SUBJECT PROMPT GUIDE

CLIL AI Prompts for Geography

14 ready-to-use prompts, planning notes and teacher checks for secondary learners

Practical planning material for use with the CLIL AI application or independently

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Start with the subject goal

A useful CLIL prompt begins with what students should understand or be able to do. Language support is then planned around that goal.

Sample content goal
analyse spatial evidence and recommend a realistic response to an urban planning problem

Content	analyse spatial evidence and recommend a realistic response to an urban planning problem
Communication	describe location, interpret a map, compare places, explain a pattern and recommend an action
Language of learning	urbanisation, density, infrastructure, land use, sustainability, migration, inequality, resilience
Possible final product	a planning recommendation supported by a map, data and a short justification
Teacher verification	place names, scale, dates, data sources, generalisations, map interpretation and whether a case is current

How to use this guide

Copy a prompt into the CLIL AI application. Replace the sample topic, learner details, source and timing. Generate one useful section at a time when a complete lesson would be too broad. Review all subject content and edit the result for the real class.

Plan and adapt

Prompts 1 to 3 of 14

01. Build a complete CLIL lesson

Use in Lesson Creator when starting from a clear curriculum goal.

Paste into the application

You are supporting a Geography teacher. Create a 60-minute CLIL lesson on urbanisation and sustainable cities for secondary learners working at approximately B1-B2 English. The content goal is to analyse spatial evidence and recommend a realistic response to an urban planning problem. Include one content objective, two language objectives, 6 to 8 key terms, a short input stage, a collaborative task, visible sentence support, a final product and a five-minute content check. Keep the subject challenge appropriate for the age group. List the points the teacher must verify before use.

Teacher edit: Replace the sample timing, learner level and final product with details from the real class.

02. Convert an existing lesson

Use when the subject lesson already exists but the language dimension is missing.

Paste into the application

Turn my existing Geography lesson on river systems, hazards and population change into a CLIL lesson for secondary learners working at approximately B1-B2 English. Keep the original content outcome. Identify the language of learning, language for learning and likely language through learning. Add only the scaffolds needed for students to understand the source, take part in the main task and explain their reasoning. Add one short communication task and one content-focused exit check. Do not rewrite parts of the lesson that are already suitable.

Teacher edit: Attach or paste only source material you have permission to process.

03. Adapt a subject text

Use in Language Tools or to refine a selected source.

Paste into the application

Adapt the following Geography source to approximately B1-B2 for classroom use. Preserve the central meaning, evidence, qualifications, subject terminology and any necessary sequence. Shorten dense sentences, explain difficult general academic words and organise the text with clear headings. Keep these terms unless they are genuinely unnecessary: urbanisation, density, infrastructure, land use, sustainability, migration, inequality, resilience. At the end, list any meaning that may have changed and any statement the teacher should verify against the original.

Teacher edit: Compare the adaptation line by line with the original before teaching.

Build access to input

Prompts 4 to 6 of 14

04. Create parallel versions

Use for mixed levels without changing the shared subject goal.

Paste into the application

Create two parallel versions of this text on river systems, hazards and population change, one at approximately A2-B1 and one at B2. Keep the same core subject ideas, evidence and key terminology. In the more accessible version, reduce language density and add short definitions. In the B2 version, retain more technical detail and use more complex cause-and-effect language. Add the same four content questions to both versions so the class can rejoin for discussion.

Teacher edit: Do not label one version as weak or easy when distributing it to students.

05. Prepare essential vocabulary

Use before reading, listening or practical work.

Paste into the application

Create a vocabulary support sheet for a Geography lesson on urbanisation and sustainable cities. Use these terms as a starting point: urbanisation, density, infrastructure, land use, sustainability, migration, inequality, resilience. For each term, provide a concise subject-correct definition, one example in context, one likely confusion or non-example and one sentence frame students can use. Separate technical terms from general academic language. Limit the final list to the 8 terms most necessary for the lesson goal.

Teacher edit: Check every definition against a trusted subject source and remove words students already know.

06. Build a three-stage reading task

Use with a selected textbook, article, report or technical source.

Paste into the application

Turn this a teacher-selected map, data table, case-study extract or official geographic source into a three-stage CLIL reading task for secondary learners working at approximately B1-B2 English. Before reading, activate prior knowledge and pre-teach no more than 6 essential terms. During reading, use one gist question, one evidence-finding task and one diagram or note-making structure. After reading, require students to describe location, interpret a map, compare places, explain a pattern and recommend an action. Include answer guidance that distinguishes evidence from acceptable alternative wording.

Teacher edit: Check that the questions can be answered from the source and do not reward guessing from language clues.

Make students use the subject

Prompts 7 to 9 of 14

07. Structure purposeful speaking

Use when students understand the topic but need support to discuss it.

Paste into the application

Create a structured pair or group discussion for urbanisation and sustainable cities for secondary learners working at approximately B1-B2 English. Students must describe location, interpret a map, compare places, explain a pattern and recommend an action. Give each learner a useful role, provide 6 concise sentence frames and require a clear group decision or product. Include two follow-up questions that ask students to explain or challenge reasoning respectfully. Avoid a role-play. Keep the focus on the subject decision, not on perfect grammar.

Teacher edit: Choose roles that distribute thinking and speaking, not only administration.

08. Design an applied subject task

Use for project work, practical work or problem solving.

Paste into the application

Design a CLIL task in which students produce a planning recommendation supported by a map, data and a short justification. Provide a realistic brief, success criteria, materials, staged instructions and a 45 to 90 minute timing plan. The task must require students to apply Geography knowledge and use English to explain decisions. Include language support for planning, asking for clarification, comparing options and justifying the final choice. Add a short teacher checkpoint before students commit to the final product.

Teacher edit: Replace fictional figures or constraints with values that match the curriculum and available equipment.

09. Support subject writing

Use for explanations, reports, evaluations or recommendations.

Paste into the application

Create a writing frame for a planning recommendation supported by a map, data and a short justification. Include a clear paragraph or section structure, subject-specific sentence starters, linking language for cause, contrast and evidence, and a self-check list. Provide a short model paragraph that demonstrates organisation but does not complete the students' task. The main assessment emphasis should remain on analyse spatial evidence and recommend a realistic response to an urban planning problem.

Teacher edit: Make sure the model does not contain claims or values students could copy without thinking.

Differentiate and assess

Prompts 10 to 12 of 14

10. Create a listening and note-making task

Use with teacher explanation, a permitted video or text-to-speech.

Paste into the application

Create a two-listen CLIL activity on river systems, hazards and population change for secondary learners working at approximately B1-B2 English. Before listening, provide 5 key terms and a prediction question. On the first listen, students identify the main purpose and three key ideas. On the second listen, they complete a structured note grid and record one piece of evidence. Finish with a pair comparison and one content question. Provide a transcript-check list for the teacher, especially for technical pronunciation.

Teacher edit: Verify pronunciation, names, numbers and specialist terms before using synthetic speech.

11. Differentiate support, not the subject goal

Use when one class contains several English levels.

Paste into the application

Create three support routes for the same Geography task on urbanisation and sustainable cities. Keep this shared content goal: students will analyse spatial evidence and recommend a realistic response to an urban planning problem. Route 1 should provide chunked input, a glossary and sentence frames. Route 2 should provide guiding questions and lighter frames. Route 3 should reduce scaffolding and add an extension requiring evaluation or transfer. All routes must lead to a comparable final product and shared discussion.

Teacher edit: Allow movement between routes and avoid public labels based on ability.

12. Check learning during the lesson

Use to build formative checks that separate content from language.

Paste into the application

Create a formative assessment sequence for the lesson on urbanisation and sustainable cities. Include one quick prior-knowledge check, three content questions of increasing cognitive demand, one task requiring students to explain reasoning using key language, and a final exit ticket. Provide expected content points and note where imperfect English should not hide correct subject understanding.

Teacher edit: Adjust the weighting so language accuracy does not replace the intended subject outcome.

Assess and verify

Prompts 13 to 14 of 14

13. Create a dual-focus rubric

Use for a product, practical task or group explanation.

Paste into the application

Draft a four-level rubric for a planning recommendation supported by a map, data and a short justification. Include separate criteria for subject accuracy, application of knowledge, evidence or method, clarity of communication and use of essential technical language. Describe observable performance at each level. Do not reward decorative presentation unless it is part of the curriculum. Add a suggested weighting that gives subject learning the largest share.

Teacher edit: Edit descriptors to match local assessment policy and show students the criteria before the task.

14. Run a subject accuracy check

Use after generation and before the material reaches students.

Paste into the application

Review the generated Geography material. Flag anything that may be inaccurate, outdated, overgeneralised or unsuitable for the learners. Check specifically for place names, scale, dates, data sources, generalisations, map interpretation and whether a case is current. Look for these common misconceptions: assuming all cities develop in the same way, confusing weather with climate, or ignoring scale. Separate definite errors from points that require a trusted source or teacher judgement. Do not silently rewrite the material. Return a correction list with the exact section that needs attention.

Teacher edit: Complete the final check yourself using curriculum documents and trusted subject sources.

Before you use the output

The application produces a draft. The teacher decides what is accurate, suitable and worth keeping.

Subject and CLIL review

CHECK	The content objective matches the curriculum and is visible in the main task.
CHECK	Technical details have been checked, especially place names, scale, dates, data sources, generalisations, map interpretation and whether a case is current.
CHECK	Language support helps students take part without completing the thinking for them.
CHECK	The source may be used and no personal or sensitive learner data has been entered.
CHECK	The main task requires a subject decision, explanation, product or solution.
CHECK	Instructions, grouping and timing fit the real classroom.
CHECK	Content and language criteria are clear and weighted deliberately.
CHECK	The teacher has removed invented references, unusable links and generic filler.

Keep a proven prompt
Save prompts that worked. Next time, change only the topic, source, learner level, timing or type of support. Small controlled changes make it easier to see why an output improved.