

Lesson Planning





Questions..

- As a teacher do we really need a lesson plan?
- What is the purpose of Lesson Plan?





“ If I had eight hours to chop down a tree, I’d spend six hours sharpening the axe”

— Abraham Lincoln



Three components to consider..

1

What do I want
students to learn?

2

What teaching
and learning
activities will I
use?

3

How will I check for
understanding?



Additional points to consider..

- What are the skills to be taught?
- How can I present this information in a learner-centered way?
- How do my students learn best?
- Am I addressing learning styles in an age-appropriate way?
- Can I provide ways to learn for all types of visual, kinesthetic, and verbal learners?



Steps for preparing lesson plan

- Objective – expected student behavior
- Warm –up and introduction
- Materials – worksheets, film, text, etc.
- Procedure
- Application
- Assessment – test, assignment, teacher observation, etc.
- Reflection



Objectives

- A description of what the student will be able to do at the end of the lesson
- Objective should be:
 - Clear
 - Measurable
 - Attainable

Bloom's Taxonomy



Create	Combining parts to make a new whole <i>Build, combine, formulate, devise, change, adapt, construct, produce</i>
Evaluate	Judging the value of information or ideas <i>Validate, justify, critique, rate, prioritize, select, assess, monitor</i>
Analyze	Breaking down information into basic parts <i>Classify, divide, differentiate, research, discover, simplify, dissect</i>
Apply	Applying the facts, rules, concepts, and ideas <i>Practice, implement, develop, solve, generalize, operate, plan</i>
Understand	Understanding what the facts mean <i>Discuss, paraphrase, infer, interpret, outline, review, organize</i>
Remember	Recognizing and recalling facts <i>Define, list, name, recognize, match, choose, show, find</i>



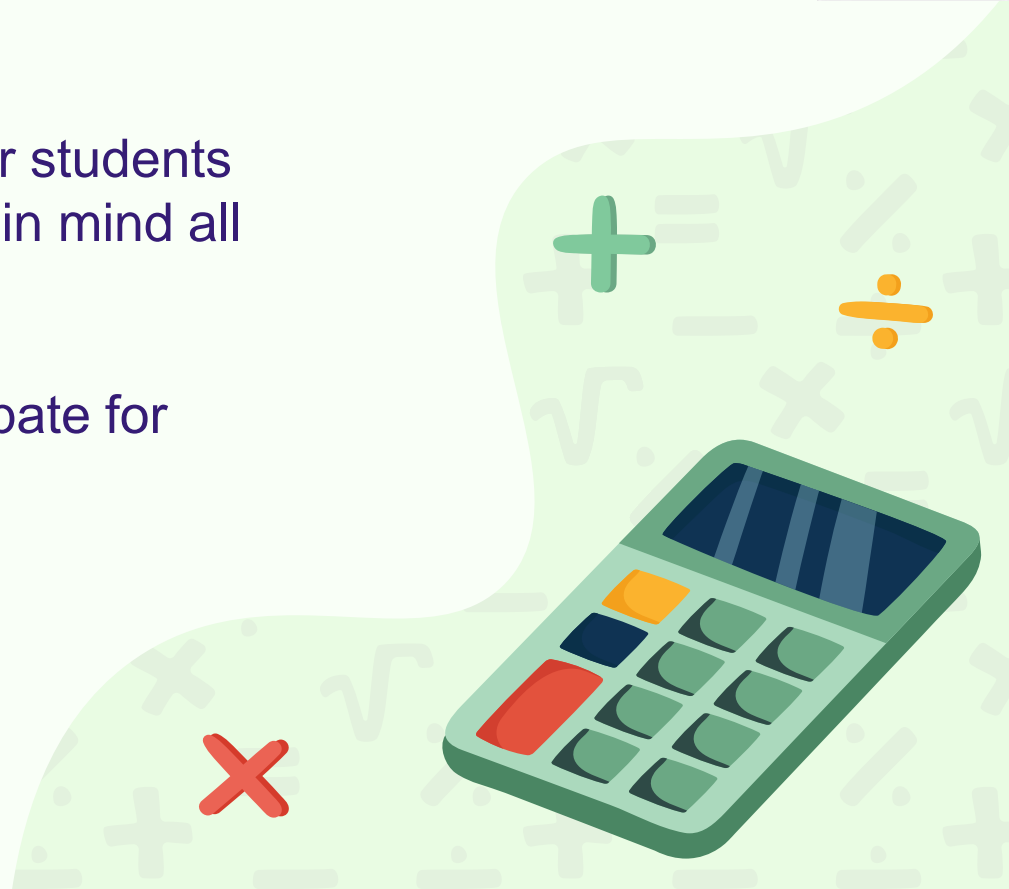
Warm up and motivation

- Grab the attention of the students
- Provides the interest/motivation factor
- Set the tone for the lesson connected to the objective
 - A question
 - A story
 - An activity
 - A discussion



Procedure

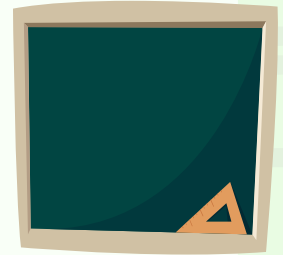
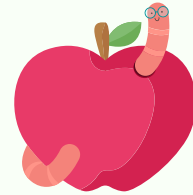
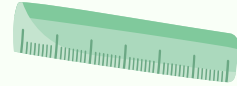
- Write the steps that you and your students will follow, keeping your objective in mind all along the way
- Write down the timing you anticipate for each activity





Resources/Materials required

- Make sure you anticipate what materials you and your students will need
- List all resources
- Make sure to organize and prepare all of those materials before class





Assessment

- Assessment happens throughout the lesson and at the end.
- When choosing your assessment method, it's important to incorporate your lesson objectives.
- This measurement will help you wrap up each lesson plan with the lesson reflection.

Activities

1

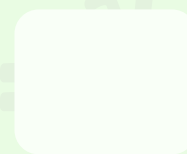
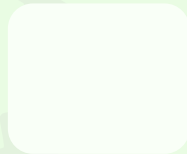
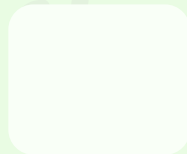
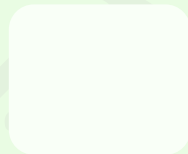
2

3

4

5

Activity 1





Reflections



- What went well?
- What did not go well?
- How did my students respond?
- How did my students do on the assessment?
- What would I have done differently?
- How can I improve?

LESSON PLAN

SUBJECT / COURSE:

TOPIC:

DATE:

GOAL:

LESSON DURATION:

LESSON OBJECTIVES

SUMMARY OF TASKS / ACTION PLAN

MATERIALS / EQUIPMENT

REFERENCES

HOME WORK / TASKS

FEEDBACK



Lesson Plan sample format



Other lesson planning considerations

Transitions

Keeping students
active

Teacher talk/ Student
talk

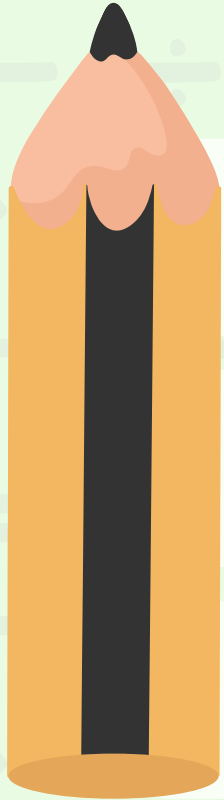
Logical sequencing



Benefits of lesson planning

- It keeps the teacher on the tracks
- Ensures steady progress and a definite outcome of teaching and learning procedure.
- It creates confidence in teacher in conducting a class.
- It encourages organization of subject matter and activities.
- Prevents haphazard teaching.

Conclusion



Lesson planning is integral in the teaching-learning process



It encourages research → teachers have foresight to think deeply about the lesson → maximize learning



Lesson Plan's don't always have to be detailed always





Thanks!

