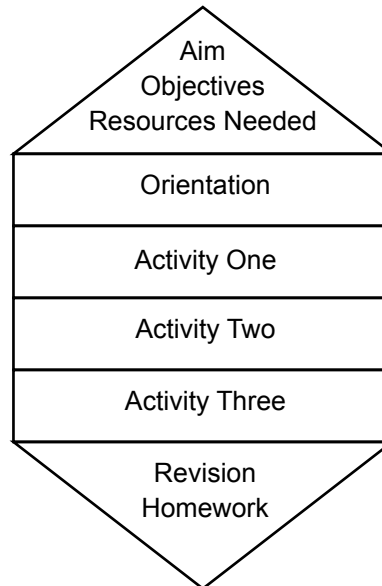


# What is a LESSON?

A lesson is a plan of action, with the goal being to teach somebody something! Of course, lessons are most often used in schools. There are many different ways to go about teaching something. The lesson structure below is one that you could use:



1. Your lesson needs to have an **AIM**. The aim is a statement that indicates what you, the teacher, want to achieve this lesson, for example, “To explore with students different ways to reduce school greenhouse emissions.”
2. **OBJECTIVES** are the things you want students to achieve by the end of the lesson. You might have two or three objectives, such as “For students to understand how the school’s electricity use impacts on the greenhouse effect.”
3. It’s important that you list the **RESOURCES NEEDED** to successfully teach the lesson. You might need things like coloured pens, handouts, chalk, CD player, etc.
4. The **ORIENTATION** stage is really important. This is where hopefully you can gain students’ interest and inspire them to want to learn more. In this stage you might start with a quiz, or a personal story, or even a word game like hangman.
5. The **ACTIVITY** stages are where students really get stuck into learning. Try to vary your activities so that students can learn the same thing in different ways. For instance, you might have a find-a-word so students can create a glossary. Or you could watch part of a video. You could ask students to work in groups and role play, or to write in their books.
6. As the teacher, your responsibility is to make sure students have learnt what you were hoping (your objectives!). The **REVISION** stage is where this occurs. You could have a quick quiz or a more formal test. You could ask for students to come out the front and mime what they learnt!
7. **HOMEWORK** could be offered to students to help them remember some of the key points of your lesson. Try to make homework fun and interesting. Also, don’t make it too long.