


What is a Lesson Plan?




- A lesson plan is a guide which helps execute a mission that is to be accomplished in the classroom with the children.
- A lesson plan can also be defined as a creative process which provides a framework for purposeful learning.

Benefits of having a lesson plan

- **Forming teacher and student goals:**
 - Teachers can more effectively teach with an understanding of a clear objective.
 - Students can learn their overall goal at the start of the lesson so they know what to focus on and how the content applies to them.

What is a Lesson Plan?



- A lesson plan can also be defined as a written outline of what skills students are going to learn in a lesson, how the educator intends to teach it and how they will measure students' understanding of the content at the end of a lesson

Benefits of having a lesson plan

- **Providing the teacher with visualization:**
 - After educators complete a lesson plan, they can usually better visualize each step of the lesson.
 - This helps them to prepare materials and focus on activities they can incorporate to engage their students in the learning process.

Benefits of having a lesson plan

- **Serving as substitute plans:**
 - Sometimes you unexpectedly require a substitute to take over your classes.
 - In times like these, lesson plans become more valuable because substitutes can use them when taking over a teacher's class for the day.

Elements of a Lesson Plan

- **Learning objectives**
 - A lesson plan includes a learning objectives section that details the objectives, or what the students learn, from the current lesson.
 - This can include student goals, items to cover and the educator's expectations for the lesson.
 - Learning objectives are simple and realistic for the learning environment and students' capabilities.
 - Objectives are fair for each student and measurable to ensure success.

Benefits of having a lesson plan

- **Saving time in the future:**
 - Educators can save successful lesson plans and use them for future lessons.
 - Many teachers save them on their computers and adapt them each year for their new students.
 - With an outline already complete, it can save them time by not creating brand new plans each year.

Elements of a Lesson Plan

- **Timeline**
 - The timeline details how long each learning objective takes to accomplish.
 - Timelines detail how much time is required for instruction and student participation, as well as any testing or other educational activities during the lesson.

Benefits of having a lesson plan

- **Supporting career advancement:**
 - Teachers can bring some of their most effective lesson plan examples with them to their annual performance review.
 - They can also provide them during job interviews so future employers see the lessons they use in the classroom

Elements of a Lesson Plan

- **Learning activities**
 - This section details the activities the educator provides for students during the lesson to facilitate the lesson and meet learning objectives.
 - This includes information on tests, worksheets, class discussions or independent work time.

Elements of a Lesson Plan

- **Post-lesson assessment**
 - Lesson plans can include a post-lesson assessment that the educator uses to measure the success of the lesson, including information on student participation, grades and if students met the objectives.
- **Procedure**
 - Lesson plans include instructions on the procedure of the lesson plan, detailing how students achieve the goals and what supplies they need to do so.

lesson objectives

- Learning objectives should be student-centered, describing what the students should be able to accomplish as a result of instruction, rather than what the instructor will cover or do in the course.
- To ensure your learning objectives are student-focused, it's helpful to precede your objectives with this prompt: "Upon successful completion of this course/module/unit, students will be able to ____."

How to write a lesson plan

- Identify learning objectives
 - Before you plan your lesson, it may be beneficial to identify the learning objectives for the lesson.
 - Learning objectives are most commonly recognized as statements that clearly outline what your students can expect to learn when new information is taught.

Lesson objectives

- To give students a clear understanding of where they are headed, well-written learning objectives should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Result-oriented, and Time-bound (SMART).
 - **Specific:** Good learning objectives break down a broad topic into manageable components, and they are explicit about the desired outcomes related to these components.

lesson objectives

- Learning objectives, sometimes referred to as learning outcomes, are the statements that clearly describe what students are expected to achieve as a result of instruction.
- learning objectives provide clear criteria for instructors to assess whether students are meeting the desired learning goals.
 - **Learning goal:** "I want students to understand/learn/know the scientific method."
 - **Learning objective:** "Students will be able to describe the scientific methods and provide examples of its application."

Lesson objectives

- **Measurable:**
 - As guidelines for evaluation, learning objectives should help instructors decide how well students achieve the desired learning.
 - Much of what students get out of a class happens on the inside or are unseen— students may adjust their perspectives, change their attitudes, and gain new knowledge.
 - But because instructors have no way of directly observing the internal processes of a student's mind, they must rely on external indicators (what the student says or does) to evaluate that student's progress.
 - For this reason, an instructor cannot evaluate progress based on what the student "learns," "understands," "knows," or "feels." Thus learning objectives need to deal with changes that can be observed and measured.

Lesson objectives

- **Achievable:**
 - Given the resources, timeframe, background, and readiness of the students, objectives should be achievable.
 - The cognitive level of the learning objectives should be appropriate to the course level and student level (e.g.: a freshman level course as compared to a graduate level course).

How to Write Effective Learning Objectives

- As you create your learning objectives, think in terms of what evidence students will provide to demonstrate a level of mastery of the objective.
- A well-constructed learning objective consists of two parts: an **action verb** to make the type of learning explicit + the **object**.
- To write well-constructed learning objectives, you might follow the following the steps:

Lesson objectives

- **Result-oriented:**
 - Objectives should focus on the results, rather than the process or activities that students are going to complete (e.g., writing a paper or taking an exam).
 - A good learning objective will describe the result; the knowledge, skills, or attitudes that students should have acquired within the context of the instructor's observation.

How to Write Effective Learning Objectives

- **Step 1:**
 - **Identify the object** (think about skills, knowledge, attitudes, abilities to be gained).
 - Example 1: Fundamental principles of physics (Physics)
 - Example 2: How to use primary source material (History)
 - Example 3. Introduction to programming

Lesson objectives

- **Time-bound:**
 - Clearly state the timeline if applicable.
 - This can help you decide how well the learners should perform to be considered competent.

How to Write Effective Learning Objectives

- **Step 2: Determine the mastery level.**
 - Determining the action verbs can be a tricky task.
 - Benjamin Bloom's taxonomy of educational objectives can be an extremely useful framework for determining what level of cognitive activity a learning objective falls into and matching that level with appropriate forms of the assessment.
 - Example 1: apply
 - Example 2: critique
 - Example 3: Design

How to Write Effective Learning Objectives

- **Step 3: Complete the learning objective statement.**
 - Example 1: Student will be able to apply fundamental principles of physics to real-world situations.
 - Example 2: Student will be able to critique primary source material from the 18th and 19th centuries.
 - Example 3: Student will be able to Design and develop programs

How to write a lesson plan

- **Gather your learning materials**
 - Good lesson plans begin with acquiring all the materials you need for the planning phases.
 - This includes tools to help create the lesson plan such as templates, guides and any other information you want to include.
 - Review your coursework to determine how to best present the ideas to students.
 - You can also gather your students' supplies during this phase.
 - Learning materials may include:
 - Calculators
 - Worksheets
 - Textbooks or helpful links

How to Write Effective Learning Objectives

- **Step 4: Tweak and refine your learning objectives**
 - Example 1: Student will be able to apply fundamental principles of physics to real-world situations in both speech and writing.
 - Example 2: Student will be able to critique primary source material from the 18th and 19th centuries, including such considerations as authenticity, reliability, and bias.
 - Example 3: Students will be able to design and develop a program using different programming languages

How to write a lesson plan

- **Write out details**
 - Writing out a lesson plan in a rough draft can help you visualize where you want to go with it.
 - You can use pen and paper or a computer to create the rough draft and then read over it during your review phase.
 - Having a rough draft helps you identify any missing components, problems with the instructions or potential obstacles for students.
 - Here are some things to remember as you're drafting your lesson plan:

How to write a lesson plan

- Plan learning activities
 - As you develop your lesson plan, consider the types of activities students will engage in to develop skills and knowledge.
 - Activities should be directly related to your learning objectives and provide experiences that let students engage in, practice and gain feedback on those objectives.
 - Estimate how much time you need for each activity and perhaps build in extra time for explanations or discussions.

How to write a lesson plan

- **Recognize prior knowledge:**
 - Knowing what your students already know about a subject can help you plan your lessons.
- **Provide a challenge:**
 - Lessons that challenge students encourage critical thinking and teamwork.
 - It's important to reinforce previous lessons and encourage students to use previously learned skills in the current lesson.

How to write a lesson plan

- **Detail the requirements:**
 - Students may appreciate detailed lesson plans with very clear expectations.
 - The clearer the expectations, the fewer the questions that might arise.
 - This helps students face fewer obstacles in the coursework.
 - It's also important to leave yourself open to questions during and after the lesson to learn more about where students may have struggled or excelled.

How to write a lesson plan

- **Assess student progress**
 - To measure the success of your lesson plan, include how you assess students after the lesson is complete.
 - Detail your metrics of success including grades, deadlines and student comprehension of the materials.
 - If you decide to omit grades, you may need an alternative metric such as a one-on-one meeting with each student to discuss the lesson.
 - You can also have students grade one another's work.

How to write a lesson plan

- **Make a second copy.**
 - Having multiple copies of the lesson plan allows you to review and think about the lesson outside the classroom.
 - You may think of new ideas while you're at home, driving to work or at the park.
 - An extra copy can be helpful if a substitute teacher is filling in for you.

How to write a lesson plan

- **Assign homework**
 - Homework is an effective way to reinforce the day's lesson after students leave the classroom.
 - Once the lesson is complete, you can include homework as a bonus activity for students.
 - Include a short homework assignment in your lesson plan to maximize student retention.
 - Typical assignments are:


How to write a lesson plan

- **Organize your work**
 - Organize your lesson plans in a binder or folder for reuse and review.
 - This method also helps keep everything organized in one place so you don't have loose paperwork cluttering your desk or office space.
 - If a student needs a copy of last week's lesson plan, you have one ready to go in your binder.
 - Organization helps improve the planning phase as well by grouping together ideas and materials for easy access.

How to write a lesson plan

- **Multiple-choice:** Students answer short-form questions that include up to four answer options.
- **Essays:** Students write an essay to answer a question about the assignment.
- **Short sentence answers:** Students answer questions about the material in short-form sentences.
- **Group homework:** Groups work together outside of the classroom to complete a project.
- **Matching terms:** Students match terms with their definitions.
- **Flashcard review:** Students review flashcards with important terms or facts.
- **Written report:** Students research a lesson topic or material and complete a written report on the subject.

Questions



2/27/2024

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The diagram shows two laptops on a surface, with a blue globe in the background. A red double-headed arrow connects the screens of the two laptops, indicating a bidirectional relationship or communication. The entire scene is enclosed in a black rectangular border. To the right of the border, a yellow crayon is positioned vertically, with a purple wavy line extending downwards from its tip. In the bottom-left corner of the border, there are three small crayons (yellow, green, and red) and the date '2/27/2024'. In the bottom-right corner of the border, the number '37' is displayed.