

# [Creating a structured lesson plan](https://assignbuster.com/creating-a-structured-lesson-plan/)

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Lesson Plan The Lesson Plan It is prudent to have a lesson plan before walking into a room to teach. Lesson plans are written for the purpose of the teacher but at times they are submitted to the supervisors, observers or examiners. It serves as a combination resource, guide, and historical document reflecting on the philosophy of teaching, population of students, textbooks, and most important the goals of the students (Skowron, 2010). The long-term planning of lessons has programmatic philosophy, which is referred to as the design of syllabus. Before the teacher goes into the classroom, he or she should develop a second language of learning and teaching. This would include knowledge of the theories of acquisition of second language and the characteristic of the learner (Skowron, 2010). It helps the teacher to bring his or her own sense of learning and teaching into the classroom.   
When creating the lesson plan, the teacher must consider the student’s background, lesson objectives, and the skills to be taught, the resources to use in teaching, the activities, the time constraint, and the connection between the previous as well as forthcoming lessons. The teacher should adhere to requirement of competency and the published standards that the lesson will be addressing. The teacher should note what was covered in prior lessons and what the student need to learn in the next lesson (Hensworth, 2011). This should include the goal and objectives of the lesson.   
The teacher should plan the seating arrangement for the student to allow effective teaching or instructing to students. The teacher may consider mixing up the talkative and quiet students to ensure that there to ensure maximum engagement and cooperation.   
The tutor should anticipate where the lesson might break down. The instructor should have forethoughts and have probable solutions to make them more comfortable and confident as they teach. Finally, the lesson plan should have a section left for comments at the end of each experience (Wolfe, 2009).   
References   
Hensworth, J. (2011). Strategies for Effective Lesson planning.   
Jensen, L. (2010). Planning Lessons.   
Skowron, J. (2010). Powerful lesson Planning: Every teachers Guide to Effective Instruction. Corwin Press.   
Wolfe, S. (2009). A guide to Purposeful Planning and Effective Classro organization.