**CLIL: Your lesson plan**

--Eirini Savvidou-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

| Topic/Lesson Title: “Austria” through famous Austrians |
| --- |

| Aims/Goals or SWBATs (Students will be able to......)  Students will be able to   * recognize and mention cities in Austria * widen their vocabulary * Talk about famous people who lived in Austria and had a reflect to the rest of the world like Empress Sisi, Sigmud Freud and Niki Lauda * Deepen their understanding of culture diversity * Understand the role of confidence in the pursuit of goals |
| --- |

| Age group: 16-18 |
| --- |

| Level: B2 |
| --- |

| Time (Lesson duration): 60 minutes |
| --- |

| Materials: Interactive board or projector and laptop, worksheets |
| --- |

| Lead-in *What’s going to happen here to introduce your students to the topic?* Time \_\_2’\_\_\_\_  Students are watching a utube short video “Top ten places in Austria” <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/_VJzouW56R4?feature=share> |
| --- |

| *What can students predict or do to get started with the lesson?* Time\_\_\_5’\_\_\_  *Brainstorming: Students are asked to follow the link to mentimeter* [*https://www.menti.com/alpv5q4qv4eq*](https://www.menti.com/alpv5q4qv4eq) *and to write the first word that comes to their mind about Austria. A wordcloud is being formed! The teacher shows the wordcloud to the students. Maybe some of them have already written some of the subjects or famous persons that are going to be discussed during the lesson* |
| --- |

| *What vocabulary could teachers focus on? What needs to be pre-taught?* Time \_8’  *Vocabulary concerning royalty and psychological terms such as conscious, unconscious.* |
| --- |

| *What kinds of texts can students* ***listen*** *to or* ***read*** *to deepen their knowledge?* Time 10’   * TEXT to read: The True History Of Empress Sisi Of Austria <https://medium.com/history-of-women/the-true-history-of-empress-sisi-of-austria-7c4afe80fef3> * Video to listen: Sigmund Freud, Secret Story || Learn English With Stories || Learning English <https://youtu.be/kSjYq0Lgswk> |
| --- |

| *What kinds of questions can students answer from the* ***listening*** *or* ***reading****? How many should they answer? What should they notice or analyze?* Time \_15  *The text “The true story of Empress Sisi of Austria” is followed by multible choice questions such as:*   1. *The Empress Sisi:*   *a)was very social and loved parties*  *b) she avoided social obligations*  *c)was not very popular*  *d)she was self-centered*  *The listening Sigmud Freud, Secret story is accompanied by a text with blancs that the students are asked to fill in i.e.:*  Freud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long time ago in a small town. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rich or famous when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_just a boy with big questions. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know why people dream, why they fell fear and why they love.  This questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him curious. Curiosity is the key to learning and so Freud never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being curious. What about you? Are you curious too? |
| --- |

| *What will students* ***speak*** *about in pairs or in small groups?* Time \_\_10’ \_\_\_  After listening to the mp3 about S.Freud students are asked to form groups of two answering the following : “Do you believe in yourself? Have you ever felt that no one understands you? Remember Freud. He kept going, because he knew his work could help others.  Talk with your partner about the difficulties that we face pursuing our dreams and how important it is to be persistent and self-confident.  Then present your conclusions to the rest of the class.” |
| --- |

| *What will students* ***write*** *about during class time or for homework?* Time \_\_10’ \_\_\_   * After watching the trailer of the movie “Rush” (2013) https://youtu.be/4XA73ni9eVs   Students are asked to write a paragraph arguing about the power of success or failure and which can have a greater impact in someone's life. |
| --- |

| *What are other follow up (or homework) activities that can be included?*  *Students can gather more information about famous persons or places that are worth visiting in Austria. They can present the results of their work to the rest of the class* |
| --- |

| Other thoughts about this lesson plan:  Food, festivals and traditions in Austria could be presented to students as a different approach to an introduction to Austria. |
| --- |

ANNEX

**A tale of sadness and strength**

With the movie *Corsage* recently coming out, Empress Elisabeth of Austria (“Sisi”) is once again in the public eye. Ironic, since in life she was extremely introverted and hated the responsibilities and public attention that came with being empress. She performed her duties anyway, and became an iconic figure in Austria and throughout the world.

Elisabeth Amalie Eugenie, also known as Sisi, was born on December 24, 1837 in Munich, Germany. She was the fourth child of Duke Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria and Princess Ludovika of Bavaria.

Sisi had a privileged upbringing as a member of the Bavarian aristocracy, receiving a classical education that included literature, history, music, and the arts. She was fluent in several languages, including German, French, and Hungarian. (The Hungarian became especially precious to her later.)

Sisi enjoyed participating in sports, especially horseback riding, and developed a love of horses at an early age. Overall, she had a happy and privileged childhood.

Her life took a turn for the worse in April 1854, when she was married off to Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria. Theirs was not a happy union. Though the couple ended up having four children together — Sophie, Gisela, Rudolf, and Marie Valerie — they had a strained relationship. Such is the result when two families unite for power instead of love.

As soon as she entered the Austrian court, Sisi began to clash with her mother-in-law, who was also named Empress Elisabeth. The two had very different personalities and viewpoints. The older woman was traditional and placed a strong emphasis on protocol and etiquette, while Sisi disliked the strict rules and expectations that came with being a member of the royal family.

Despite her strained family relationships and growing depression, Sisi shined. Cultivating her interest in fashion, she became known for her long, thick hair and her signature hairstyle, which involved braiding her hair and then twisting it into a knot.

Soon Sisi’s hairstyle was so iconic that it was imitated by other women, both in Austria and around the world. Women imitated her style of dress as well. Sisi loved jewelry and simple, elegant clothing. She often wore dresses with high necklines and full skirts and avoided flashy or ostentatious attire. These fashion choices were noted and discussed in the press of the time.

Sisi kept up her childhood interest in physical activity, too. She rode horses, went on long walks, and hiked in the mountains.

In fact, Sisi was so dedicated to her fitness routine that she carried her own exercise equipment with her when she traveled, so that she could continue her workouts no matter where she was. She even had a portable gym installed on one of her yachts, complete with weights, a balance beam, and other equipment.

Her commitment to fitness became something of a legend, and she was often depicted in paintings and photographs as a strong and athletic woman.

Over the years, though, Sisi’s depression weighed on her more and more. She felt unhappy and unfulfilled in her role as empress. As a deeply private and introspective person, she struggled with feelings of loneliness and isolation despite her privileged position.

Sisi withdrew from public life as much as possible and began spending more and more time away from court, visiting places like Hungary, Greece, and Corfu.

She quickly developed a special affinity for Hungary and the Hungarian people. In Hungary, she was able to escape the constraints placed upon her as empress and enjoy a greater degree of freedom. She felt a strong connection to the country and its culture. Thanks to her childhood lessons, she was fluent in Hungarian and was interested in the history and customs of the Hungarian people.

She had a special affection for the Hungarian countryside and enjoyed spending time in the rural areas of the country, riding horses and taking long walks and hikes in the mountains.

Sisi was also a patron of the arts, attending concerts, plays, and other cultural events while in Hungary.

Though she was a huge lover of Hungary, Sisi didn’t neglect Austria, even though she was unhappy there. She was greatly interested in politics and social issues and used her influence to promote causes such as education for women and the rights of the poor.

One of the ways in which Sisi supported charitable causes was by making donations to various organizations and institutions. She was generous with her money and often contributed to charities and other causes that she believed in.

In addition to making financial contributions, Sisi was also actively involved in charitable work. She often visited hospitals and other institutions to offer support and comfort to those in need, and she was kind and compassionate towards those who were suffering.

Sisi spent her life fighting to be happy. Sadly, her life did not have a pleasant ending. She was assassinated at the age of 60 by an Italian anarchist while she was on a trip to Geneva, Switzerland.

On September 10, 1898, Sisi was traveling incognito and was walking alone along the promenade of the Lac Léman when she was approached by an Italian anarchist named Luigi Lucheni. Lucheni had intended to kill the Duke of Orléans, but when he couldn’t find him, he decided to attack the next important-looking person he saw, which happened to be Sisi.

Lucheni approached Sisi from behind and struck her in the chest with a file that he had sharpened to a point. The file pierced her lung and she collapsed to the ground. Despite efforts to save her, Sisi died a few hours later.

Lucheni was arrested at the scene and later confessed to the assassination. He was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison, where he died in 1910.

Sisi’s assassination was a shock to the people of Austria and the rest of Europe, and her funeral was attended by thousands of mourners. She is remembered as a popular and iconic figure in Austria and is revered by many people today.

After reading the text answer the following questions

1. *The Empress Sisi:*

*a)was very social and loved parties*

*b) she avoided social obligations*

*c)was not very popular*

*d)she was self-centered*

2. Sisi was born

a) in Vienna

b) in France

c) in Austria

d) in Bavaria

3.Sisi

a)was happily married to the Emperror of Austria

b) was in conflict to her mother-in-law

c)had one child

d)never wanted to get married

**Sigmund Freud, Secret Story**

Listen carefully and then fill in the missing verbs in past tense

Freud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long time ago in a small town. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rich or famous when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_just a boy with big questions. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to know why people dream, why they fell fear and why they love.

This questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him curious. Curiosity is the key to learning and so Freud never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being curious. What about you? Are you curious too?

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hard at school, because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that learning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take him far.

But life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_easy for him. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_problems that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him feel small just like we all do sometimes.

Still he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day and night. Do you ever feel like giving up? Remember Freud and know that every step that you make is an effort forward.

Freud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_something amazing. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that our mind \_\_\_\_\_ hidden parts, like secrets we keep even from ourselves. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- these parts the conscious and the unconscious. The conscious is what we know, but the unconscious is like a locked room. Imagine finding the key to that room! Freud \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to help people find that key. Isn’t that exciting?

Freud’s work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_always easy. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at his ideas at first.

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wrong. But he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in himself.

After filling the blanks work in groups of two and discuss if you believe in yourself. Have you ever felt that no one understands you? Remember Freud. He kept going, because he knew his work could help others.

Talk with your partner about the difficulties that we face pursuing our dreams and how important is to be persistent and self-confident.

Then present your conclusions to the rest of the class.