



Tikrit University

College of Education for Women

English Department

Subject: Methods of Language Teaching

Class: 3rd class

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Constructing a lesson plan

To understand the difference between a lesson plan and a lesson note, we will have to define what a lesson plan is, and what a Lesson note is.

A lesson plan is a teacher's detailed description of the course of instruction or "learning trajectory" for a lesson. A daily lesson plan is developed by a teacher to guide class learning. Details will vary depending on the preference of the teacher, subject being covered, and the needs of the students.

A lesson note is the best tool for documenting the flow of a lesson and its impact on students. Lesson Notes let you jot handwritten notes about what is being said and what students are doing. There is some confusion about what a TEFL lesson plan is and is not. A worksheet is not a lesson plan. A handout is not a lesson plan. A classroom game or activity is not a lesson plan. In fact, there is no need for a lesson plan to ever be seen, touched, considered or dreamed of by students, and nor does it even need to exist on paper or disk, though it usually does.

A lesson plan is a teacher's plan for teaching a lesson. It can exist in the teacher's mind, on the back of an envelope, or on one or more beautifully formatted sheets of A4 paper. Its purpose is to outline the "program" for a single lesson. That's why it's called a lesson plan. It helps the teacher in both planning and executing the lesson. And it helps the students, unbeknownst to them, by ensuring that they receive an actual lesson with a beginning, a middle and an end, that aims to help them learn some specific thing that they didn't know at the beginning of the lesson (or practice and make progress in that specific thing).

To summarize, and in very basic terms: a lesson plan is the teacher's guide for running a particular lesson, and it includes the goal (what the students are supposed to learn), how the goal will be reached (the method, procedure) and a way of measuring how well the goal was reached (test, worksheet, homework etc).

Lesson plans play a crucial role in English language classes by providing a structured framework for teaching and learning. Here are some of the key values of lesson plans in English classes:

Organization and Structure: Lesson plans help teachers organize .1 their thoughts, materials, and activities in a coherent manner, ensuring that the lesson flows smoothly and effectively. They provide a roadmap for the lesson, outlining the sequence of activities and the timing of each component.

Clarity of Objectives: Lesson plans specify the learning objectives .2 or goals of the lesson, clearly articulating what students are expected to achieve by the end of the lesson. This helps focus the teaching and learning activities towards specific learning outcomes.

Alignment with Curriculum Standards: Lesson plans ensure that .3 teaching activities are aligned with curriculum standards and learning objectives set by educational authorities or institutions. They help teachers stay on track with the prescribed curriculum and ensure that instructional content is relevant and appropriate.

Differentiation and Adaptation: Lesson plans allow teachers to .4 differentiate instruction and adapt teaching strategies to meet the diverse needs and learning styles of students. Teachers can incorporate a variety of activities, assessments, and resources to accommodate different levels of proficiency, interests, and abilities.

Resource Planning: Lesson plans help teachers identify and gather .5 the necessary resources, materials, and teaching aids needed to support instruction. This includes textbooks, handouts, audiovisual materials, technology resources, and any other supplementary materials or equipment.

Assessment and Evaluation: Lesson plans include assessment .6 strategies and methods for evaluating student learning and progress. Teachers can plan formative and summative

assessments to gauge student understanding, track learning outcomes, and provide feedback on student performance.

Engagement and Motivation: Well-designed lesson plans .7 incorporate engaging and interactive activities that motivate students to participate actively in the learning process. They include a variety of instructional techniques, such as group work, discussions, games, and multimedia resources, to maintain student interest and enthusiasm.

Language Development: In English language classes, lesson plans .8 are essential for systematically developing students' language skills in listening, speaking, reading, and writing. They provide opportunities for language practice, vocabulary development, grammar instruction, and communication activities that support language acquisition.

Reflection and Professional Growth: Lesson plans serve as a tool .9 for reflection and professional growth for teachers. After teaching a lesson, teachers can review their lesson plans to evaluate what worked well, identify areas for improvement, and make adjustments for future lessons based on their reflections and feedback from students.

Accountability and Documentation: Lesson plans provide a .10 record of what was taught in each class session, documenting the content covered, activities conducted, and assessments administered. They serve as a basis for accountability, enabling teachers to demonstrate compliance with curriculum standards, instructional objectives, and assessment requirements.