

IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING LESSONS IN TEACHING EFL

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Annotation. This article will give you some tips on how to engage students in elementary school and how to work with new students. It also provides a variety of methods needed by teachers.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola bizga boshlang'ich sinflarda o'quvchilarni darsga qiziqitira olish va yangi maktabga kelgan o'quvchilar bilan qanday ishlash haqida ko'rsatmalarni berib boradi. Yana shuningdek o'qituvchilar orasida kerak bo'ladigan turli usuldagi metodlar bilan ta'minlaydi.

Аннотация. В этой статье вы найдете несколько советов о том, как заинтересовать учащихся начальной школы и как работать с новыми учениками. Он также предоставляет различные методы, необходимые учителям.

Key words: pedagogical methods, interactive methods, various games, activities, new students, work in small groups, modern lesson form, assessment

Learning to plan is just like any other skill. It takes time and practice. At first less on planning may seem like a time consuming process but by creating detailed lesson plans as a beginner teacher one is able to develop routines that can become

more automatic over time. 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. A continuity component reviews and reflects on content from the previous lesson. 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. I have always realized that when you start teaching it is 90% planning and 10% management. But for an experienced teacher, it is 10% planning and 90% management. If, having developed a set of effective management skills and teaching routines, having experienced how to be resourceful with very little, and above all having learned to trust your learners, you are ready to fly on your own. Its then that you will experience the (almost) unbearable lightness of teaching. A lesson plan helps us to teach better. A big part of having lesson plans is being able to track your teaching activities throughout the term. For example, start with the objective, or what you want students to learn from the lesson, and link it to the overall course objectives and state standards. This not only keeps you accountable but also helps you keep track of how you are meeting course objectives. Your lesson objectives should be viewed as, 'what will the students learn today?' or 'what can they do with this information, afterwards?' So now what? Well, a great lesson plan engages the students, provides a breakdown of the topic at hand, and allows students to apply what they have learned. There are several techniques to establish this flow, but here's a simple one: 'Excite, Study, Apply', or ESA. Let's look at what each of these means. Every lesson should start with a warm up that gets students interested or excited about a topic. This could be relatable material such as how the topic is useful to them, a current event in the news, or a real life example. Excite can also be a wow factor. In many cases, you can try to incorporate both. For example, when Mr. Jones teaches about the economic impacts

in tourism, he starts out with trivia on the economic impacts of the World Cup. Students can relate because they at least know of, like, or play soccer and are impressed by the billions of dollars it generates, along with corruption. The exciting component of a lesson is often stronger when it's a dialogue between the teacher and students. Students Lead the Learning - In each of the lessons above it was the students who were leading the learning. Neither of these lessons required more than a couple of minutes of instruction from me, and they allowed the students to drive their own learning. Both of these lessons were loud, and guess what...it's OK to be loud. If the conversations are focused on the learning who cares about the noise level in the classroom. We are supposed to be facilitating experiences for our students that they wouldn't get anywhere else. Sometimes it gets loud. I realize that every single lesson I provide can't be a 3-ring circus, but why not strive to inject a little humor into your lessons. When students are smiling they are actively engaged with the learning in front of them. I really can't ask for much more than that. The Lesson is Relevant - The other day I made a reference to the old TV sitcom, Third Rock From the Sun. You could hear the crickets for miles after that stupid comment. It was totally irrelevant, and it went in one ear and out the other. On the other hand, measuring the speed of a live superworm or giving 8th graders permission to shamelessly judge the "hotness" of celebrities in order to teach the H-R diagram was totally in their wheelhouse. I often need to remind myself that I need to get out of the way sometimes. The more I can facilitate rather than direct teach, the better off my students are. Remember how boring it was to have to sit in school all day and simply receive information from our teachers? Yuck! All of my great lessons allow students to create, play, and demonstrate. I need more of this in my classroom. All classrooms need more of this. Students Lead the Learning - In each of the lessons above it was the students who were leading the learning. Neither of these lessons required more than a couple of minutes of instruction. Loud But Focused - Both of these lessons were loud, and guess what...it's OK to be loud. If the conversations are focused on the learning who cares about the noise level in the classroom. We are supposed to be facilitating experiences for our students that they

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loud. Who cares?! Students are Smiling - I realize that every single lesson I provide can't be a 3-ring circus, but why not strive to inject a little humor into your lessons. When students are smiling they are actively engaged with the learning in front of them.

An effective lesson plan includes several elements: learning objectives, quality questions, supplies and activities. It is important to have the learning objectives in mind because those should drive the development and implementation of all activities in the classroom. Quality questions are inquiries that the teacher plans to direct at the students over the course of the lesson. Sometimes these questions are rhetoric in nature, but more often they are designed to help the student think at a higher level than simple memorization and comprehension. It is important to come up with a plan for assessment to determine whether the class has met its targets. Lesson planning is a complex yet essential part of the teaching process that changes over time as teachers gain more hands-on experience

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