# WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE School of Education LESSON PLAN Fall 2025

**Professional Language is expected throughout this document.** Formal rather than casual words that demonstrate a deeper understanding of communication; e.g., understood not "got it". They are students not "kids".

Teacher Candidate Name	Grade Level
	Content Area
Date	Concept
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WV Standard number and text directly from WVDE

## Example:

SS.2.1 Analyze examples of fairness of rules and laws and evaluate their consequences.

**Objective(s)** the student will be able to ... (include audience, behavior, condition, and degree)

# Example:

Given a graphic organizer and an age-appropriate article, students will be able to list two causes and two effects of Jim Crow laws.

## Materials/Preparation/Technology:

- 1) references for teacher resources,
- 2) materials and technology used in preparation and during the lesson by the teacher
- 3) materials and technology used by students during the lesson.
- 4) Worksheets, PowerPoints, and other learning materials should be copied and pasted at the end of the lesson plan.

## **Academic Language:**

The words necessary to the communication and understanding of specific discipline concepts. There are two major kinds: instructional language ("What textual clues support your analysis?") and language of the discipline (examples include alliteration in language arts, axioms in math, class struggle in social studies and atoms in science).

See more specific examples: Edutopia: Understanding Academic Language:

https://www.edutopia.org/article/3-ways-to-help-students-master-academic-language (2023) http://www.edutopia.org/blog/8-strategies-teaching-academic-language-todd-finley (2014)

## **Instructional Sequence** (steps 1-4):

- 1. **Instructional Method** Describe methods used to deliver the instruction, e.g., collaborative groups, group debate, student presentations, directed instruction, technology-based review, brainstorming session.
- 2. **Introduction** The lesson begins with <u>each</u> of the following: schema activation (activate prior knowledge/review), makes the learning goal explicit to students, & provides students with an overview of the lesson.

Describe procedures for introduction:

1.

2.

Teacher Activity	Student Activity
Describe what teacher will say and do in a	Describe expectations for student behaviors in
clearly written bulleted list.	a clearly written bulleted list.
•	•

3. **Instruction** Describe procedures, subject content, and application. Note instructional methods to be used, major points of the lesson, questions to ask, and how students will practice/perform the concept taught. This is the most detailed part of the plan; consider using numbered steps including time allotted for each.

Describe procedures for instruction:

1.

2.

# **Teacher Activity**

Describe what teacher will say and do in a clearly written bulleted list.

# **Student Activity**

Describe expectations for student behaviors in a clearly written bulleted list.

4. Closure The written plan concludes with a brief review to check for learner understanding & previews upcoming lesson(s).

Describe procedures for closure:

1.

2.

# **Teacher Activity**

Describe what teacher will say and do in a clearly written bulleted list.

## **Student Activity**

Describe expectations for student behaviors in a clearly written bulleted list.

**Differentiated Instruction:** 

SPECIFIC Strategies for diversity, individual differences, and abilities. Lesson offers learners supplemental means of accessing content (e.g., explicitly references a <u>relevant UDL Guideline</u> or IEP protocol).

### **Accommodations and/or Modifications:**

Lesson offers learners multiple modes of expressing understanding that accommodate **specific** learning need(s) in highly effective way(s) (e.g., accommodates **specific** learning need **and** explicitly references a <u>relevant UDL Guideline</u> or IEP protocol).

**See more specific examples:** ASCD. Tools for High-Quality Differentiated Instruction. https://www.edutopia.org/article/differentiated-instruction-resources

#### **Assessment:**

**Formative:** Assessment for learning, to identify what the students know and what needs further reinforcement. Informal evaluation that encourages student practice.

Plan for formative assessment <u>tightly aligns</u> with learning goal(s) **and** enables responsiveness to needs of <u>each student</u>.

**Summative:** Formal evaluation of progress and/or performance. Include minimum level of proficiency.

Identify the assessment method of content mastery of the instructional objectives, e.g., unit exam, project rubric.

#### **Teacher Reflection:**

- How engaged were students?
- What worked and what is your evidence that it worked?
- What did students learn and on what evidence are you basing your conclusions?
- Have **ALL** students reached mastery of this lesson? Is it necessary to re-teach a concept to some members of the class while others benefit from an exercise that enriches or extends their learning during the unit?
- What would you do differently and why?

## **Lesson Appendix**

All handouts, PowerPoint slides, practice problems, etc. that are described in written plan are included with the submission.