# **Lesson Planning**

Toh Tin-Lam tltoh@nie.edu.sg CCM201

### **Lecture Outline**

- Why is lesson planning important?
- Written format of Lesson Plan
- A suggested lesson plan format
- Some Common mistakes

### Why is lesson planning important?

- Information presented to students must be structured into a coherent whole so that effective learning takes place.
- Lesson planning enables the teacher to
- stay focussed
- avoid omissions, mistakes, unnecessary repetition
- · feel confident in front of students

### **Written Format of Lesson Plan**

- Content
- Specific Instructional Objective
- Prerequisites
- Instructional Procedures
- Materials and Equipment
- Extra Material
- Assessment

I. Identification	Г	_			
	Te	acher	S	ubject	
<u> </u>	→Le	vel/Class	[	)ate	
	Tir	me	_ Durat	tion	
	2.	Pre-requisite	knowledg	e	
	3.	SIOs			
	4.	Key concepts	3		
<ol><li>Materials and equipment</li></ol>					
6. Instructional Activities					
	7.	Evaluation of	lesson		

A . Identification Data	Suggested Lesson Plan rmat
	Teacher Subject Level/Class Date Time Duration
•	Pre-requisite knowledge SIOS Key concepts Materials and equipment Instructional Activities Evaluation of lesson
•	

### Pre-requisite knowledge

- Assume what the students already know before beginning to teach this lesson
- Reduce any gap between what you want them to learn and what they can learn

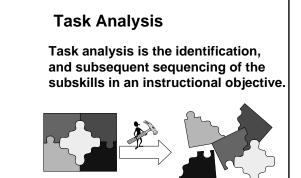
### Pre-requisite knowledge

Addition of two numbers:

E.g. students must already know ...... before you can start to teach addition of numbers

**Students are able to .......** 

# A Suggested Lesson Plan 1. Identification Data Teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Subject \_\_\_\_\_ Level/Class \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_ Duration \_\_\_\_ Pre-requisite knowledge SIOS Key concepts Materials and equipment Instructional Activities Evaluation of lesson



### **Specific Instructional Objective**

- reflect what teachers try to achieve at the end of their lessons (scheme of work).
- guide the evaluation of learning, selection of teaching/learning activities, materials and content.
- must describe an <u>observable</u> behaviour that a pupil is able to perform (an action that one can actually see)
- must be written in terms of the learner's behaviour and not the teacher's.

### **Specific Instructional Objective**

- By the end of the lesson, students must be able to <u>app</u>
   equivalent fractions
- By the end of the lesson, students must be able to <u>und</u> how to add fractions with ide and denominators

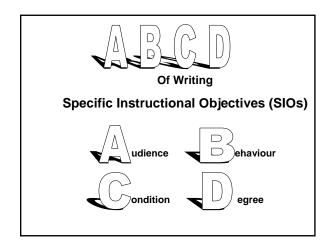
## Specific Instructional Objective

Use action verbs such as

calculate, construct, define, evaluate, identify, sketch, solve, ...

Avoid verbs that describe internal mental states such as

appreciate, know, understand, ...



### **Specific Instructional Objective**

An example ...

Audience

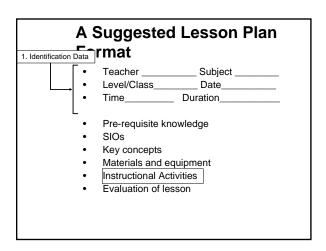
Behaviour

At the end of the lesson, the <u>Primary Three pupils</u> should be able to subtract whole numbers up to 4 digits correctly without any reference to their books.

Condition Degree

### 

### 



### **Instructional Activities**

- · Need to consider
- · pupils' abilities and interests
- · learning theories
- content to be covered in the Scheme of Work
- · SIOs to be achieved
- available resources in textbooks/ teacher's guides/workbooks
- · teacher's repertoire of activities
- · time available for an activity

### **Instructional Activities**

Instructional activities include the following 4 components

### 1. Introduction

informing pupils of objectives, reviewing prerequisite knowledge/skills which are directly relevant, describing <u>a story</u> involving the concepts to be learned, giving <u>a problem</u> that can be solved by the concepts to be learned

### 2.Development

teaching of main concepts, rules, formulae to be acquired through appropriate activities, providing examples and non-examples, teacher modelling of examples guided practice

### **Instructional Activities**

### 3. Consolidation

giving pupils opportunities to practise problems or application of rules/formulae on their own, providing them with feedback about their learning

### 4. Conclusion

reinforcing main concepts/rules/formulae, assessing mastery of what was taught, reminding pupils of the SIOs, giving them a sense of achievement, setting homework, giving instructions for next lesson

### A Suggested Lesson Plan

. Identif	ication	Data	rmat		
		•	Teacher	Subject	
		•	Level/Class	Date	
		•	Time	_ Duration	

- Pre-requisite knowledge
- SIOs
- Key concepts
- · Materials and equipment
- Instructional Activities
- Evaluation of lesson

### **Some Common Mistakes**

- The SIOs do not describe observable behaviours.
- The activities/instructional media are not related to the SIOs, hence not contributing effectively to teaching/learning.
- The activities/instructional media do not match the pupils' level of understanding.
- The assessment is disconnected from the SIOs.
- LESSON PLAN IS MEANT FOR TEACHERS, NOT YOUR STUDENTS!

### **Summary of Lecture**

- Why is lesson planning important for beginning teachers?
- What you need to be familiar with before planning
- Suggested lesson plan format
- A sample checklist for writing lesson plan
- · Common mistakes to avoid

**End of Lecture** 

# Thank you