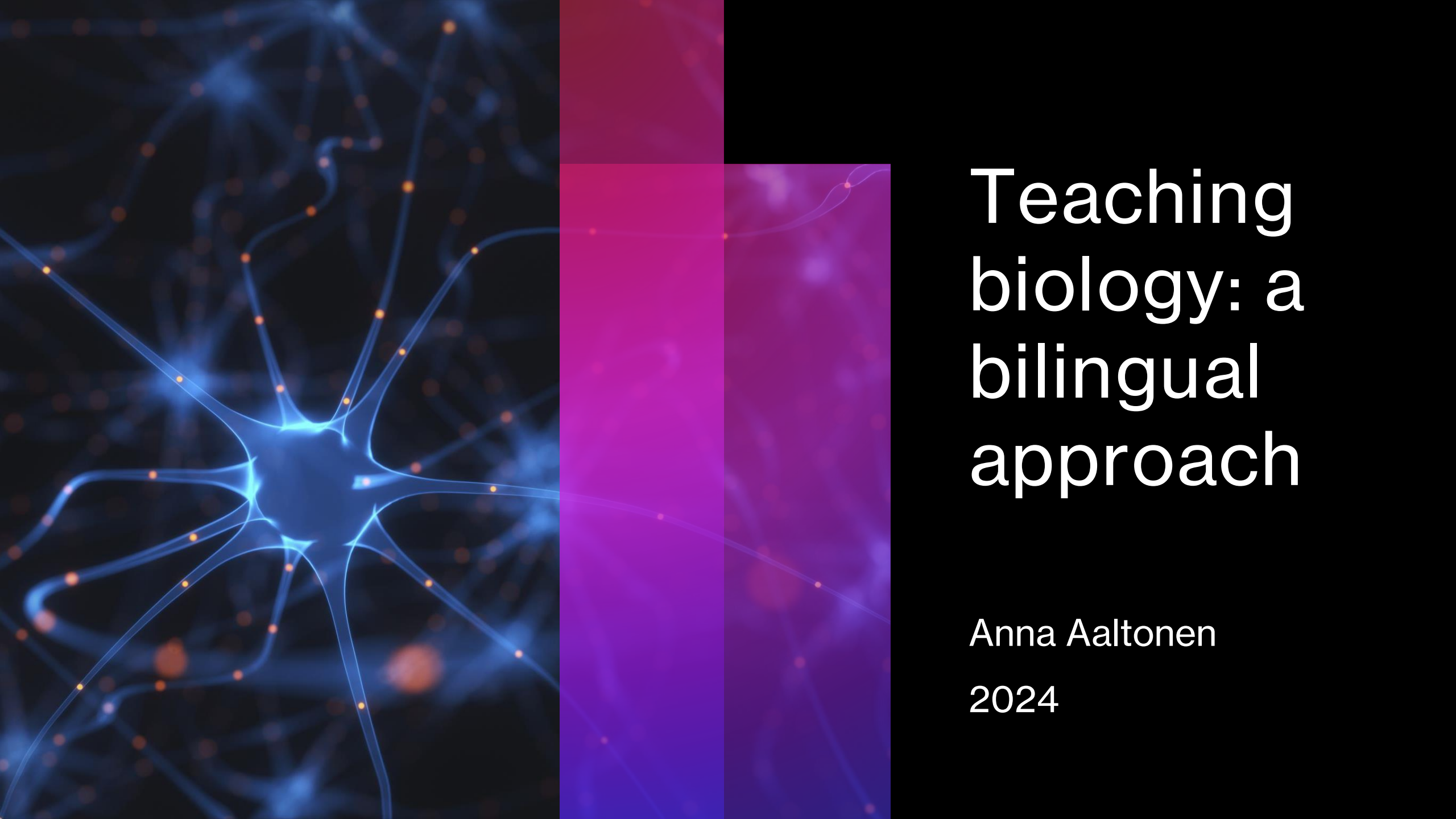


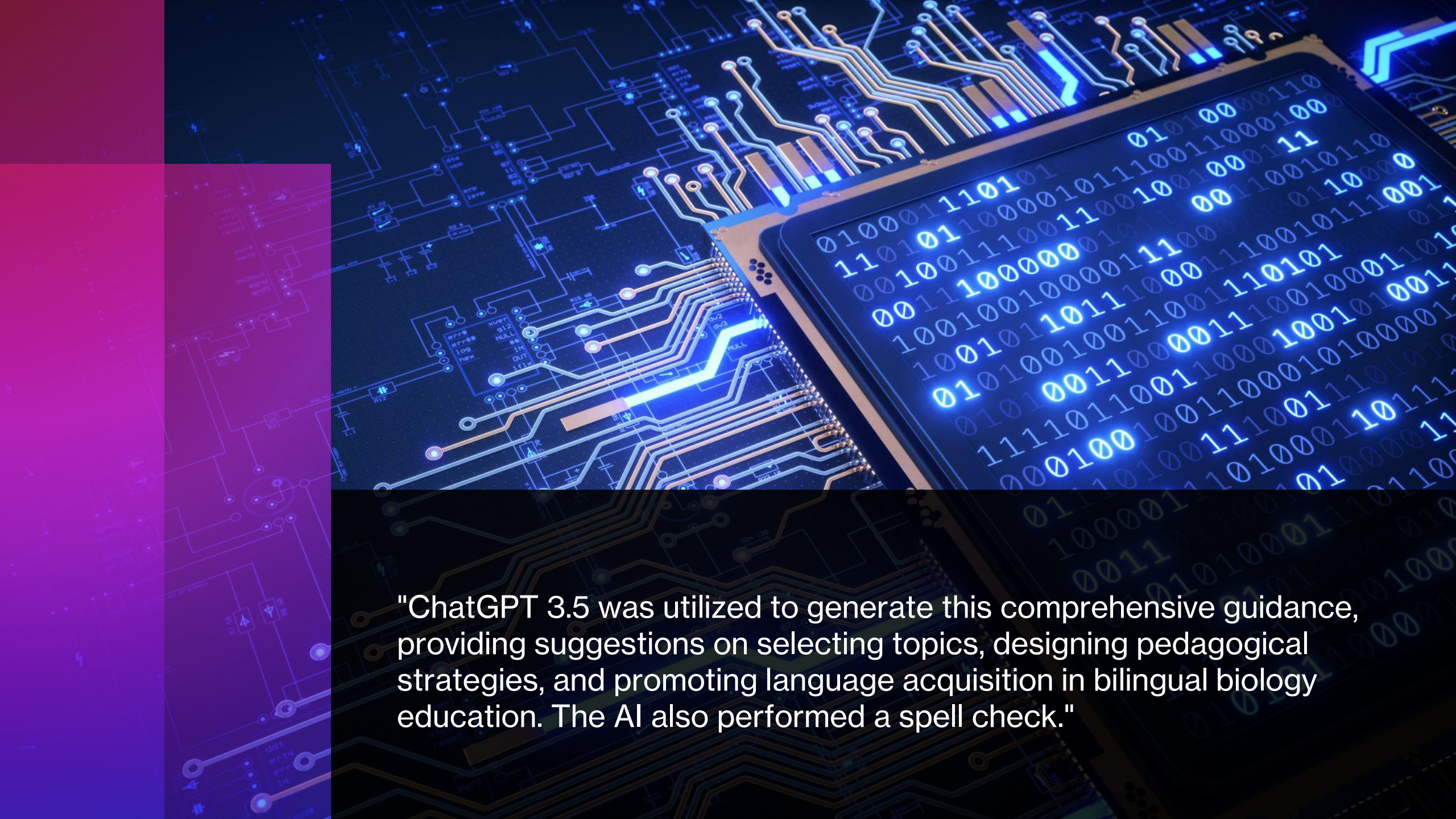
KAHSIKIELISEN
OPETUKSEN
VERKOSTON
WEBINAARI 28.2.2024
KLO 15-16





Teaching biology: a bilingual approach

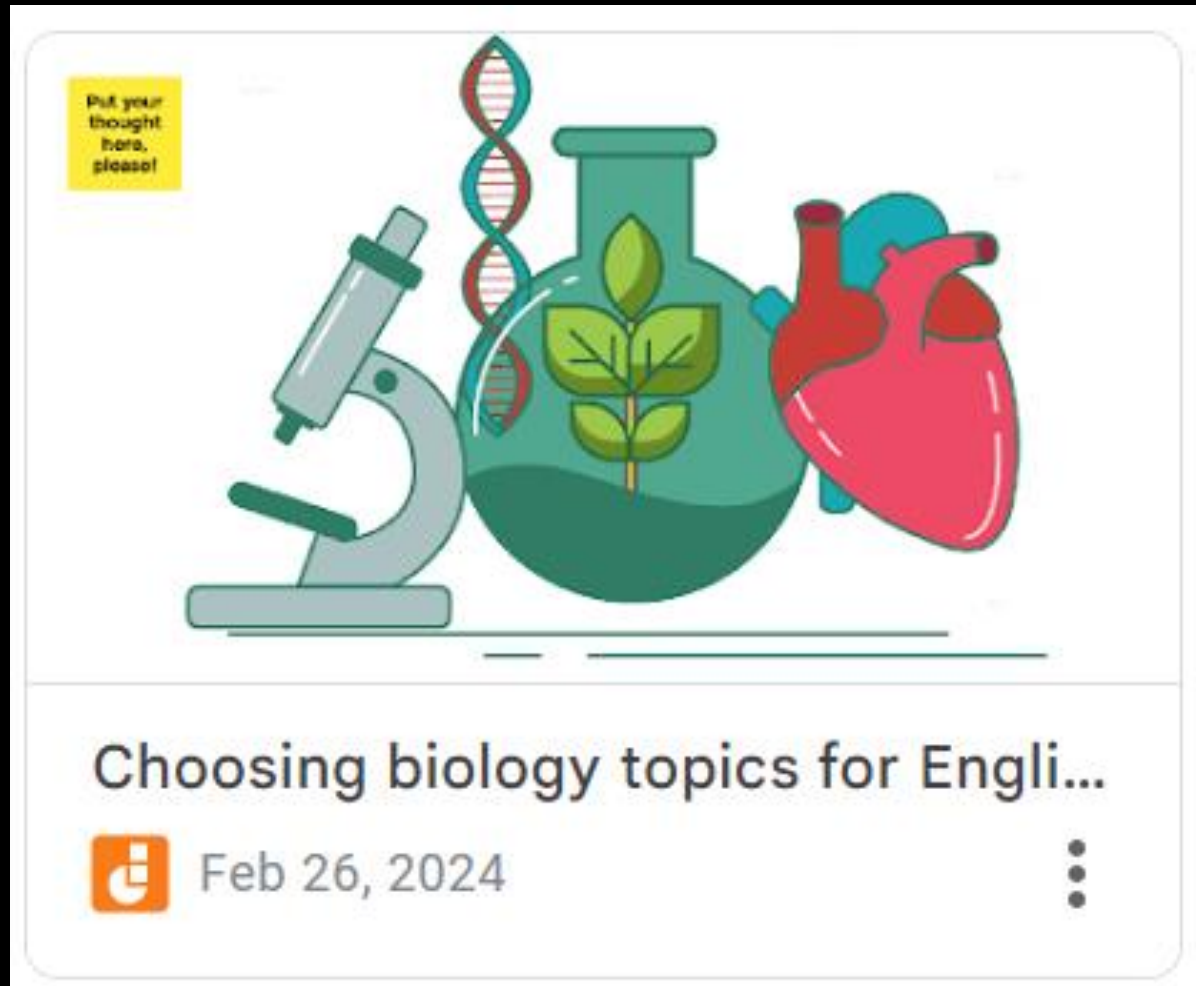
Anna Aaltonen
2024



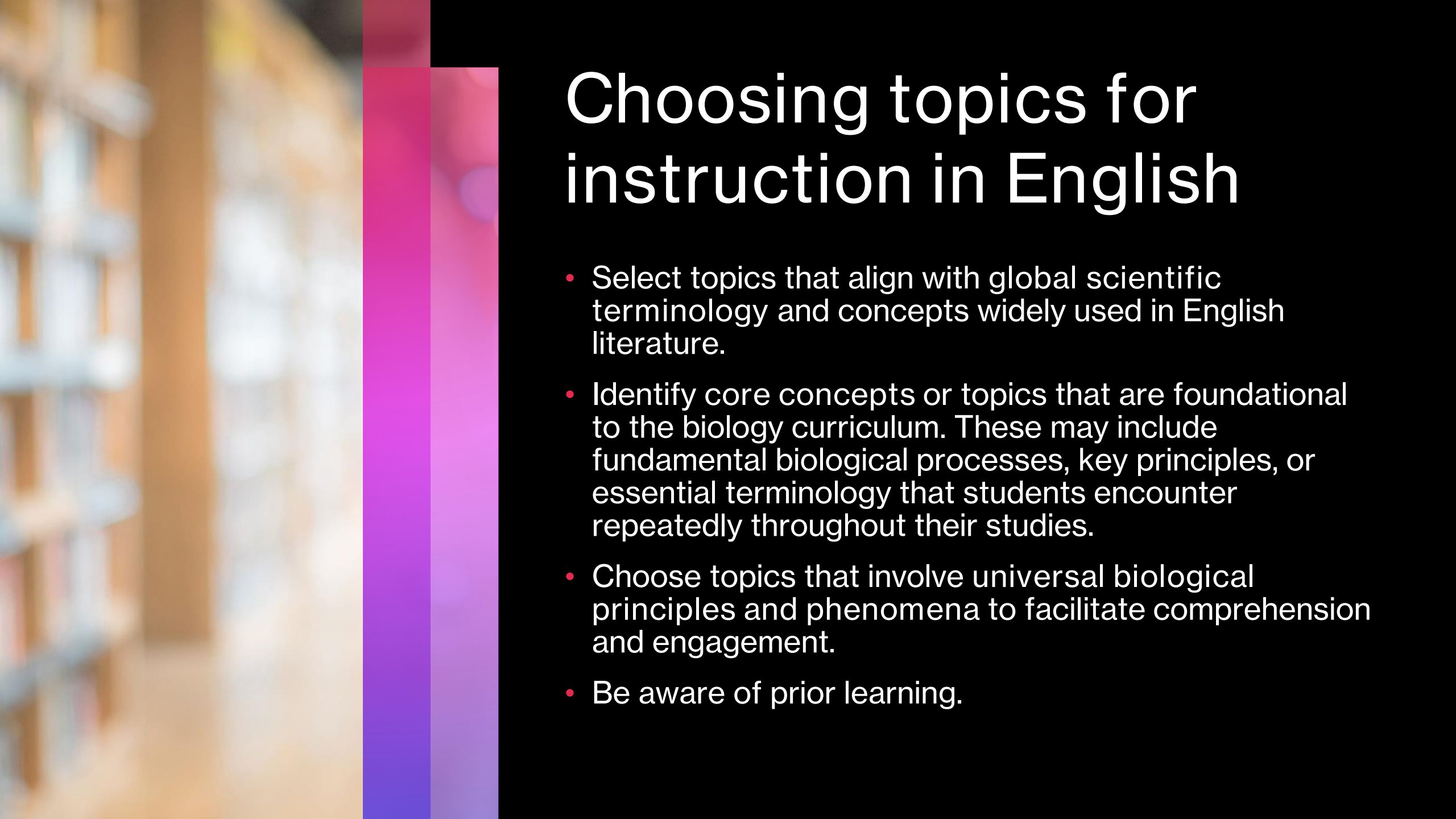
"ChatGPT 3.5 was utilized to generate this comprehensive guidance, providing suggestions on selecting topics, designing pedagogical strategies, and promoting language acquisition in bilingual biology education. The AI also performed a spell check."



SCAN ME

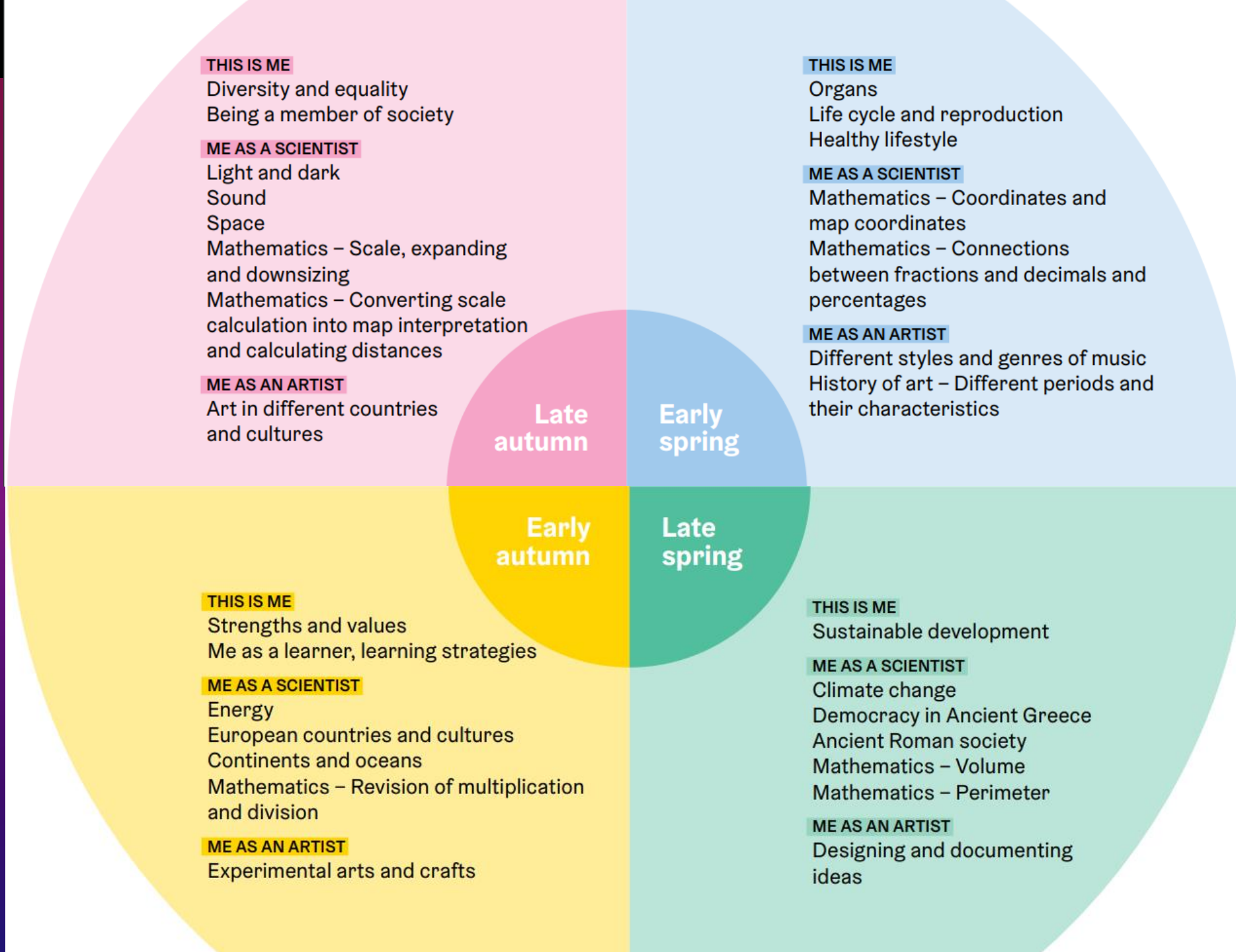


Jamboard for sharing tested topics on 7th, 8th and 9th grade.



Choosing topics for instruction in English

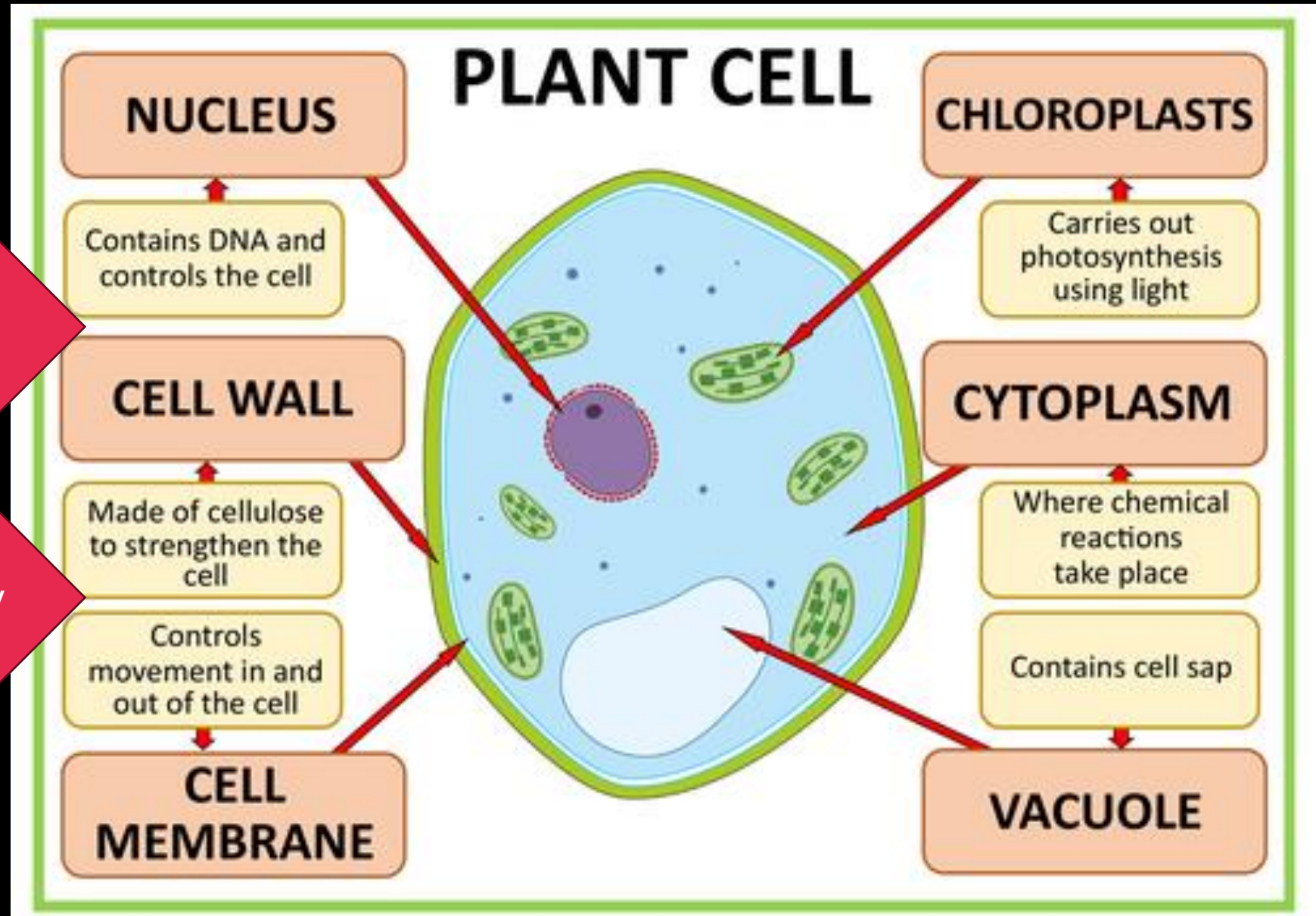
- Select topics that align with global scientific terminology and concepts widely used in English literature.
- Identify core concepts or topics that are foundational to the biology curriculum. These may include fundamental biological processes, key principles, or essential terminology that students encounter repeatedly throughout their studies.
- Choose topics that involve universal biological principles and phenomena to facilitate comprehension and engagement.
- Be aware of prior learning.



Energy
Space
Life cycle
Reproduction
Organs
Oceans
Sustainability
Climate

Repetitive content

Essential terminology





- Look for opportunities to integrate content from other subjects or disciplines into biology lessons.
- Prioritize topics that have rich English language resources such as textbooks, articles, and multimedia materials to support learning.
- Topics that involve current research trends and advancements in biology can be beneficial for students to access news or contemporary English literature.

VOCABULARY

Diversity

Isolation

Evolution

Biota

Endemic

Species

Wildlife

Terrestrial

Flowering plant

Invertebrate

Vertebrate

Reptile

Lizard

Marsupial

Monotreme

Mammal

AUSTRALIA'S BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The long isolation of Australia over much of the last 50 million years and its northward movement have led to the evolution of a distinct biota.

Significant features of Australia's biological diversity include:

- A high percentage of endemic species (that is, they occur nowhere else):
 - over 80% of flowering plants
 - over 80% of land mammals
 - 88% of reptiles
 - 45% of birds
 - 92% of frogs
- Wildlife groups of great richness. Australia has an exceptional diversity of lizards in the arid zone, many ground orchids, and a total invertebrate fauna estimated at 200,000 species with more than 4,000 different species of ants alone. Marsupials and monotremes collectively account for about 56% of native terrestrial mammals in Australia.
- Wildlife of major evolutionary importance. For example, Australia has 12 of the 19 known families of primitive flowering plants, two of which occur nowhere else. Some species, such as the Queensland lungfish and peripatus, have remained relatively unchanged for hundreds of millions of years.

Integrative content



Figure 4. The short-beaked echidna is endemic to Australia. This animal—along with the platypus and three other species of echidnas—is one of the five surviving species of egg-laying mammals.

A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO THE HUMAN BODY

BRAIN

A mass of nerve tissue housed inside the skull. The brain processes sensory information and controls bodily functions.

THYROID

A butterfly-shaped endocrine gland. The thyroid supports growth and metabolism.

LUNGS

A pair of organs in the chest. The lungs exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide via the process of respiration.

SPINE

The vertebrae that extend from the base of the head to the tailbone. The spine protects the spinal cord and provides support.

LIVER

A large organ located in the upper abdomen. The liver removes toxins from the blood and secretes bile to help digestion.

HEART

A muscular organ that pumps blood through the circulatory system.

KIDNEYS

A pair of bean-shaped organs in the abdomen. The kidneys remove waste products from the blood and produce urine.

STOMACH

A pear-shaped organ. The stomach produces enzymes and acids to break down and digest food.

BLADDER

A triangle-shaped organ. The bladder stores urine received from the kidneys until it is excreted.

INTESTINES

A long tubular organ from the stomach to the anus. The intestines absorb water and nutrients from digested food.

Canva

Core
content

Support

BLOOD
VESSELS

EYE

RESPIRATORY
TRACT

ALIMENTARY
CANAL

UTERUS

URINARY
BLADDER

SMOOTH MUSCLE

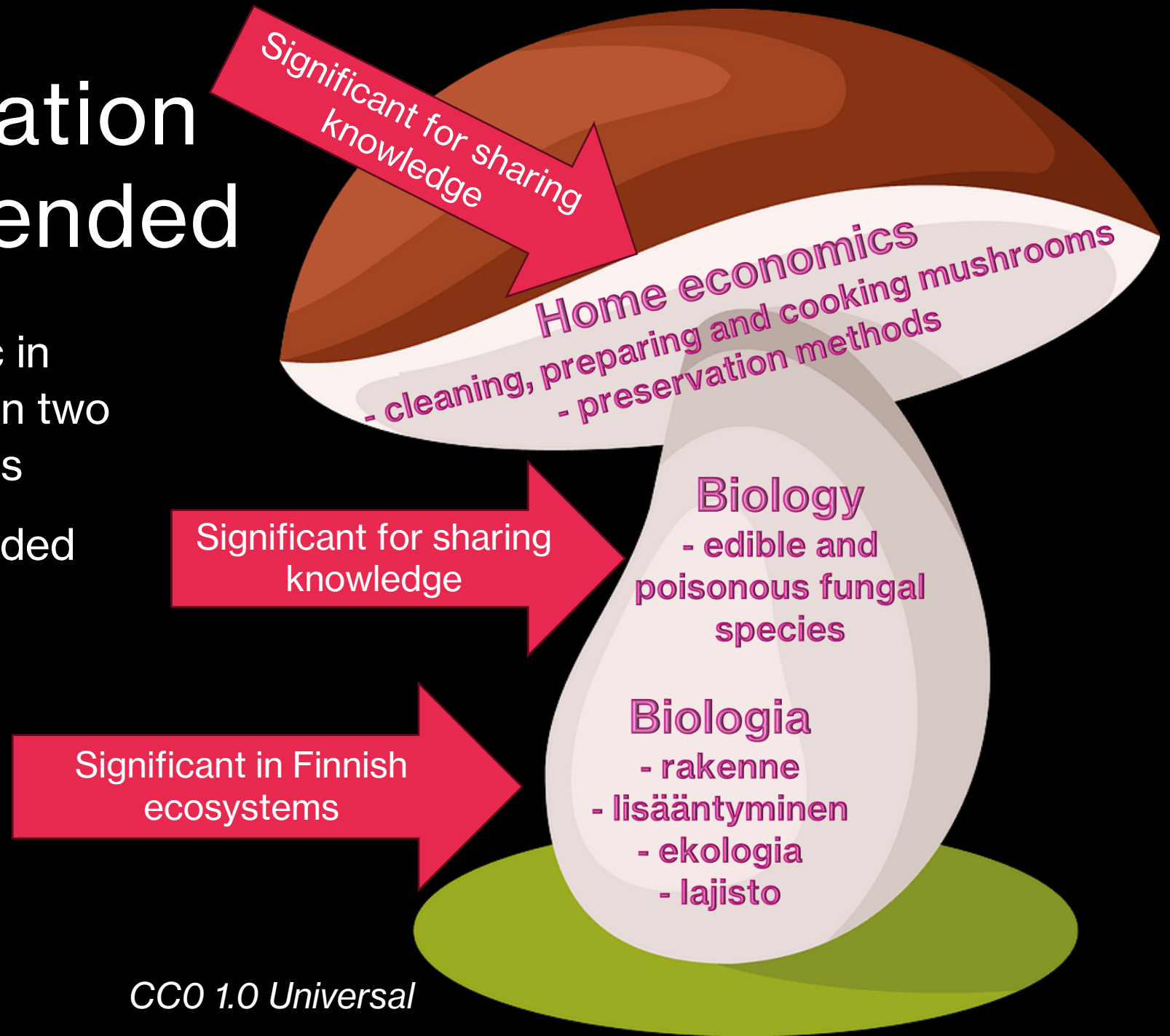
www.visiblebody.com

Topics for instruction in Finnish:

- Choose topics that are culturally relevant and resonate with Finnish students' everyday experiences and environment.
- Prioritize topics that are significant in Finnish ecosystems, biodiversity, and environmental conservation efforts to promote local awareness and engagement.
- Select topics that align with Finnish curriculum objectives and learning outcomes to ensure coherence and effectiveness in teaching.
- Topics that involve historical contributions of Finnish scientists or research conducted in Finland can enhance students' connection to the subject matter.

Collaboration recommended

- Teaching a topic in both languages in two different subjects
- Co-planning needed



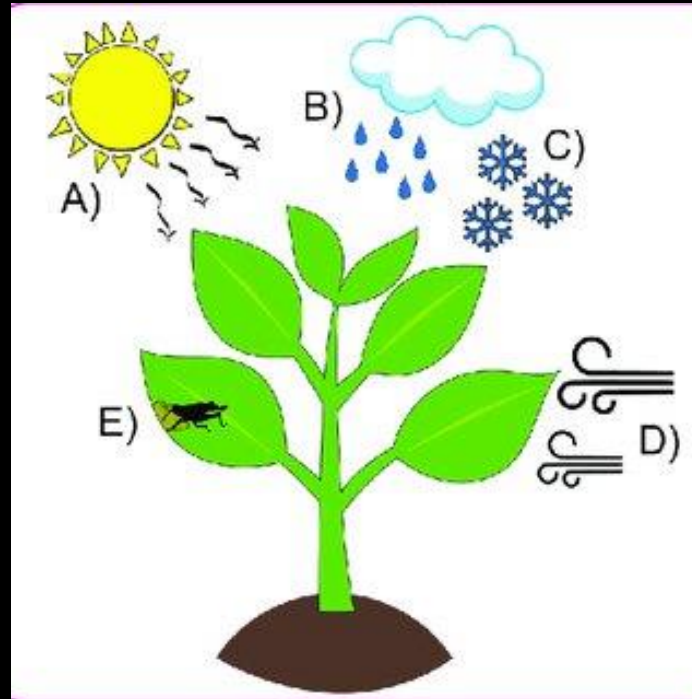
Avoid teaching this in English:

- Complex topics that require extensive background knowledge or technical vocabulary beyond students' proficiency level in English.
- Topics heavily reliant on nuanced linguistic understanding or cultural contexts that may pose comprehension challenges for students.
- Topics with limited availability of English language resources, making it difficult for students to access additional learning materials or support.

Scaffolding instruction in 2nd language:

- Provide bilingual glossaries or vocabulary lists to support students' understanding of key English terms related to biology.
- Use visual aids, diagrams, interactive simulations and illustrations to supplement English explanations and facilitate comprehension.
- Assess prior knowledge: Before revisiting repetitive content, assess students' prior knowledge and understanding to identify any gaps or misconceptions. Tailor instruction accordingly, providing review or reinforcement as needed before progressing to more advanced concepts.
- Incorporate cooperative learning activities, peer discussions, and group projects to encourage active participation and language practice.
- Offer additional support through pre- or after-school tutoring, online resources, or one-on-one sessions for students who require further assistance in understanding English content.

Energy
Life cycle
Reproduction
Organs
Sustainability
Climate



Photosynthesis
Growth
Seed germination
Plant anatomy
Biotic and abiotic
factors and
environmental stress

Encourage and promote:

- Provide access to English resources: Introduce students to English-language biology books, magazines, websites, podcasts, and documentaries. Curate a list of resources that align with the curriculum and encourage students to explore topics of interest in English.
- Recommend English-language websites and apps: Direct students to online resources such as educational websites, apps, and platforms that offer biology-related content in English. Websites like Khan Academy, Lumen Learning or TED-Ed offer engaging videos and articles on various biology topics.

- **Integrate English in Project-Based Learning:** Design projects that require students to research, present, and communicate their findings in English. This could involve creating posters, presentations, or videos in English on specific biology topics.
- **Promote interest and relevance:** Emphasize the real-world applications of biology and highlight how English language proficiency can enhance students' understanding of global scientific advancements and research. Foster curiosity and enthusiasm for learning through engaging English-language content.

Canva





The cell theory



Anna Aaltonen • Apr 21, 2022 (Edited 9:27 PM)

1. Read all questions.
2. Watch the video.
3. Answer the questions. (You can pause the video.)

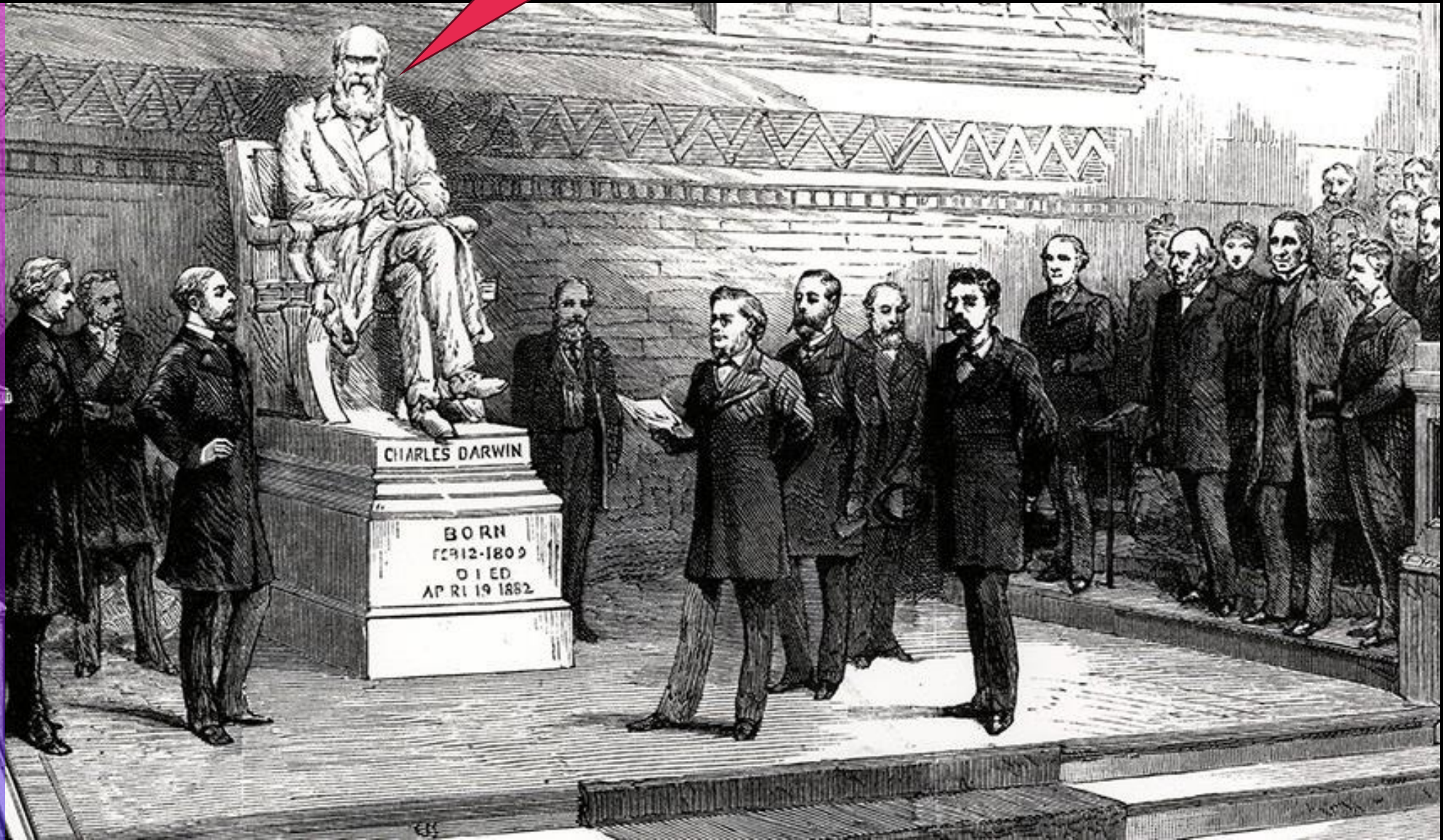


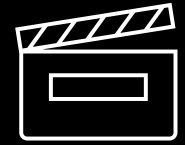
The wacky history of cell th...
YouTube video • 6 minutes



Bi7 Wacky-history-of-the-c...
PDF

Who am I?





Project: Text a video



Science news

- <https://www.sciencenews.org/topic/life>

Sources

- <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-wmopen-biology2/>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/>
- <https://ed.ted.com/>
- <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/schools.html>
- <https://evolution.berkeley.edu/teach-evolution/>