

Chapter 1 : Lesson Planning Tips and Video - Principal Principles

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Development[edit] While there are many formats for a lesson plan, most lesson plans contain some or all of these elements, typically in this order: It pertains to preparing and motivating children to the lesson content by linking it to the previous knowledge of the student, by arousing curiosity of the children and by making an appeal to their senses. Two or three interesting but relevant questions b. A situation Statement of Aim: Announcement of the focus of the lesson in a clear, concise statement such as "Today, we shall study the The actual lesson commences here. This step should involve a good deal of activity on the part of the students. The teacher will take the aid of various devices, e. Information and knowledge can be given, explained, revealed or suggested. The following principles should be kept in mind. Principle of selection and division: This subject matter should be divided into different sections. The teacher should also decide as to how much he is to tell and how much the pupils are to find out for themselves. Principle of successive sequence: The teacher should ensure that the succeeding as well as preceding knowledge is clear to the students. Principle of absorption and integration: In the end separation of the parts must be followed by their combination to promote understanding of the whole. It is always desirable that new ideas or knowledge be associated to daily life situations by citing suitable examples and by drawing comparisons with the related concepts. This step is important when we are establishing principles or generalizing definitions. This concepts is concerned with the systematizing of the knowledge learned. Comparison and contrast lead to generalization. An effort should be made to ensure that students draw the conclusions themselves. It requires a good deal of mental activity to think and apply the principles learned to new situations. Last step of the lesson plan, the teacher tries to ascertain whether the students have understood or grasped the subject matter or not. A well-developed lesson plan[edit] A well-developed lesson plan reflects the interests and needs of students. It incorporates best practices for the educational field. They are literary theme , elements of language and composition , literary history , and literary genre. A broad, thematic lesson plan is preferable, because it allows a teacher to create various research, writing, speaking, and reading assignments. It helps an instructor teach different literature genres and incorporate videotapes, films, and television programs. Also, it facilitates teaching literature and English together. Unit plans follow much the same format as a lesson plan, but cover an entire unit of work, which may span several days or weeks. Modern constructivist teaching styles may not require individual lesson plans. The unit plan may include specific objectives and timelines, but lesson plans can be more fluid as they adapt to student needs and learning styles. Unit Planning is the proper selection of learning activities which presents a complete picture. Unit planning is a systematic arrangement of subject matter. Samford "A unit plan is one which involves a series of learning experiences that are linked to achieve the aims composed by methodology and contents". Criteria of a good Unit Plan 1. Needs, capabilities, interest of the learner should be considered. Prepared on the sound psychological knowledge of the learner. Provide a new learning experience; systematic but flexible. Sustain the attention of the learner till the end. Related to social and Physical environment of the learner. It is important to note that lesson planning is a thinking process, not the filling in of a lesson plan template. Lesson plan is envisaged as a blue print, guide map for action, a comprehensive chart of classroom teaching-learning activities, an elastic but systematic approach for the teaching of concepts, skills and attitudes. Setting objectives[edit] The first thing a teacher does is to create an objective, that is, a statement of purpose for the whole lesson. An objective statement itself should answer what students will be able to do by the end of the lesson. Harry Wong states that, "Each [objective] must begin with a verb that states the action to be taken to show accomplishment. The most important word to use in an assignment is a verb , because verbs state how to demonstrate if accomplishment has taken place or not. The teacher also ensures that lesson plan goals are compatible with the developmental level of the students. The teacher ensures as well that their student achievement expectations are reasonable. Some strategies include brainstorming about the assignment process and the creation of a learning environment wherein students feel

engaged and willing to reflect on their prior learning and to discuss specific or new topics. Whole-classâ€”the teacher lectures to the class as a whole and has the class collectively participate in classroom discussions. Small groupsâ€”students work on assignments in groups of three or four. Workshopsâ€”students perform various tasks simultaneously. Workshop activities must be tailored to the lesson plan. Independent workâ€”students complete assignments individually. Peer learningâ€”students work together, face to face, so they can learn from one another. Contractual workâ€”teacher and student establish an agreement that the student must perform a certain amount of work by a deadline. As discussed by Biggs , there are additional questions an instructor can consider when choosing which type of assignment would provide the most benefit to students. What level of learning do the students need to attain before choosing assignments with varying difficulty levels? What is the amount of time the instructor wants the students to use to complete the assignment? How much time and effort does the instructor have to provide student grading and feedback? What is the purpose of the assignment? Does the assignment test content knowledge or does it require application in a new context? For example, a Common Core Lesson Plan.

Chapter 2 : Basic principles of lesson planning

In addition to the six guiding principles listed above, the lesson plan described in this article also adheres to the following characteristics of communicative language teaching (Brown, , pp.

Post-it notes How can I access answer keys? With an approved teacher account you can find answer keys in a blue "Teacher Only" panel that shows in the online lessons and activities. Teachers in our professional learning program will automatically be approved to view answer keys. If you need an approved teacher account, any teacher can apply for Code Studio access to protected teacher-only materials answer keys, etc through this form. Is CS Principles mapped to standards? The course has also been aligned to the newly revised CSTA standards. A summary of standards mappings can be found at curriculum. We recommend that CS Principles be taught as a full year course, assuming that you meet with students daily or nearly daily for 45 or more minutes. Full-year schedules where students are in class for a similar amount of time per week will also work. It is possible to teach the course on a semester block schedule, though we highly recommend this implementation only be used in the fall semester. Since the AP Performance Tasks are due in late April and require 20 dedicated hours of class time to complete, most schools find there is not enough time to complete the course on a block schedule in the spring. How can I communicate with other teachers who are using the curriculum? Check out our forum at <https://www.codestudio.org/forum>: Can I give feedback on the lessons? Our desire is that the curriculum will be a living document and not something set in stone. We are open to changes or alternatives to lessons so please send us your feedback by using the CS Principles forum. Our middle and high school programs offer year-round support. Throughout the year, we offer online support for upcoming units, forum support, and 1-day quarterly workshops. And teachers love it! Click here to learn more. Want to get notified when applications open for the school year? Provide your contact information to a Regional Partner. We send out monthly updates! Sign up for future emails.

Chapter 3 : Lesson plan - Wikipedia

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It is something we get better at every year. Having a template or format that works for you will save you a lot of time. Weekly Lesson Plan Template Tip 1: Lesson planning should include the lesson objectives. This is an essential piece of information. It is the focus and target of your lesson. This may seem small. However, it is one of the most important pieces of planning. Starting with the objective guarantees you will plan all your resources and activities to the level of rigor of the objective. My Small Group Reading Template can help teachers group students in 4 different groups and then design instruction based on their learning goals and needs. This template you see below also has a place for grouping and centers. Add the Details Lessons should be readable and detailed just enough that a substitute could teach from them in an emergency. I do not think teachers should write extensive lesson plans that takes hours and hours to complete. This is just not necessary. Time, Strategies, Activities, Sequencing and Assessments. What time is Reading? How much time is given for these subjects? List your strategy or strategies for teaching the objective. This will help you provide support to all of your students. Sequencing- Teaching any lesson should have a continuous flow. It is resembles someone telling a story. The story must have a flow so the story makes sense. It needs to capture their attention. Assessments- How will you know what the students know? What kind of assessment techniques will you use? Here is a link to my YouTube channel so you can see the contents via video.

Chapter 4 : Principles of Human Services : Statewide Instructional Resources Development Center

The Principles of Planning As teachers, we devote a great deal of time and thought plan a lesson that will help students to learn authentically.

The unit plan helps to compile a daily plan. The daily plan includes: A good plan may serve as reference for future plans and also help to plan assessment measures such as final tests, term exams. Like most activities, a lesson plan has stages: These stages have been referred to with a variety of labels such as into, through, beyond Brinton, Goodwin and Ranks ; engage, study, activate Harmer , Lead-in, elicitation, explanation, accurate reproduction and immediate creativity Harmer ; and verbalization, automatization and autonomy Ur All of these labels describe stages in which first, the language form or content is introduced and presented, second, comprehension is checked before a guided practice is implemented and third, less structured, communicative activity takes place. The communicative stage provides an opportunity for students to integrate the new knowledge presented at the lesson with previous knowledge. Finally, students and teachers should evaluate how well the new material has been learned in order to determine the shape of future lessons. Creating smooth transitions and links can be challenging for novice teachers so planning these moves and noting them in a lesson plan is worthwhile. Timing can also be challenging for beginning teachers. The teacher should note in the margins the number of minutes allotted to the activity. Good teachers err on the side of overplanning and have some supplementary activities available in their repertoire of teaching tricks. Seating arrangements should be noted in the lesson plan, this can help class run smoothly and save time. Anticipating problems and thinking of the solutions beforehand especially when the teacher uses new technology or equipment makes him feel confident and comfortable when they walk into the classroom. The final section of the lesson plan includes review or summary and that indicate giving homework or other assignments. It is better to find a consistent place on the board and write the homework there beforehand. Basic principles of good lesson planning are: A good lesson has a sense of coherence and flow. It is not just a sequence of activities. On a macro level, links and threads should connect the various lessons over the days and the weeks of a course. On a micro level, students need to understand the rationale for each activity. A good lesson exhibits variety. While for the most students the degree of predictability is comforting, to avoid boredom and fatigue, lesson plans should not follow the same pattern day after day. On a macro level there must be a variety in terms of topics content , language and skills. On a micro level. There must be a variety in terms of pace, time, the percentage of teacher-fronted and student-centered activities should vary from lesson to lesson. Each lesson should have various classroom organizations whole class work, pair work, group work, individual activities. The mood will vary as well. A good lesson is flexible Lesson plans are not meant to be tools that bind teachers to some preordained plan. Good teachers think on their feet and know when it is time to change the activity, regardless of what the lesson plan says. So planning helps to keep the big picture in mind, the individual lessons will connect to form a learning experience that benefits both the teacher and the students.

Chapter 5 : CTE Online :: Lesson Planner :: Principles of Art

Teachers from the current CS Principles pilot have provided exemplar lesson plans that highlight key parts of the Big Ideas and Learning Objectives.

Chapter 6 : Principles of Education and Training : Statewide Instructional Resources Development Center

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Chapter 7 : Lessons - CS Principles

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Lesson plans are the hallmark of good teaching. Just as every grand building needs a foundation, you too need a blueprint to guide the masterpiece that will be your teaching and your students' learning.

Chapter 8 : PPT “ Principles of Lesson Planning PowerPoint presentation | free to view - id: 13d70a-Mjd

A lesson plan is the instructor's road map of what students need to learn and how it will be done effectively during the class time. Then, you can design appropriate learning activities and develop strategies to obtain feedback on student learning.

Chapter 9 : Computer Science Principles | calendrierdelascience.com

Course Summary This Principles of Marketing Syllabus Resource & Lesson Plans course is a fully developed resource to help you organize and teach the principles of marketing.