

COMPONENTS OF AN EFFECTIVE LESSON

INTRODUCTION

- Set the stage for the lesson. Examples of introductory activities may include note-taking, group activities, predicting, etc.

DAILY REVIEWS

- Provide review for short-term memory of recently taught material.
 - Provide immediate and meaningful feedback when correcting homework.
 - Keep reviews and homework checks brief.

DAILY OBJECTIVE

- State and post the objective(s) before introducing the lesson.
- Have students record the objective(s).

CONCEPT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION

- Teach the big concepts.
- Provide the “why” for rules.
- Link concepts to previously learned material and/or real-world experiences.
- Use a variety of techniques to address student needs, including oral recitation, note-taking, and activities.
- Hold students accountable for taking notes and keeping records.
- Use ongoing, formative assessment to make instructional decisions.

GUIDED / INDEPENDENT / GROUP PRACTICE

- Conduct practice at different times throughout the lesson to help students process information.
- Use a variety of activities and groupings to address student learning needs.
- Structure classroom time for student reflection, inquiry, discovery, discussion, problem-solving, and analysis.

HOMEWORK

- Assign homework that aligns with curriculum objectives and reinforces skills and concepts taught.
- Include a variety of activities and assessment items.

CLOSURE

- Review the skills and/or concepts taught.
- Provide a variety of ways for students to explain what they have learned and how to apply the concepts.

LONG-TERM REVIEW

- Integrate ongoing, periodic review into lessons to maintain student skills, address deficiencies, build conceptual understanding, and prepare for high stakes tests.