Unit Planning & Lesson Planning
Learning Outcomes

Learners will be able to:

- Recognize different types of plans in teaching.
- Explain the meaning of Unit Plan and Lesson Plan.
- Define Unit Plan and Lesson Plan.
- Outline the difference between Unit Plan and Lesson Plan.
- Understand the importance of Unit Plan and Lesson Plan for a teacher.
- Explain the five steps of lesson planning.
- Construct a Unit Plan and Lesson Plan for their respective subjects.
...FOCUS!
Visualize the Picture
The visualization we just did—of thinking how and what we want is — similar to the process of how we plan our classes.

- How will our classes be remembered?
- What enduring understandings will students take away from our classes?
- When students move on from our classes, what kind of growth should they have made?
Without a plan, you’d look like this........
Undecided about what to teach Tomorrow...
You forget about the tasks to be assigned !!!
What is needed ?

PLANNING
What is a plan?
Why Plan Lessons?

- As researches support that good planning is a prerequisite of effective teaching and learning.

- As all students deserve excellent quality teaching to ensure the best possible learning experience in order to realize their full potential.
PURPOSE OF PLANNING

- Clarification of the objectives,
- Provision for individual differences,
- Development of means for stimulating interest,
- Provision for a logical instructional sequence,
- Provision for flexibility,
- Enabling the teacher to teach with confidence.
How to create effective Plans?
Types of Planning

- Long term plans for the year or semester
- Plans of units relating to the larger plan
- Plans for each day's work
Planning is must for successful execution of a task or a project. This also stands true for the purpose of teaching learning.
Planning for Teaching

- Unit Planning
- Lesson Planning
UNIT PLANNING
What is a Unit?

Unit is a

- Large segment of subject matter.
- Aimed at teaching one general concept or theme.
- Composed of both method and content.
- Organizes instruction.
- Helps in presenting instruction in meaningful and logical way.
What is Unit Planning?

Unit planning stands for the

- planning of the instructional work of the session by

- dividing prescribed syllabus into some well-defined and meaningful units.
Unit has been defined as:

- **Acc. to H. C. Morrison:**
  
  Unit consists of comprehensive series of related & meaningful activities of pupil purpose, which provide significant educational experiences and result in behavioral changes.

- **Acc. to Samford:**
  
  A unit is an outline of carefully selected subject matter which has been isolated because of its relationship to pupils needs & interest.
Thus

Content of Unit is organized around a central problem

Subject matter relates to pupil needs & interests

Subject matter represents continuity & comprehensiveness

Content of the unit is a meaningful whole which is capable of providing learning experiences
MORRISON’s Approach or UNIT Approach

- Prof. H.C. Morrison (1871-1945) has developed this approach.
- It is known as unit approach because he emphasized on the Unit method for planning the teaching-learning activities.
- This unit method is most popular & frequently used in U.S.A.
- This approach is based on the ‘wholeness’ nature of learning.
- The division of subject-matter into small but meaningful units.
- Each unit is derived from the previous knowledge of the unit.
- While teaching the teacher presents the subject-matter related to a particular unit & deals with it thoroughly.
- The teacher moves to the next unit only when he finds that the student has got mastery over the first unit.
Characteristics of Good Unit

- Aims of unit should be clear & well defined.
- Should cater to the needs, capabilities & interests of students.
- Should be related to life of students as well as other subjects.
- Should provide suitable activities for students.
- Length of the unit should be such to retain the interest of students.
- Good unit should be flexible enough to provide for individual differences.
Procedure of Unit planning

- Subject
- Title (Heading of Unit)
- Class
- Total Number of lessons
- Time (no. of periods)
- Resources for teaching (a-v aids etc.)
- Purpose of Unit
- Listing of Objectives for units
- Subunit number & Name

- Teacher’s Activities
- Student’s Activities
- Combined activities
- Assignments
- Follow-up work
- Self evaluation
- References
# Performa for Writing a Unit Plan

Subject: .....................
Name of Unit: .............
Major Objectives: ........

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<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>No. of lessons required</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Scope Of Content</th>
<th>Method of Teaching</th>
<th>Teaching Aids</th>
<th>Pupil-Teacher Activity</th>
<th>Assignments</th>
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Advantages of Unit Planning

- Helps in proper coverage of syllabus
- Unit represents a comprehensive whole of content
- Clears general & specific objectives
- Adequate preparation of teacher in terms of methods, material, resources
- Planning makes teaching learning interesting
- Proper evaluation
- Paves way for proper lesson planning
LESSON PLANNING
According to I. K. Davis:

Lesson must be prepared for there is nothing so fatal to a teacher’s progress as unpreparedness.
What is a Lesson Plan?

- A lesson plan is a framework for a lesson.
- It sets out what the teacher wants to achieve and how he/she hopes to achieve it.
- It is the map that the teacher follows in the class.
Lesson Plan is…

- What you wish to teach in the lesson? (Aims & Objectives)
- How you will teach it? (Method & Instructions)
- What materials you will need to help you? (Resources)
- How you will check that students have learned? (Assessment)
- How will you check your performance? (Evaluation)
- What will you do if things don’t go as planned?
Definitions of Lesson Planning
Acc. to Bining & Bining:

Daily lesson planning involves defining the objectives, selecting and arranging the subject matter and determining the method and procedure.

Acc. to N. L. Bossing:

Lesson Plan is the title given to a statement of the achievement to be realized and the specific means by which these are to be attained as a result of the activities engaged in day-by-day under the guidance of the teacher.
Acc. to Lester B. Stands

A lesson plan is actually a plan of action. It therefore, includes:

✓ The working philosophy of the teacher.
✓ His information and understanding of his pupils.
✓ His understanding of the objectives of education.
✓ His knowledge of the material to be taught.
✓ His ability to use effective methods of teaching.
Thus, lesson plan:

- Is a blueprint.
- Is a guide map for action.
- Is a creative piece of work.
- Is a comprehensive chart of classroom teaching.
- Is an elastic BUT systematic approach for teaching of concepts, skills & understandings.
- Is the teacher’s mental & emotional visualization of the classroom experiences as he plans to occur.
Importance of Lesson Planning

✓ It delimits the field of work of the teacher as well as the students & provides a definite objective for each day’s work.
✓ It helps the teacher to organize & systematize the learning process.
✓ It helps to avoid needless repetition.
✓ It helps the teacher to be confident in the class.
✓ The classroom teaching activities are organized by considering the students individual differences.
✓ It gives opportunity to the teacher to think out new ways & means of making the lesson interesting.
✓ It enables the teacher to link the new knowledge with the previous knowledge of the students.
✓ It enables the teacher to organize subject-matter, materials & activities.
✓ It enables the teacher to prepare important questions & illustrations.
✓ It provides for adequate checking of the outcomes of the instruction.
Main approaches to Lesson Planning

- The Herbartian Approach or Five Steps Approach
- Gloverian Approach
- The Evaluation Approach
- Morrison Approach/ Unit Approach
- Project Approach
- RCEM Approach (Regional College of Education, Mysore Approach)
HERBARTIAN APPROACH

- J. F. Herbart (1776-1841) & his followers developed 5 step approach to lesson planning.

- It is based on:
  - That learner is like a clean state
  - All the knowledge is given from outside
  - If new knowledge is linked with old knowledge of the student, it may be acquired easily & retained for a longer period
Herbart initially propounded 4 steps which were later modified.

1. Clearness
2. Association
3. System
4. Method
These were modified to:

1. Preparation
2. Presentation
3. Association & Comparison
4. Generalization
5. Application
It means preparation on the part of the teacher as well as on the part of the students.

It is concerned with the preparation of mind of the students.

In this step the ‘will to learn’ is aroused.

It is also known as introduction.
2nd step - Presentation

- It is here that actual lesson is commenced.
- It involves good deal of activity on the part of the students.
- Information & knowledge is given, explained or suggested.
- The teacher takes the help of various devices – questions, illustrations, explanation, demonstration etc.
3rd step - Association & Comparison

- It is related to strengthening the acquisition of new material.

- New knowledge is to be presented in such a way that it is associated with the previous knowledge of the students.

- The students are presented with new knowledge & are asked to observe it very carefully & compare with what they already know.
4th step - Generalization

- It is concerned with systematizing of the knowledge learnt.
- Comparison & contrast lead to generalization.
- The teacher should see that the students draw out the conclusions themselves.
- Example in subjects like maths, science etc..
5th step - Application

- It emphasizes on the point that Knowledge is power only when it is used & tested.
- Knowledge when put to use becomes clear & permanent.
- It also serves the purpose of revision & recapitulation.
- Application requires a good deal of mental activity to think & apply the principles learnt to new situations.
At the end

Recapitulation is done to ascertain whether the pupils have understood the subject matter or not.
### Lesson Plan Format

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**Introduction / Announcement of Topic/ Opening Statement:-**

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Sectional Recapitulation:-

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Terminal Recapitulation:-

Home Assignment:-
References

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