

# Unit:2: Lesson Plan (1<sup>st</sup> SEM-SEC)

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# Meaning & definitions of Lesson Plan

- 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.
- A lesson plan is the teacher's guide for running the 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, worksheets, homework etc.)
- Daily lesson planning involves defining the objectives, selecting and arranging the subject matter and determining the method and procedure. **(Bining and Bining)**
- A lesson plan is actually a plan of action. It, therefore, includes the working philosophy of the teacher, his knowledge of philosophy, his information about and understanding his pupils, his comprehension of the objective of education, his knowledge of the material to be taught and his ability to utilize effective methods. **(Laster B. Stands)**

# Nature/Characteristics of Lesson Plan

- Originality
- Identification of Data
- Based on objectives
- Means of motivation
- Definite teaching aids
- Emphasis on individual difference
- Flexible
- Basis of previous knowledge
- Sequence
- Home work

# Importance of Lesson Plan

- Through lesson planning **the subject is organized** properly.
- It keeps the teacher **free from the faults of thoughtless teaching**.
- It **makes the proper atmosphere** for learning process.
- The teacher also gets a **clear idea about when they should start evaluation** and when they **should proceed to the next lesson**.
- Lesson plans **helps in organized teaching and saves time**.
- Lesson plans **allow the teacher to apply appropriate strategy**.
- Teacher will be **more prepared and confident** while teaching the lesson.

# Criteria of good Lesson Plan

- Lesson planning should be **in a written form**.
- In lesson planning, the **general and important objectives** should be clearly defined.
- The lesson plan should **relate to suitable teaching method** and its use.
- It should be based on **previous knowledge of students**.
- **Subject, time, class, average age of the students should be mentioned** in the lesson plan.
- **Important examples** should be included in lesson planning.
- **Inspirational or motivational methods should be experimented** in lesson planning.
- In lesson planning, the **time for each topic should appropriately be pre determined**.
- In lesson planning, the **techniques and supportive materials** of education like charts, maps and other audio-visual materials and its utilization should be written.
- **Home work for the students** should be clearly stated
- Lesson plan should be **in simple language**.
- **It should be flexible and learner centred**.

# Types of Lesson

- **Three types:**
- ✓ **KNOWLEDGE LESSON:** Subjects like Geography, History, Economics, Political Science etc. (follows **Bloom's Taxonomy** of instructional objectives: Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Synthesis, and Evaluation)
- ✓ **APPRECIATION LESSON:** Subjects like Literature, Music, Human art etc. (follows **Karhwohl's Taxonomy** of instructional objectives: Receiving, Responding, valuing, Conceptualization, Organization, and Characterization )
- ✓ **SKILL LESSON:** Subjects like Drawing, Craft, Agriculture, Science, Mathematics, Geometry, Grammer etc (follows **Harrow's Taxonomy** of instructional objectives: Impulsion, Manipulation, Coordination, Control, and Naturalization)

# Herbartian steps of Lesson Plan

- At first, **John Fredric Herbart** emphasized only **four steps of lesson plan, i.e. clearness, association, system and method**. His followers ( Ziller, Ryan etc) modified the four steps into five steps. Thus, the five steps are termed as **Herbartian five steps of teaching**.

- **Preparation/Introduction:** Some questions are asked from the pupils in order to **test their previous knowledge** so that curiosity may arouse in them for learning of new knowledge. By testing their previous experiences pupils are prepared for acquiring new knowledge.

**Statement of aim:** Here, the topic becomes clear to the pupils and the teacher himself is supposed to write the topic on black- board in clear words.

- **Presentation:** The lesson is developed with the cooperation of the pupils. Opportunities are provided to pupils to learn themselves by stimulating their mental activity. The teacher tries to receive most of the point from the pupils by questioning so that the new knowledge may get related to the previous knowledge.

# Herbartian steps of Lesson Plan

- **Comparison and Association:** In this, the facts, events and application taught are related mutually by comparison to enable the pupils to understand the taught material. The teacher establishes a relationship between two subjects and also between the facts and events of one subject and the facts and events of other subject. The compares them so that the new knowledge may get stabilized and clarified in the minds of the pupils.
- **Generalization :** Herbart termed this step as 'system'. After explaining the main lesson, the pupils are provided with opportunities to think. They formulate such principles and rules which may be used in various situations of the future life.
- **Application:** In Application it is observed whether the acquired knowledge may be applied to the new situations. The teacher verifies this by asking recapitulate question or by providing opportunities to apply the acquired knowledge in the new situations. This stabilizes the new knowledge and validity of the rules may also be proved.



# Preparation of Lesson Plan

- **Main Structure:**
  - ✓ Identification of data
  - ✓ Objectives: General & Specific
  - ✓ Teaching aids: General & Specific
  - ✓ Preparation
  - ✓ Presentation
  - ✓ Closure



THANK  
YOU