

LESSON PLANNING: STRUCTURE OF THE BASIC LESSON

INTRODUCTION

- Gain attention and arouse interest
- Set the scene for the lesson and what will be expected
- Find out what they already know
- Tell them what they will be expected to do
- Point out why they need to learn this

DEVELOPMENT

- Establish links between what they already know and what is to be learned.
- Present the new material/skill that they are to learn
- Provide them with encouragement and guidance
- Ensure that they are **ACTIVELY INVOLVED** in the learning
- Ensure that they **PRACTICE** what they have learned
- Give them feedback on how they are doing: **CHECK LEARNING**

CONCLUSION

- Reinforce what they have learned
- Check their level of mastery of the new knowledge/skill
- Link into the next proposed piece of learning/lesson

N.B. “LESSON” is used as a general term to describe any piece of learning that has been planned – group or individual.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT

The development part of the lesson involves a great deal of **TELLING** and **ASKING, SHOW and DOING**.

Participation is vital if learning is to be efficient, so resist the temptation to do all the talking yourself. In a practical lesson, it is easy to involve people in activity, but it can also be done in many ways in more theory based sessions.

TRY:

ORAL QUESTION which encourages the students to contribute their own knowledge so that the lesson becomes a team effort.

DISCUSSION to enable students to work out together aspects of learning and share ideas.

ASSIGNMENT or **TASKS** to be done individually, in pairs or in small groups. Problem solving, simple worksheets and games can be used here.

WRITING DOWN should be encouraged where it is possible. The association of sound and image helps to reinforce learning. Encourage students to review their notes at a later date.