



Lecture on Methods of Teaching English

Third Year

By

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Teacher's Lesson Plan

A **lesson plan** is an educator's detailed roadmap for a specific class period. It outlines what students need to learn, how the teacher will deliver instruction, and how the teacher will measure student progress. In 2026, many educators are increasingly using AI tools to streamline this process and align with current curriculum standards.

Core Components of a Lesson Plan

Most effective lesson plans include these six fundamental elements:

- **Learning Objectives:** Specific, measurable goals for what students should know or be able to do by the end of the class (often following [SMART criteria](#)).
- **Materials and Resources:** A list of everything needed, such as textbooks, worksheets, digital tools (like tablets), and hands-on supplies.
- **Introduction (The Hook):** An engaging activity or question designed to grab students' attention and activate prior knowledge.
- **Lesson Procedure:** Step-by-step instructions for the class, often including "Direct Instruction" (teacher-led) and "Guided Practice" (the "I do, We do, You do" method).
- **Assessment:** Methods to check for understanding, such as exit tickets, quizzes, or group presentations.
- **Reflection:** A section for the teacher to note what worked and what could be improved for future sessions.

Steps to Create a Lesson Plan

1. **Identify Objectives:** Determine the key concepts or skills to focus on, prioritizing two or three for a single lesson.
2. **Plan Activities:** Design interactive tasks (discussions, simulations, or games) that align directly with the objectives.

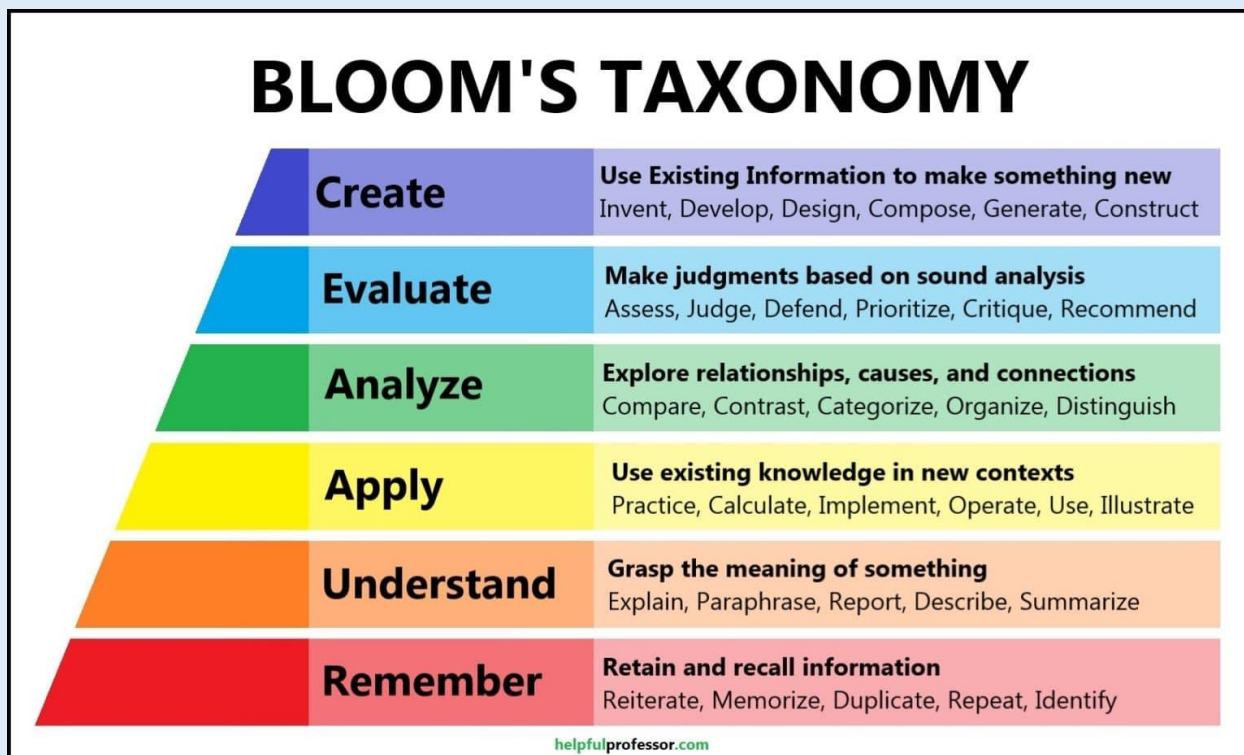
3. **Sequence the Lesson:** Create a logical flow with clear transitions, ideally changing activity types every 15–20 minutes to maintain engagement.
4. **Create a Timeline:** Estimate the time for each section and prepare "buffer" activities for early finishers.
5. **Check for Understanding:** Build in frequent "checks for understanding" throughout the lesson, not just at the end.

Types of Lesson Plans

- **Detailed:** Includes exact dialogue, questions, and expected student responses; ideal for new teachers or substitutes.
- **Semi-Detailed:** Focuses on the general procedures and key steps without scripting every word.
- **Backward Design (UbD):** Starts with the desired end results (outcomes) and then works backward to plan assessments and activities.
- **Weekly/Unit Plans:** Broader outlines that cover multiple days or an entire subject topic.

Bloom's Taxonomy

You should put in your mind Bloom's Taxonomy when you write your lesson plan.



One way to hone and tweak learning objectives to strengthen them is to incorporate Bloom's Taxonomy, which provides a framework for encouraging higher-order thinking. Bloom's Taxonomy emphasizes a hierarchy of skills and levels of mastery that can be tied to action verbs. Take a moment to reflect on the difference between these two learning objectives:

EXAMPLE 1: Students will be able to understand figurative language.

EXAMPLE 2: Students will be able to identify two examples of figurative language within Langston Hughes' poem, *What happens to a dream deferred?* by the end of class.

Notice how the specificity of example 2 comes in with the strong action verb, the quantifiable measurement, and the timeframe? Revised learning objectives mean no gray areas! Take a couple of your own learning objectives or pull some from shared lesson plans. Dissect them a bit to evaluate their efficacy. Are they framed as SMART learning objectives? Can you revise them to be stronger, smarter learning objectives?

ENGLISH LESSON PLAN

Class: 4

Subject: English

Date: 15.06.2022

Topic: Nouns

Lesson: Grammar

Learning Objectives:

Student will be able to-

1. Identify Common and Proper Nouns in sentences.
2. Write sentences using nouns.
3. Speak sentences using Nouns.

Teaching Aids:

Worksheet, Nouns Flash Cards, Video

Materials Needed:

Cut-outs of pictures of objects, glue.

Structure / Activity:

Teaching Point	Student-Teacher Interaction	Activities
1. Common Noun	Show flash cards of a boy, girl, child.	Students will separate pictures of Common and Proper Noun and paste it under the right heading on worksheet.
2. Proper Noun	Show flash cards of Taj Mahal, Statue of Liberty, Sachin Tendulkar	

Recapitulation:

A short game of Name, Place, Animal, Things.

Assessment:

Teacher will ask students to form a sentence using the object in flash cards.

Reflection & Follow Up:

Discuss with students if a sentence can be written without using Nouns.