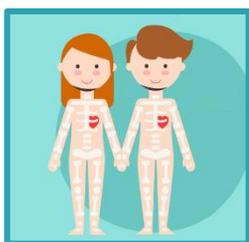


HOW THE BODY WORKS



Il CLIL - Content and Language Integrated Learning (Apprendimento Integrato di Lingua e Contenuto) è un approccio metodologico che prevede l'insegnamento di una disciplina non linguistica in lingua straniera veicolare al fine di integrare l'apprendimento della lingua straniera e l'acquisizione di contenuti disciplinari, creando ambienti di apprendimento che favoriscono atteggiamenti plurilingue e sviluppino la consapevolezza multiculturale.

I vantaggi per l'allievo consistono in una maggiore motivazione ad apprendere, una maggiore quantità e qualità dell'esposizione alla lingua, il potenziamento delle abilità linguistiche, una maggiore interazione tra insegnante ed allievi e allievi tra loro, lo sviluppo di competenze progettuali e organizzative, in particolare della riflessione metacognitiva, attraverso l'uso del metodo cooperativo e collaborativo.

Denominazione del progetto

Compito significativo e prodotti

Competenze chiave / competenze culturali

Finalità

Destinatari

Tempi e fase di applicazione:

Contenuti

“HOW THE BODY WORKS” – A CLIL EXPERIENCE

- Elaborare cartelloni sui sistemi e gli apparati del corpo umano.
- Redigere opuscoli di anatomia umana in lingua inglese.
- COMUNICAZIONE NELLE LINGUE STRANIERE
- IMPARARE AD IMPARARE
- COMPETENZE SOCIALI E CIVICHE
- Favorire l'integrazione curricolare e formare una conoscenza integrata del sapere;
- Favorire la capacità di acquisire conoscenze attraverso una lingua straniera veicolare;
- Utilizzare abilità, conoscenze e competenze di altre discipline ossia tutti i canali di apprendimento non solo quello linguistico;
- Migliorare la competenza nella lingua straniera utilizzando contenuti disciplinari e/o ricreativi.
- Sviluppare abilità sociali di cooperazione e rispetto.

Alunni delle classi II A e II B della Scuola Secondaria di I grado di Colonnella.

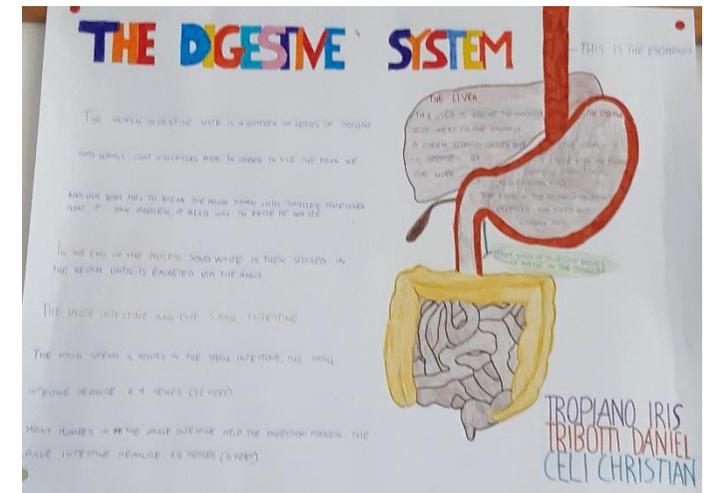
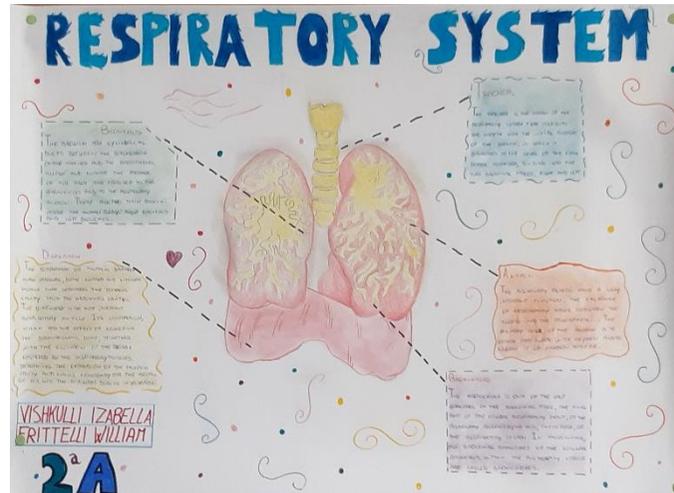
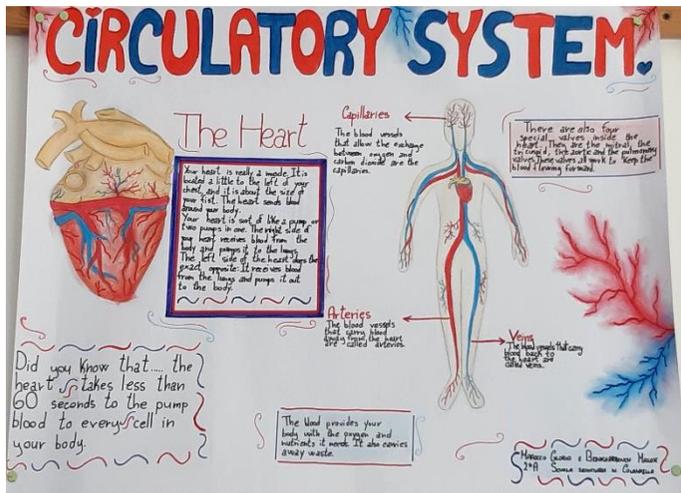
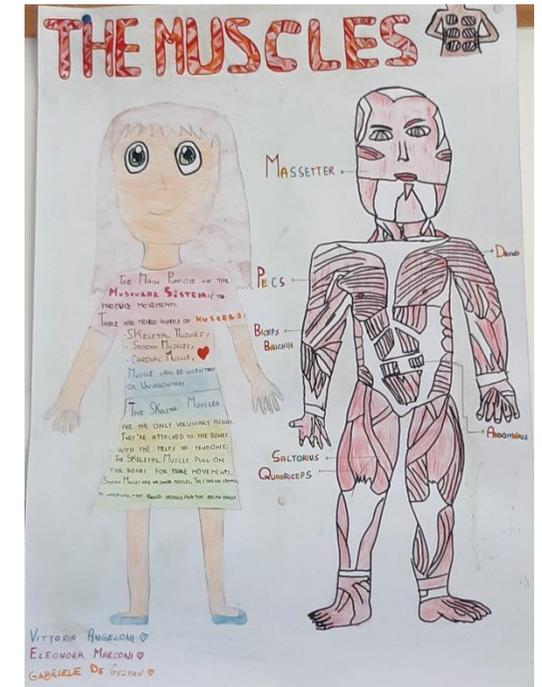
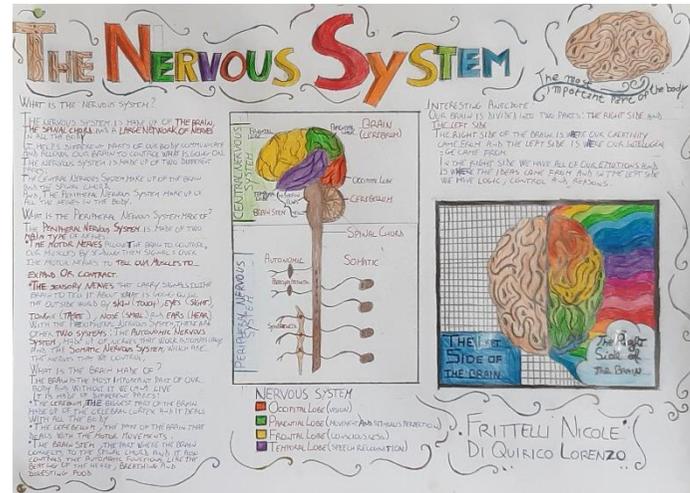
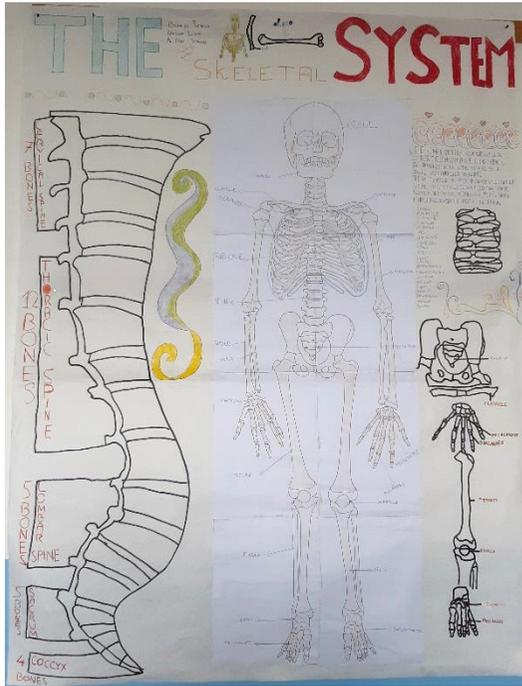
12 ore nel secondo quadrimestre (mesi di febbraio, marzo, aprile, maggio)

I sistemi e gli apparati del corpo umano:

- ◆ sistema scheletrico – Skeletal System;
- ◆ sistema muscolare – Muscular System;
- ◆ sistema nervoso – Nervous System;
- ◆ apparato digerente – Digestive System;
- ◆ apparato respiratorio – Respiratory System;
- ◆ apparato cardiocircolatorio – Circulatory System.

CARTELLONI DI GRUPPO SUI SISTEMI E GLI APPARATI

CLASSE 2A



CARTELLONI DI GRUPPO SUI SISTEMI E GLI APPARATI

CLASSE 2B

THE SKELETAL SYSTEM

Labels: Skull, Clavicle, Ribs, Spine, Pelvis, Sacrum, Carpus, Metacarpus, Phalanges, Mandible, Mandible, Vertebrae, Scapula, Humerus, Elbow, Radius, Ulna, Wrist, Femur, Patella, Tibia, Fibula, Metatarsus, Tarsus, Phalanges.

By: Sofia Di Felicitas, Marco Mattioli, Nicole Daleno

The bones support our body and allow us to move. The largest bone in our bodies is the femur. The smallest bone is the stapes bone inside in the ear. Bones are connected to other bones at joints. There are many different types of joints, including fixed joints, hinge joints and ball and socket joints. The spine is special because it is made of 26 bones. Our heart, lungs and liver are all socket joints. The spine is special because it is made of 26 bones. Our heart, lungs and liver are all socket joints. The spine is special because it is made of 26 bones. Our heart, lungs and liver are all socket joints.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

Labels: Central Nervous System, Peripheral, Frontal lobe, Parietal lobe, Occipital lobe, Cerebellum, Spinal Cord, Temporal lobe, Skull, Brain.

By: Aurora Marconi

The brain and the spinal cord make up the central nervous system. Nerves are made of cells called neurons. They carry messages from the brain to the rest of the body. There are many types of neurons. Some carry messages from the brain to the muscles. Some carry messages from the muscles to the brain. Some carry messages from the brain to the glands. Some carry messages from the glands to the brain.

The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain. It is divided into two halves called the left and right hemispheres. Each hemisphere is divided into four lobes: the frontal lobe, the parietal lobe, the temporal lobe, and the occipital lobe. The cerebellum is a smaller part of the brain. It is located at the back and bottom of the brain. It is responsible for controlling balance and coordination.

The spinal cord is a long, thin, tube-like structure that runs through the center of the back. It is made up of many segments. Each segment is connected to a pair of nerves. These nerves carry messages from the brain to the rest of the body.

MUSCULAR SYSTEM

Types of Muscles:

- SKELETAL MUSCLE:** THE MUSCLE ATTACHED TO BONES.
- SMOOTH MUSCLE:** IT IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF INVOLUNTARY MUSCLES.
- CARDIAC MUSCLE OR MYOCARDIUM:** IT IS THE MUSCLE OF THE HEART AND IT IS THE ONLY INVOLUNTARY STRIATED MUSCLE.
- STRIATED MUSCLE:** IT IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF VOLUNTARY MUSCLES.
- INVOLUNTARY MUSCLES:** THEY ARE THE MUSCLES THAT MOVE INDEPENDENTLY.
- VOLUNTARY MUSCLES:** ARE THE MUSCLES THAT MOVE ON COMMAND.

By: LISA DI FRONZO and ELISA CARDOLA

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Labels: SALIVARY GLANDS, TONGUE, EPiglOTTIS, ESOPHAGUS, STOMACH, PANCREAS, SMALL INTESTINE, LIVER, GALL BLADDER, COLON, CAECUM, APPENDIX, LARGE INTESTINE, RECTUM, ANUS.

The digestive system is the system of organs that take in food, break it down into nutrients, and absorb those nutrients. The process starts in the mouth with the tongue and salivary glands. The food then travels down the esophagus to the stomach. The stomach uses acids and enzymes to break down the food. The nutrients are then absorbed in the small intestine. The remaining waste is moved to the large intestine, where water is absorbed. The waste is then eliminated through the rectum and anus.

By: MATTHIA SAUSTRA, DARHAN BELLY

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Labels: TRACHEA, BRONCHI, LUNGS, DIAPHRAGM.

The respiratory system is the system of organs that take in oxygen and remove carbon dioxide from the body. The process starts in the nose or mouth. The air then travels down the trachea to the lungs. The lungs are made of many small sacs called alveoli. The oxygen from the air enters the alveoli and is then transported to the rest of the body. The carbon dioxide from the body enters the alveoli and is then transported out of the body.

By: Sergio Sestini, Flavia del Boca

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Labels: HEART, ARTERIES, VEINS, AORTA, LEFT ATRIUM, RIGHT ATRIUM, LEFT VENTRICLE, RIGHT VENTRICLE, MITRAL VALVE, TRICUSPID VALVE.

The circulatory system is the system of organs that transport blood throughout the body. The heart is the central organ of the system. It pumps blood to the rest of the body through arteries. The blood then returns to the heart through veins. The arteries carry oxygenated blood, while the veins carry deoxygenated blood.

By: EMANUELE DI QUARANTA, AURORA CARROZZINI

ALCUNE PAGINE DEGLI OPUSCOLI DI ANATOMIA PRODOTTI INDIVIDUALMENTE DAGLI ALUNNI

