Erasmus + KA1 project "Implementing CLIL in project work" "Types of Computers"

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Age group/form	15 students from 5th form.
Time (min)	40 min
Integration of subjects	Information Technologies and English
Timetable fit	Students are learning historical background and parts of computers.
Aim	To develop students understanding about the main principles of computer functioning, their types and application.
Objectives	- to introduce the main types of computer (supercomputer, mainframe computers, network computers, personal computers and un laptop, palmtop, Personal Digital Assistant), their functions and where we can to use them. - to investigate situations when computers are applied in everyday life – at home, in education, production, marketing, medicine and management.
Real life and cultural context	Students understand the role computers play in our life including addiction to computer gaimes; can differentiate and relate particular types of computers to particular places and activities – home, work, and entertainment.

Planned results	Content	Learners understand the terms: 1. Main computer parts: processor, RAM, devices. 2. Types of computer: supercomputer, mainframe computers, personal computer, laptop, notebook, palmtop, Personal Digital Assistant, network computers.
	Language	Learners have enriched vocabulary and terminology about types of computer.
	Communication	Learners have improved communication strategies in groups
	Cognition	Learners can identify and differentiate among various types of computers and their everyday use at home, in education, marketing, medicine, management, etc.

In what way CLIL is implemented in project work?

Students are using materials in English to read about various types of computers and then to develop a micro-project - presentation about their completed exercises in groups. Methods: multilingual approach at IT lesson; to make the students work cooperatively in group (of 3-4) and work presentation.
Support material: Power Point presentation

Procedure

Pre-task (warm-up)
Activity 1- individual work.
Uzdevums. Aizpildi tabulā tukšas vietas.
Support materials 1: *Power Point presentation*
Support materials 2: *Handout 1*
Tasks (main part)
Activity 2.
Vocabulary. Recognizing symbols and abbreviations used in IT.
Support materials 3 - Handout 2
Post task (revision and reflection)
Activity 3 - group work.
What type of computer is this? Find in the Internet when it was produced?
Support materials 4 - Handout 3 – Group 1-4
Teacher guides the discussion and gives her feedback for the lesson.

Resources

http://www1.linux.edu.lv/mspamati/ECDL/1modulis/e10102.htm

Darba lapa. Tēma "DATORU TIPI"
Uzdevums. Aizpildi tukšas vietas tabulā. Task- Fill in the table

Nr	Attēls	Nosaukums latv. val.	Nosaukums angļu val.	Datoru izmantošanas piemēri ikdienā
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				

HANDOUT 2.

Vocabulary. Recognizing symbols and abbreviations used in IT.
Match the **images** of the computer with their **names** using the arrows.

Example	*laptop*

	personal computer
	mainframe computer
	supercomputer
	palmtop
	personal digital assistant
	notebook

Group 1. Types of Computers
What type of computer is this? Find in the Internet when it was produced?
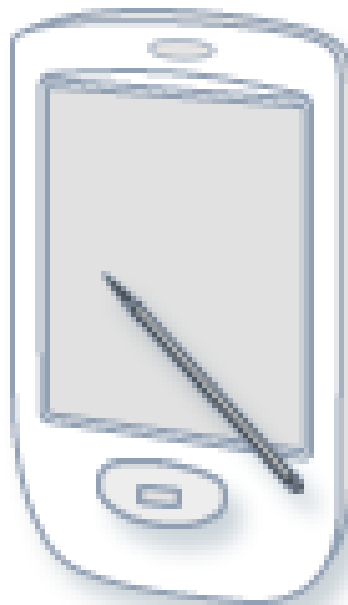
Group 2. Types of Computers
What type of computer is this? Find in the Internet when it was produced?
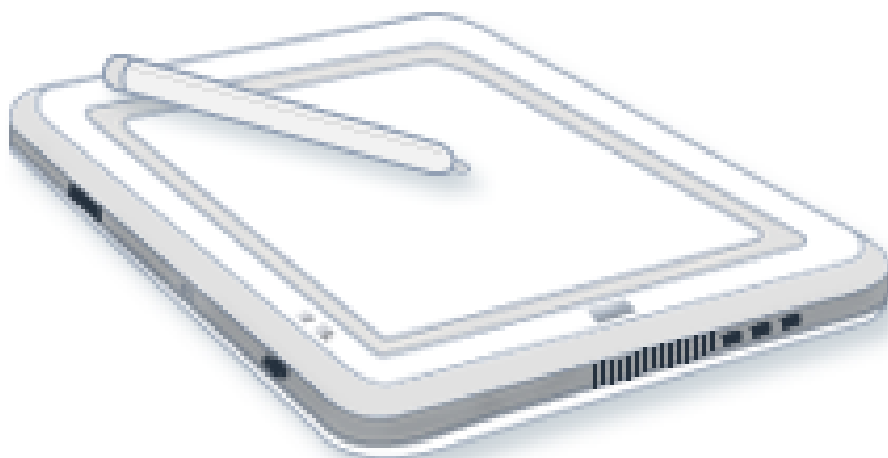
Group 3. Types of Computers
What type of computer is this? Find in the Internet when it was produced?

Group 4. Types of Computers
What type of computer is this? Find in the Internet when it was produced?

Activity 1.

Darba lapa. Tēma "DATORU TIPI"

Uzdevums. Aizpildi tabulā tukšas vietas.Fill in the table.

No.	Image	Name in Latvian	Name in English	Examples of everyday use
1.		*Superdators*	*Super computer*	
2.		*Lieldators*	*mainframe computer*	
3.		*personālais dators*	*personal computer*	
4.		*klēpjdators*	*laptop*	
5.		*Piezīmj dators*	*notebook*	
6.		*Plaukst dators*	*palmtop*	
7.		*personālais cipar asistents*	*personal digital assistant*	

Activity 2.

Vocabulary. Recognizing symbols and abbreviations used in IT.

Match the **images** of the computer with their **names** using the arrows.

	personal computer
	mainframe computer
	supercomputer
	palmtop
	personal digital assistant
	notebook

Activity 3.

Group 1.
Personālais dators
Personālais dators (personal computer) ir vispārīgas lietošanas dators, kas paredzēts individuālai izmantošanai, piemēram,
- biroja darbā,
- tirdzniecībā,
- sadzīvē,
- mācību iestādēs u. c.

Group 2.
Laptop
The laptop was invented by Adam Osborne in 1981.
It was called 'Osborne 1' and cost $1,795.

Group 3.
PDA - Personal Digital Assistant
A graduate student at the University of Utah in the 1970s, Alan Kay, first described the PDA.
Apple launched the first PDA the Newton Message Pad, in 1993.

Group 4.
Tablet
In 1987 Apple Computer started its tablet project, with the one eventually released in 1993, Apple Newton, being the smallest.

*Explanation: *Part of the task is deliberately written in Latvian. Students work in groups and for some of them reading in Latvian will be easier than in English and for some in opposite. Thus, they cooperate helping each other and practicing code switching.*