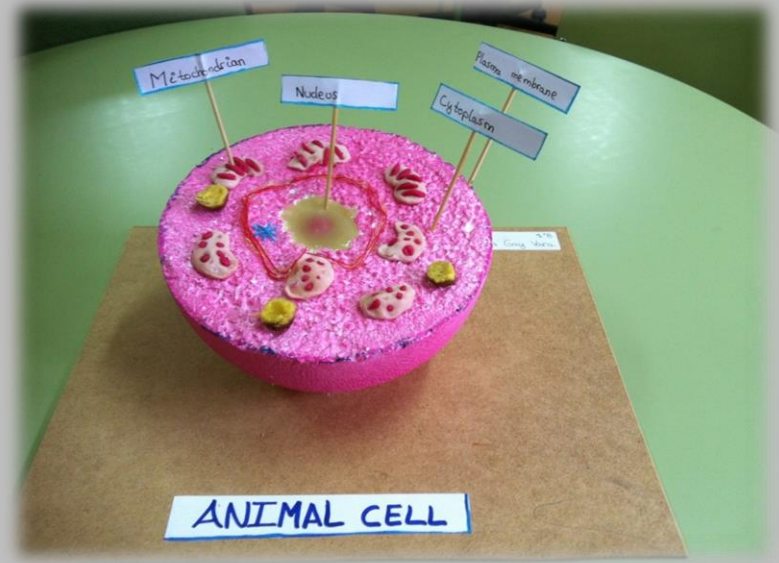
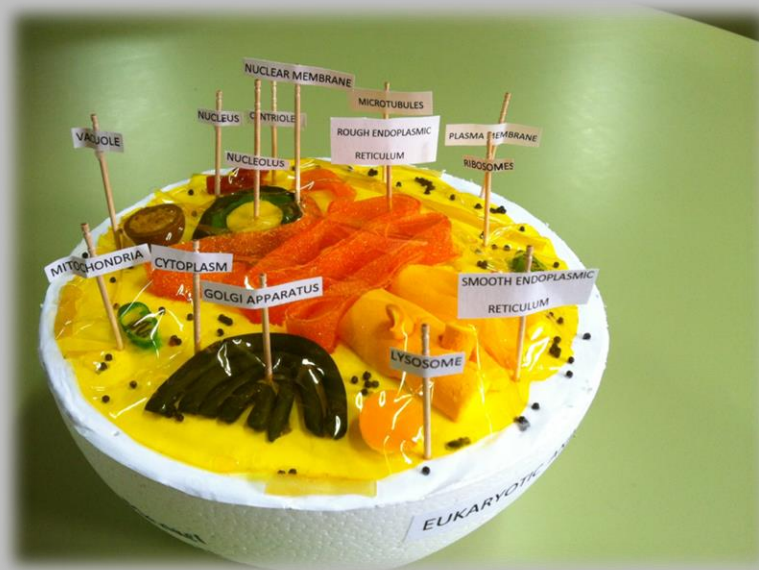
HEART DISSECTION



ATOMS

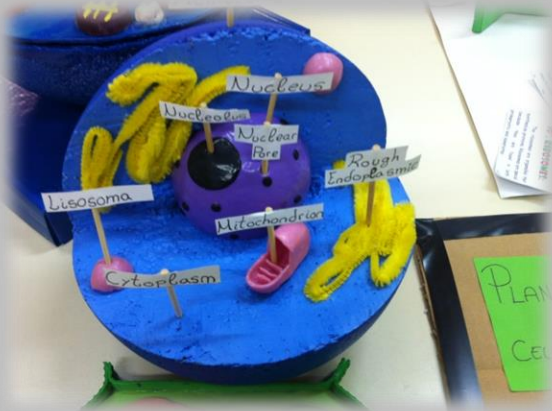


CELLS





CELLS



GEOTROPISM PROJECT



Observations.

- a) What happens to the roots after the jar is laid on its side? ✓
- b) Do the roots keep growing? Yes ^{that they grow down with the gravity.} ✓
- c) Which way do they grow: upwards or downwards? downwards. ✓

Explanation of the experiment.

First I put cotton with seeds and I put water and sun light. Second in the seeds grow roots, I think that they ^{are} going to ^{grow} be down the seed and the leaves up this is my hypothesis. Third they grow up leaves and the seed go up and they ^{with} time dry off and despreads. Fourth I put down the jar and they grow to the direction of the sun. My hypothesis is not correct because the seed go up and they fall ^{when they dry off.} ✓



SOURCES OF ENERGY



SOLAR ENERGY.

Solar panels capture the sun's energy and use it to heat water or to produce electricity. The heat water can then be used to:

- heat our houses

Other solar energy is concentrated in a dish solar panels which are used in fields of solar panels to produce electricity. This would reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

Problems: less efficient in places with fewer sunny days or less sun. There are fewer hours of sunlight in winter.

Good things

- It is renewable
- It is clean
- It is free
- It is safe
- It is quiet
- It is easy to install

Bad things

- It is expensive
- It is not available in all areas
- It is not available in all areas
- It is not available in all areas
- It is not available in all areas

Wind Energy

Wind turbines generate electricity from the wind. They are used in fields of wind turbines to produce electricity. This would reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

Problems: less efficient in places with fewer sunny days or less sun. There are fewer hours of sunlight in winter.

Good things

- It is renewable
- It is clean
- It is free
- It is safe
- It is quiet
- It is easy to install

Bad things

- It is expensive
- It is not available in all areas
- It is not available in all areas
- It is not available in all areas
- It is not available in all areas

Nuclear energy

Good and bad things

- It doesn't increase global warming
- It doesn't cause atmospheric pollution
- Uranium is non-renewable but it probably won't run out for a long time
- It produces dangerous waste that stays radioactive for thousands of years
- There is a risk of a radiation leak or explosion

Japan today

In March 2011, a huge earthquake and tsunami damaged the nuclear power station at Fukushima in Japan. There were explosions at several of the six nuclear reactors. Radioactive cooling water leaked into the surrounding area. People were evacuated from the towns and villages around the power station.

Victor Rada
Amal el Hamithi



DEBATE: SOURCES OF ENERGY



SAVING ENERGY



DON'T INSTALL AIR-CONDITIONS IN YOUR HOUSE.
REASONS: IT'S EXPENSIVE AND IT CAN BE UNHEALTHY.



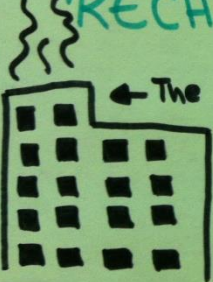
USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT INSTEAD OF CAR.
REASONS: IT POLLUTATES LESS



RECHARGEABLE BATTERY.

USE WHENEVER YOU CAN THE

"RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES"



← The industry pollute.



Normal Rubbish. →

Here have three important advices for you to save energy, lets see!
First one:
• Don't buy things you don't need. The example don't buy a television or a computer to each month.



The second one:
When you finish using the light of a room, you should turn off the lights to conserve energy.



The third one:
You should have at least one or two appliances that consume

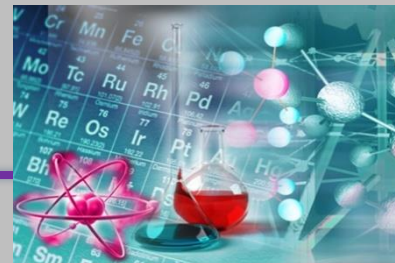
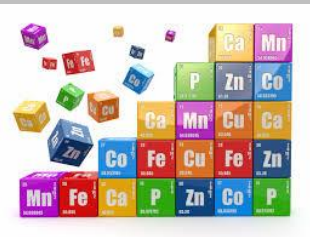


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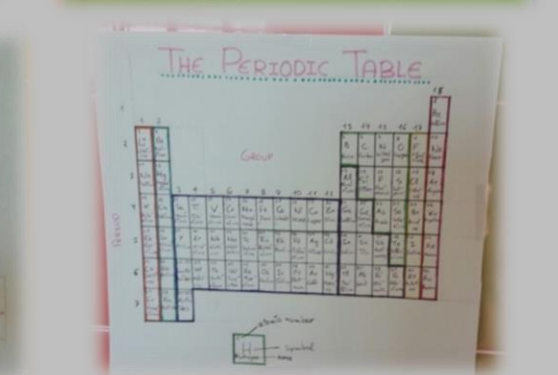
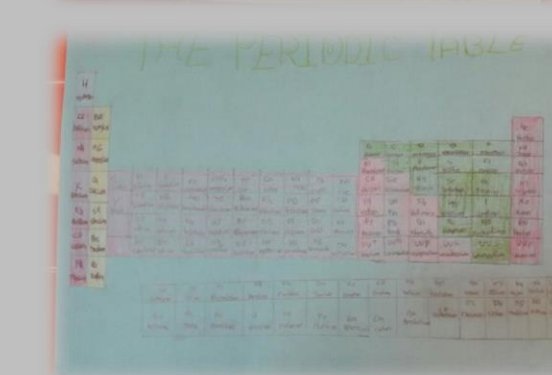
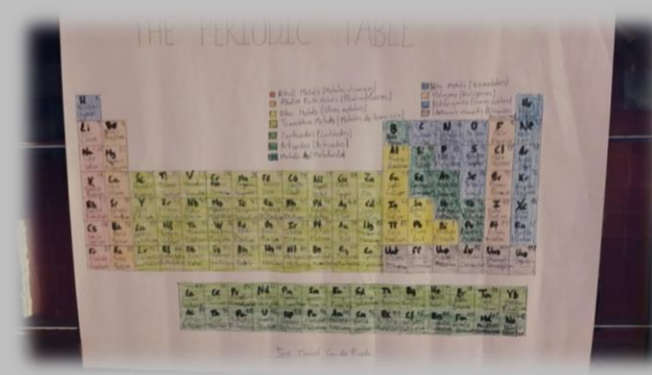
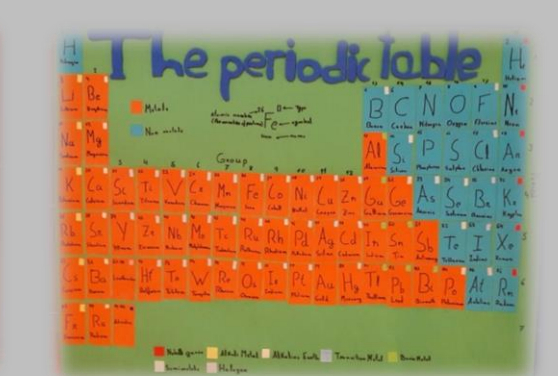
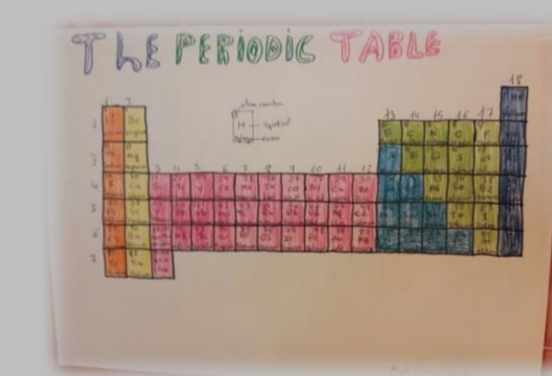
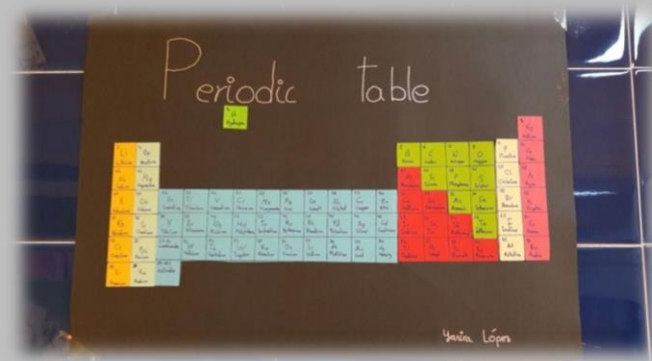
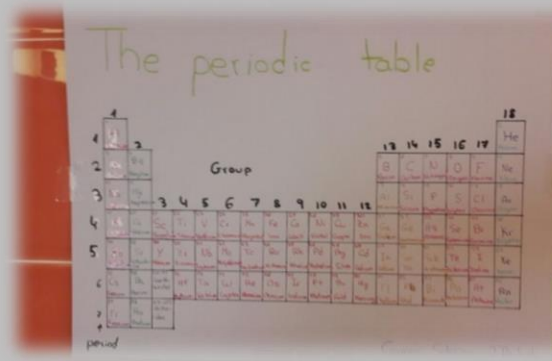
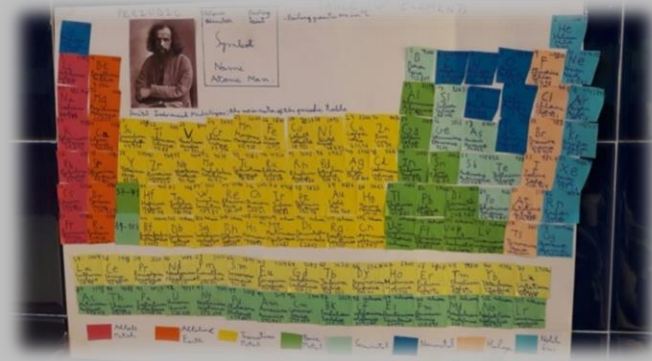
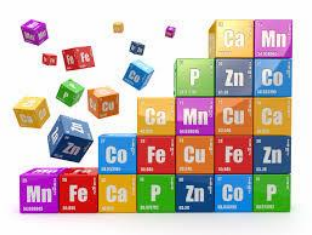


C

PERIODIC TABLE



PERIODIC TABLE



PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES



HEART DISSECTION

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES



THERMOMETER



PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES



CONVECTION





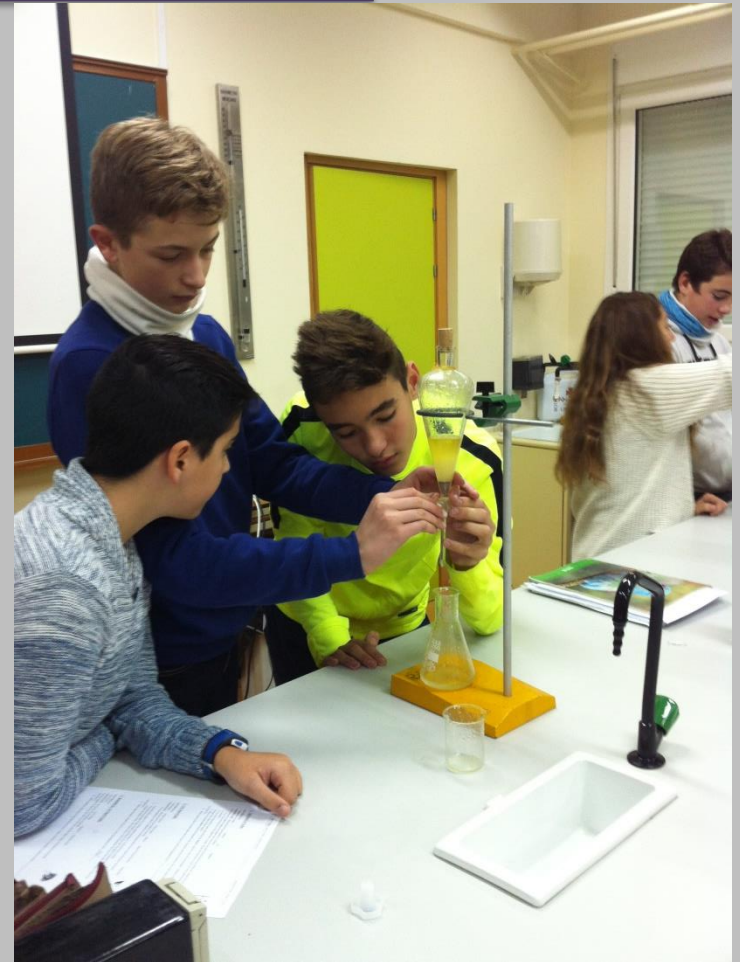
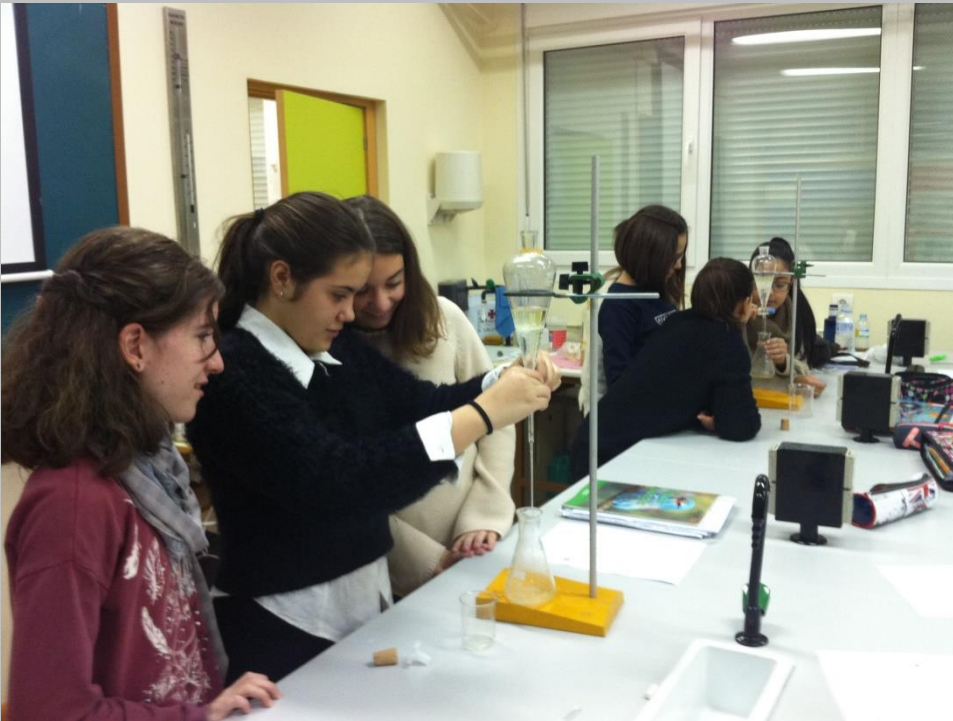
CHANGES OF STATE: DRY ICE





PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

SEPARATION TECHNIQUES

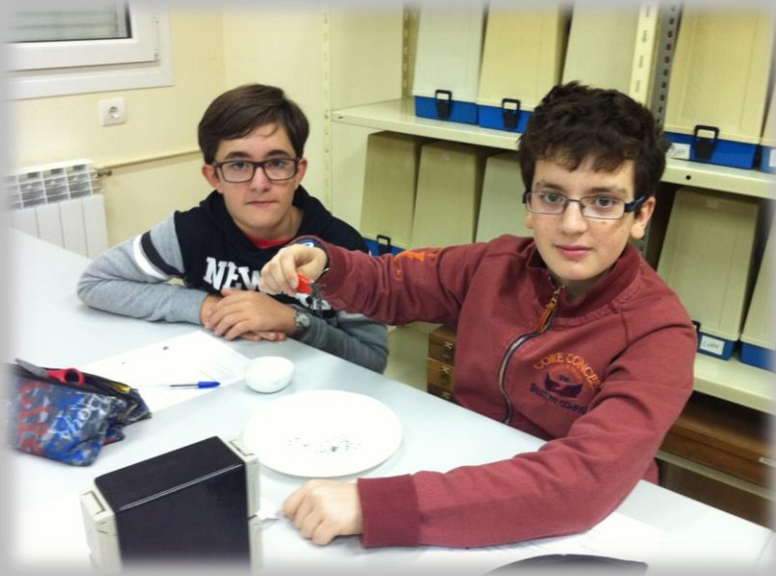


DECANTATION

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES



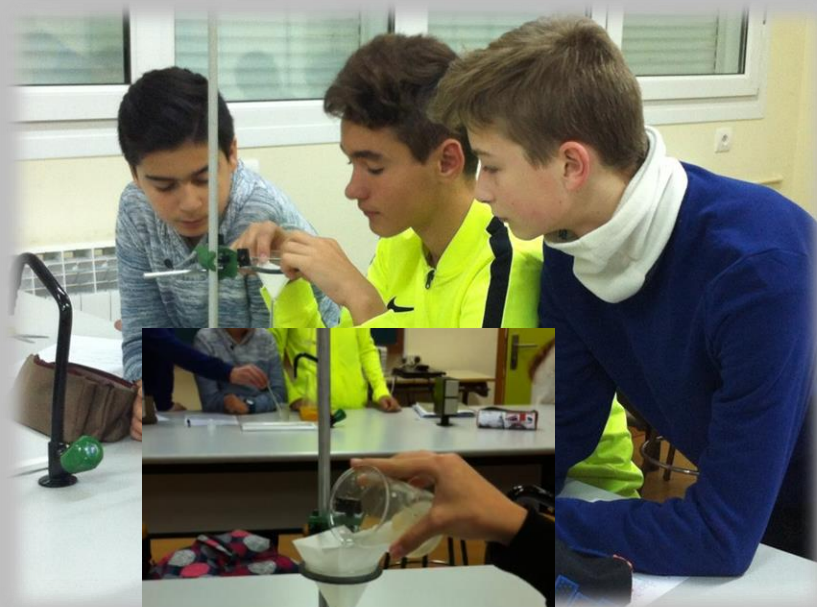
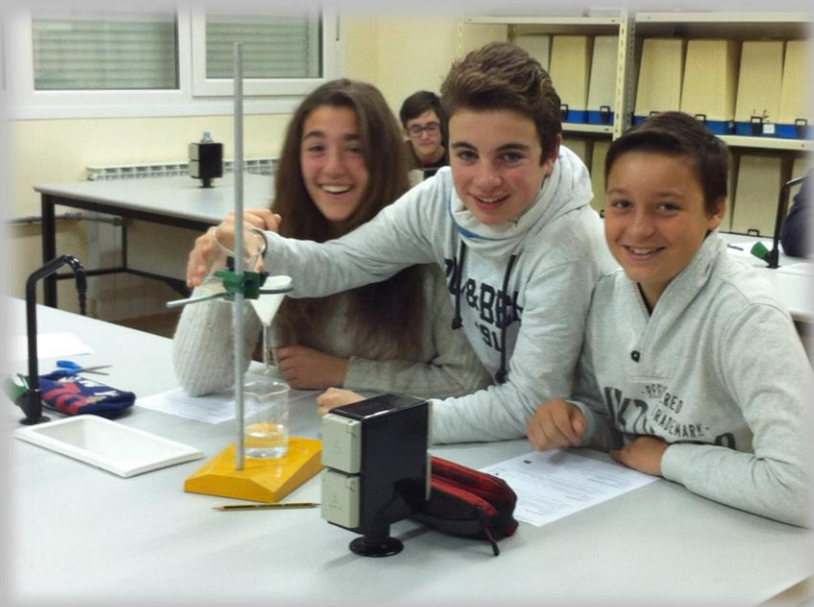
SEPARATION TECHNIQUES



MAGNETIC ATTRACTION

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

SEPARATION TECHNIQUES



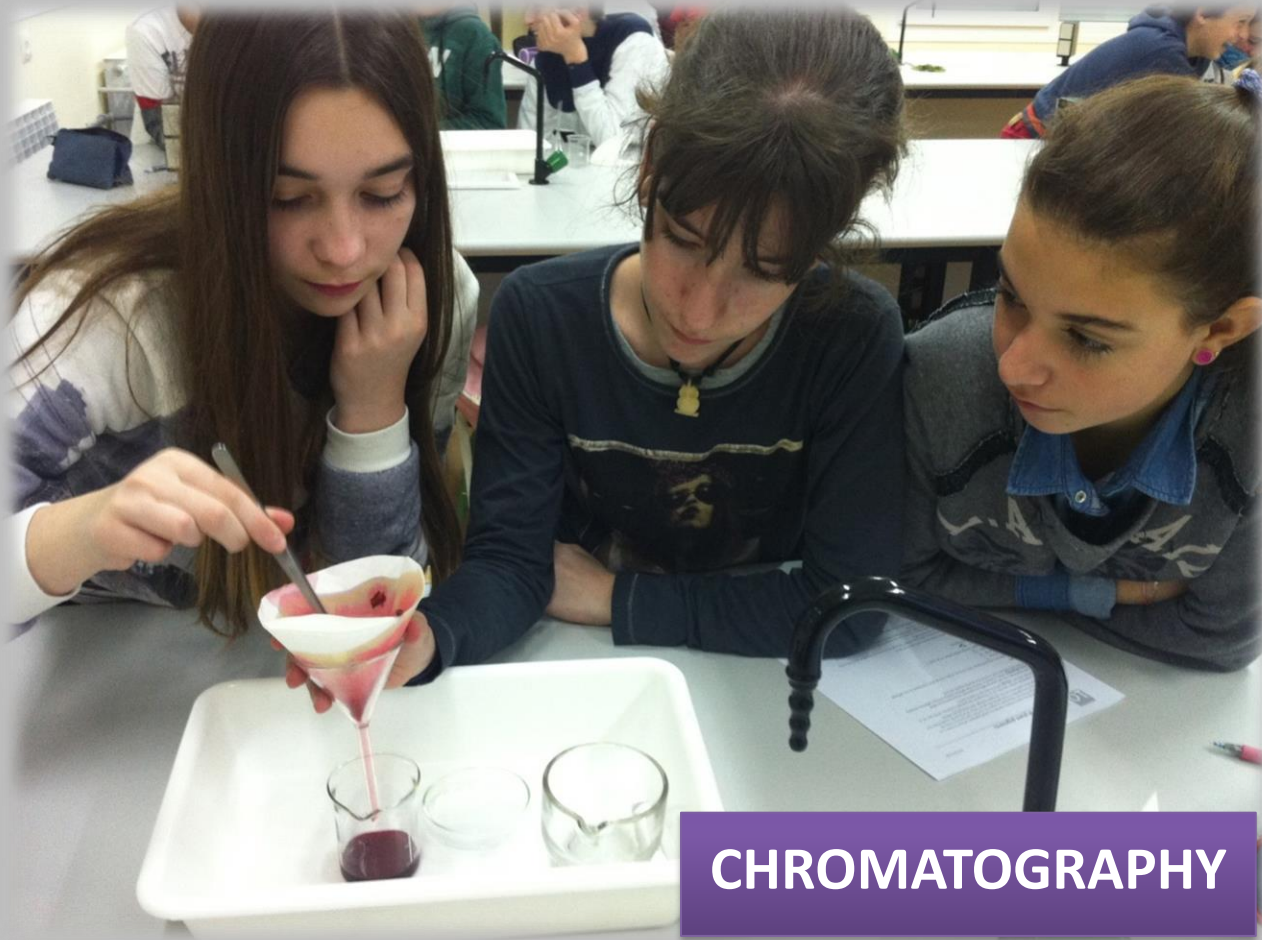
FILTRATION





PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

SEPARATION OF PLANT PIGMENTS

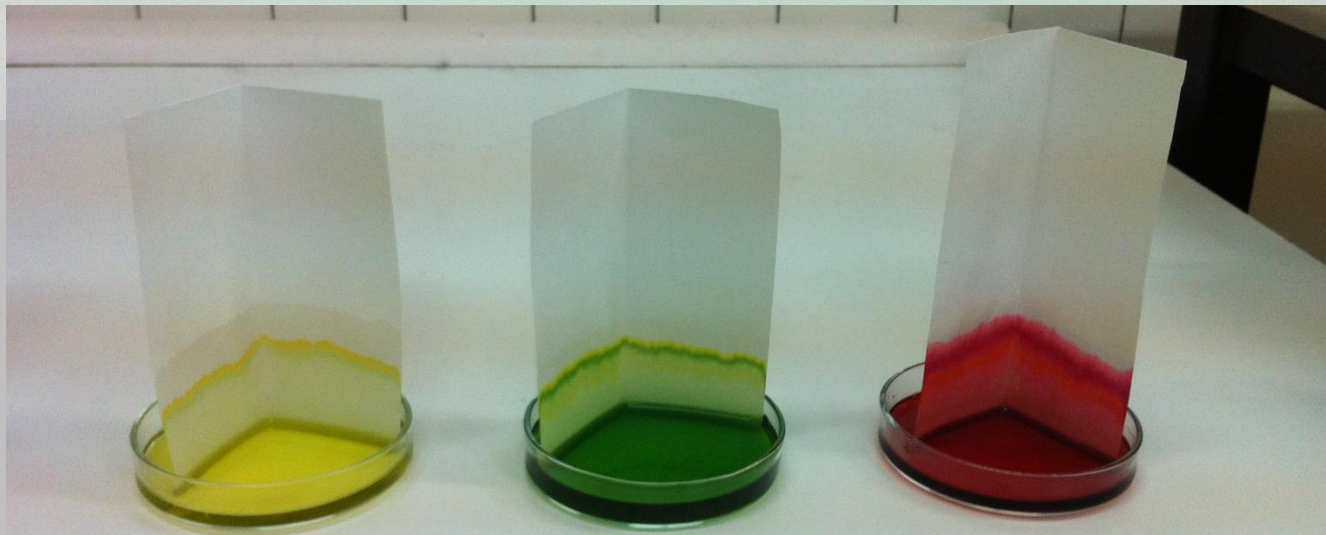
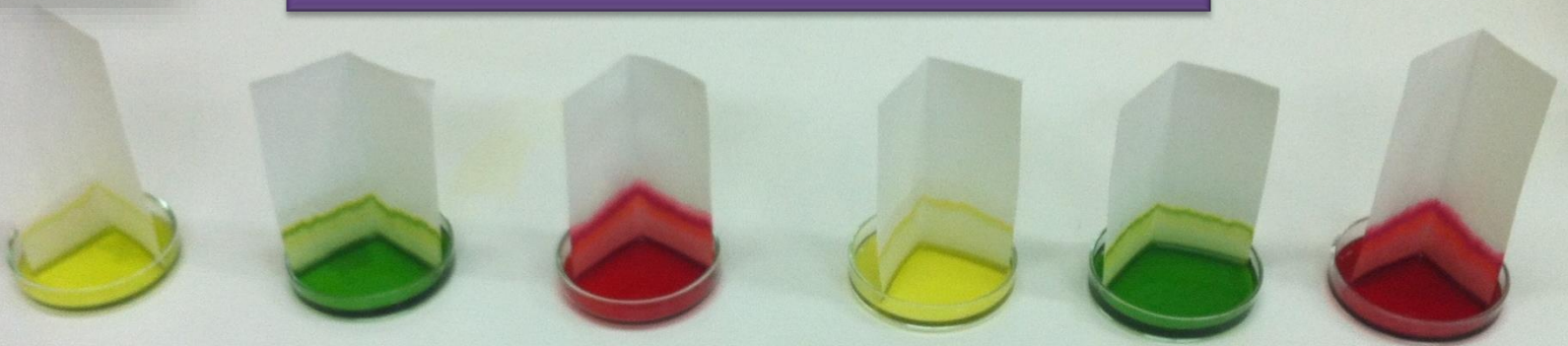


CHROMATOGRAPHY



PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

SEPARATION OF PLANT PIGMENTS

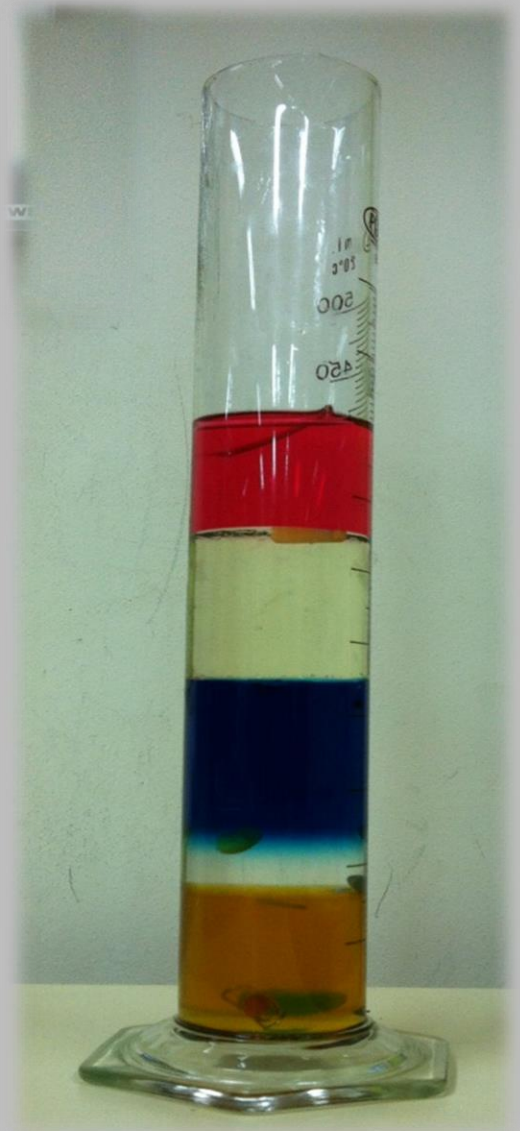


CHROMATOGRAPHY

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

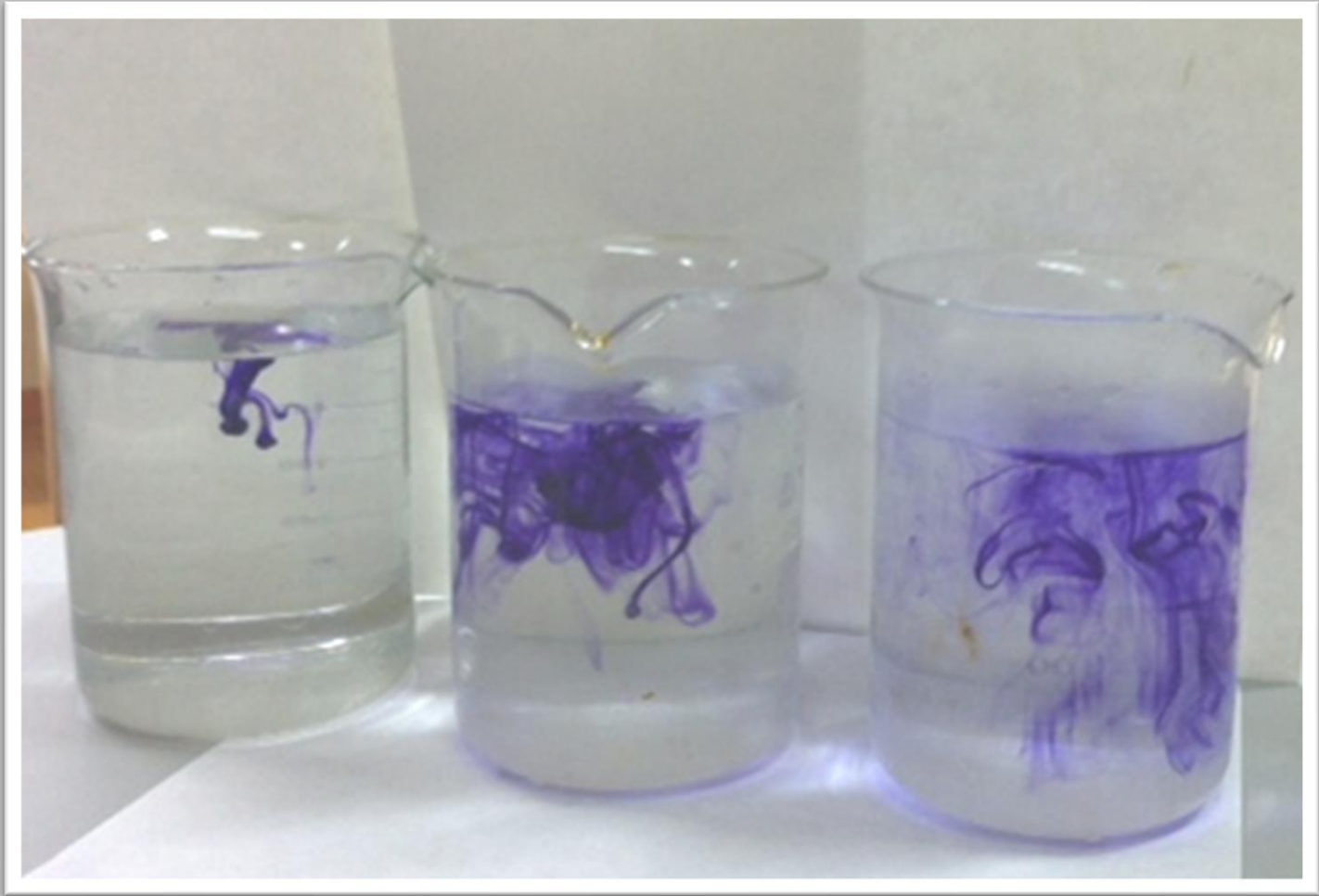


ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE



PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES

THERMAL ENERGY



PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES



STUDING FUNGUS KINGDOM



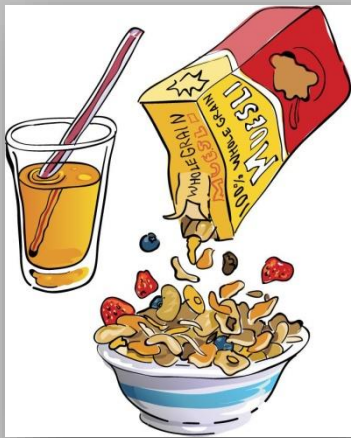
PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES



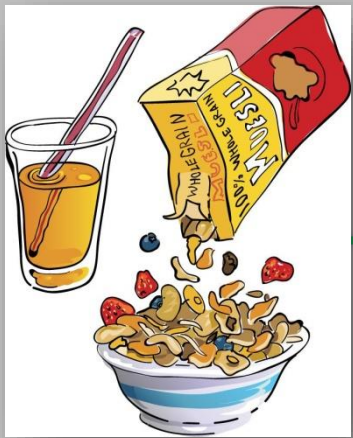
EXHALED AIR



HEALTHY BREAKFAST



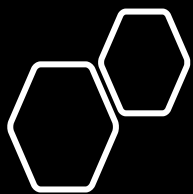
HEALTHY BREAKFAST





ADVERTISING & RECYCLING PROJECT

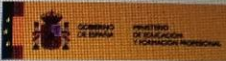




7. FORMACIÓN PERMANENTE DEL PROFESORADO



MINISTRY REPORT



2020



Programa Educativo Bilingüe (PEB)



Programa Educativo Bilingüe (PEB)



Coordinators conference Tuesday 26 Final... (7/35)

Ensuring Learning: Questions

Protocols

- ▶ Plan your questions carefully.
- ▶ Use CCQ's for checking for understanding of instructions.
- ▶ Try to make most of your questions "probing" questions that allow the students to think in more detail.
- ▶ Using different modes of questioning is a form of differentiation.

Practice

- 1) No hands up!
- 2) Everyone answer.
- 3) Say it again, better.
- 4) Think, pair, share.
- 5) Whole class response

Teaching Inference

Teaching Inference

- Pre-reading**
 - Make sure you are asking "What's explicit but building a process of inference?"
- Word level work**
 - Vocabulary building through explicit decoding
- Text level work**
 - Making explicit the structures of stories
- Questioning by the teacher**
 - Asking questions that encourage pupils to link language of the text with real world knowledge
- Questioning by the pupil**
 - Getting pupils to make inferences by questions about what's going on in the text
- Explicitly teaching inference**
 - Focus on predictable, repetitive structures
- Modeling**
 - Make sure that model of a sentence is explicit
- Explicitly teaching inference**
 - Explicitly teaching inference
- Modeling**
 - Modeling inference
- Explicitly teaching inference**
 - Explicitly teaching inference