

Principles for Lesson Design

Overview

Designing lessons should be consider **extoassa** rather than **paroduct** Much of this complex, layered process is inherently invisible as it requires hard **Intitivitividuag** lesson plans are the product of this thinking and design processes provide a useful that can besed as an aideemoire by you and as the basis for professional discussion between you and your to process developserms of the speed with which you can design a lesson (or sequence or lessons) Additionally your understanding of how top top the different facets of planning (e.g. adaptive teaching clusion, conceptual understanding etc.) will become more holistic.

The Five Principles for Lesson Designee framed as questions that you ask yourself as groou not blue design process.



The Guidance for Lesson Designat follows is posed in a question format to prompt the hard thinkin required. Although this is written sequentially there is no suggestion that lesson planning is a linear far from it. Choose your starting point and move between the sections as required.



Guidance for Lesson Design

Who am I teaching (BM2) (HPL2)

- What do I know albomyoupils? Consideringe, SEND, Most Able, Pupil Premium, EAlpurphildevel assessment data.
- What do myoupils already know (prior knowled type)? do I find this out?

Evidence of your impact on pupil progress over time

Collect pupil data prior to the lesson to show the starting point. This data needs to reflect the skills, knowledge and understanding that the pupils currently have related to the intended learning outcomes of the lessons you are planning. Examples of where to access this data a via department tracking systems, through discussions with class teachers and/or TAs, by low through pupils' exercise books, using your own observations of the class, discussions with the pupils themselves or via previous formative assessments.

What am I teaching(HPL7) (SKP1) (SKP2)

• Have I read the long termmandum termplans used by my school?

Thel**ong-term plan** could be the National Curriculum Programme ,o**af GOME**yspecifica**tiona** departmental overview of the curriculum.

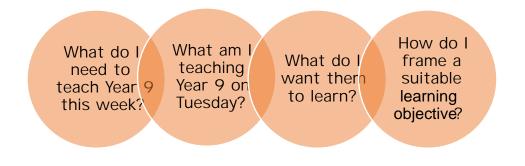
The medium-term plan could be the departmental 'schemes of work

Some schools may also have short term plans which are a 'unit of work' or a sequence of lessons.

What doknow and what do I need to know about the ill dopicte aching an I script basic "I do" that models the task as a core part of the lesson (embed new vocabulanyd concrete to concep)? How will the pupils' learning be assessed summatively ?

This is about your own subject knowiledge I need to go and research/read/learn an aspect of the curriculum before I can continue planning?

• How do I apply my not every subject knowledge to help me interpret the scheme Worfatvork? do we mean by the scheme of work.....





For more guidance for a minglearning Objectives and Learning Outcomesee Wright, T. (2017) Chapter 5 and Unit 1: Structuring Learning edagogy and Practice: Teaching and Learning in Secondary Schools.

Evidence of your impact on pupil progress over time

Your planning documents should show clearly what you want the pupils to learn. Sometimes there mage gaps your own knowledge is normal. Subject Knowledge Audits can demonstrate how you have improved your own subject knowledge in preparation for teachin Lesson observation feedback can focus on how your subject knowledge has impacted upon pupils' e

Consider explaining and modelling ITAP strategieszswohnasoom out', and 'Why' first strategy.

Howam I teaching (HPL4) (HPL6) (HPL10)

- What teaching models and/or strategies do I think will work best? These may be subject spe
- What learning tasks match my chosen model/strategy?
- Are these tasks appropriate fpuppiby (go back Witho am I teaching if needed).
- How canbreak the tructuriento chunk starter modelling, explanations, scaff bledshaps use scaffolded modelling, worked example or ive modelling.



How does my chosen structure ensure a clear purpose and process for learning

- What do I need to plan to do or say in between tasks to make the learning explicit?
- Do I really understand why I am askingpitheo do these tasks?

Evidence of your impact on pupil progressover time

Collect samples of pupils' work, including homework, and annotate to show how your teaching has helped pupils achieve the learning outcomes. Include examples of any interver made, for example, changing seating plans, providing revisions sessipraise, contact with parents etc. It is useful to take photographs of this 'evidence' to share with your mentor.

How will the learning be asses (HBPL3, HPL8)

- What are your key questions? Will these questions target pispecific
- What responses do you expreptions to give to your questions and tasks?
- Can you, by considering possible responsesporterossible misconceptions and how you will deal with themperhaps usedo, we do, you do/backward ?ading
- Aspupils engage with the tasks how do you manage your teached pagesdoep, circulate between groupis, e markend intervenetc. all of which will allow you to gauge understanding and progress?
- How will you seek feedback on the tass gbriseft final miassessmentan exit task, plenary or targeted question inked to the lesson objectives