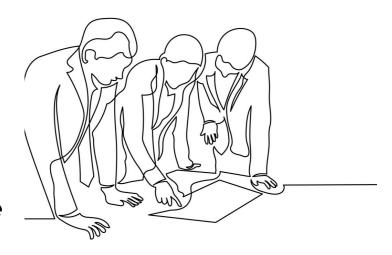


The 5 Minute Lesson Plan (2021)

Supporting teachers, worldwide



@TeacherToolkit

Classroom Ideas, Teacher Training & School Resources

What, Why, How...



Although the dialogue regarding lesson plans has shifted dramatically over the last decade, it is still a major burden for teachers, particularly new teachers to the profession. Some have a curriculum structure. Others have none.

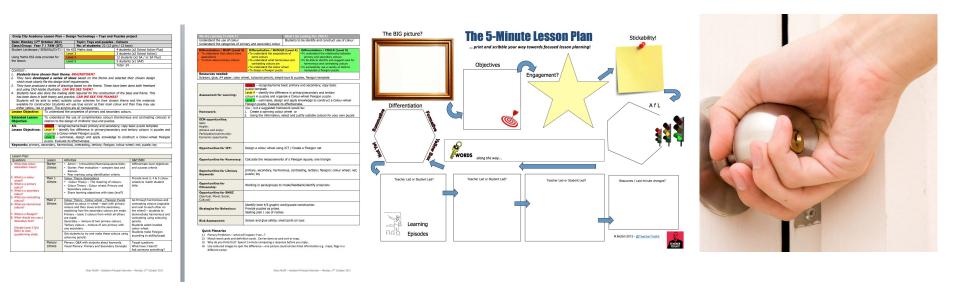
As teachers master their subject knowledge and managing student behaviour, planning a coherent sequence of lessons alongside a busy curriculum can lead to lesson planning becoming a serious workload burden. All teachers need to enter each lesson with a coherent plan. This can be challenging when repeating 20+ times a week.

This updated plan is inspired by my work with teachers across the globe to reduce this workload, and redesign lesson planning informed by research and cognitive science.

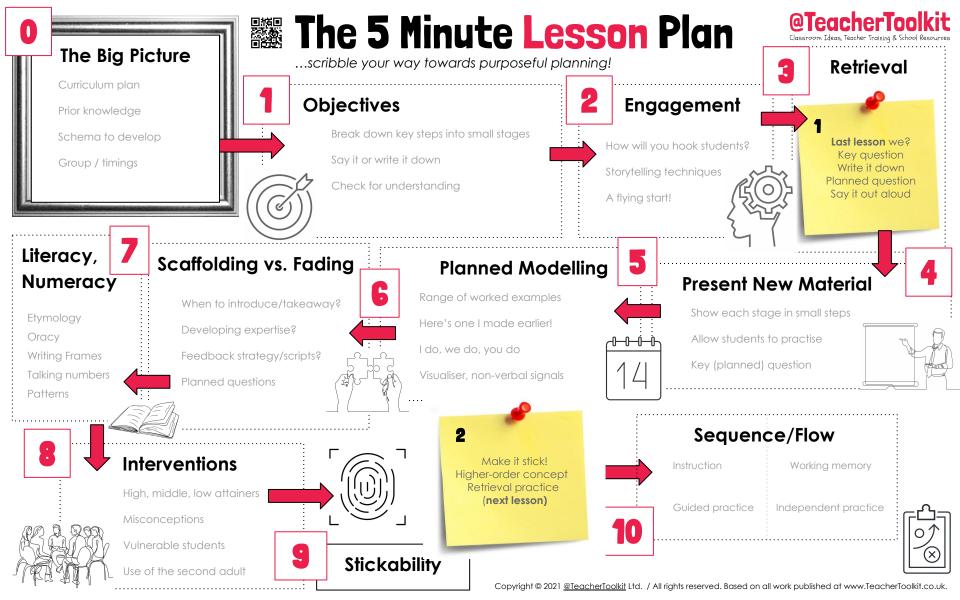
I hope the #5MinPlan changes your working life!



3 Approaches to Lesson Planning







O. The Big Picture



- 1. The lift pitch: Describe your lesson in 30 seconds or less.
- 2. Where are your students in the curriculum?
- 3. What did they do last lesson?
- 4. What's happening next lesson?
- 5. How many students? Describe the context...
- 6. Prior knowledge; key concepts; resources...





1. Objectives



- 1. What is it you want students to learn?
- 2. Break down the curriculum sequence into small steps.
- 3. Check student understanding by asking them to say it or write it down
- 4. Timings: Too much or too little?





2. Engagement



- 1. How will you hook students into your lesson content?
- 2. What will you do to make aspects of your lesson memorable?
- 3. How can you get the lesson off to a flying start/end?
- 4. How can storytelling help bring curriculum content to life?





3. Retrieval



- 1. Learning should be hard. To help with prior knowledge, it's important to check the learning.
- 2. Rather than ask 'What have we learned today?' increase the retrieval difficulty by asking 'What did you learn last lesson?'
- 3. To ensure this response is concrete, insist that pupils just don't think about your question, but they they ALL do so by writing it down or saying it out aloud and then

demonstrating to you that they have...



4. Present New Material

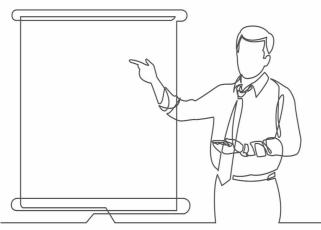


- 1. The most effective way to present new material is in small steps.
- 2. Working memory is limited we can only store between 3-9 pieces of information and manipulate it before it is lost.
- 3. Use K.I.S.S. (Keep It Simple Stupid) or M.I.N.T. (Materials, In or Out of seats, Noise level and Time) as a method for

4. Use dual coding where needed

clear and precise instructions.





5. Planned Modelling



1. Through modelling, the teacher makes the target processes visible

2. Provide students with a worked example:

"Here's one I made earlier!"

- 3. Consider a range of examples, levels and stages
- 4. Use "I do, we do, you do" as a methodology
- 5. Consider non-verbal cues and technology





6. Scaffolding vs. Fading



- Make learning visible by offering a range of scaffolding required to support students.
- 2. Plan key questions; seek a large number of responses. Use a range of feedback methods and verbal scripts...
- 3. This can be as simple as deciding when to introduce a resource, question or feedback and when to take it away or reduce (fading).

 Read Cognitive Apprenticeship for more informatic
- 4. As the student requires expertise, the teacher slows fades the support. The teacher coaches the student through a range of activities.

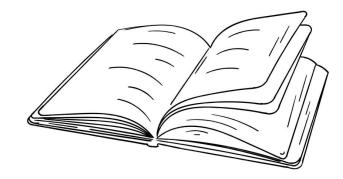


7. Literacy + Numeracy...



- Do not leave learning to chance. Help shape schema by making your classroom a speech community. Insist that students practice 'how to say/spell words' regularly.
- 2. Teach the etymology of language; use writing frames
- 3. Always talk numbers and identify patterns...





8. Interventions



- You may want to, but cannot do everything in the classroom. There are
 30 students and only one teacher.
- 2. Approach lesson planning from a 3-group perspective.
 - a. Students who will fly
 - b. Students who will have a misconception, clarified, then fly!
 - c. Students who may need support
- 3. Consider absentees and vulnerable students, plus the use of a second adult in the room.
 Plan together where possible and direct if needed...





9. Stickability



- How will you make learning stick?
- 2. Stickability was first used on the original 5MLP (2007) to identity what key consents, rules or facts 'must stick'. The cognitive term is 'retrieval' and 'long term memory'.
- 3. With this in mind, identify what students are learning (be very precise) not doing and help connect and shape prior and future learning between lessons.
- Regularly quizzing, competitions, retrieval practice resources will aid this, alongside engaging content and effective teaching.

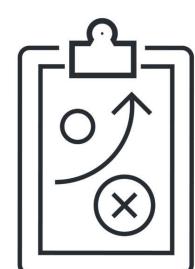


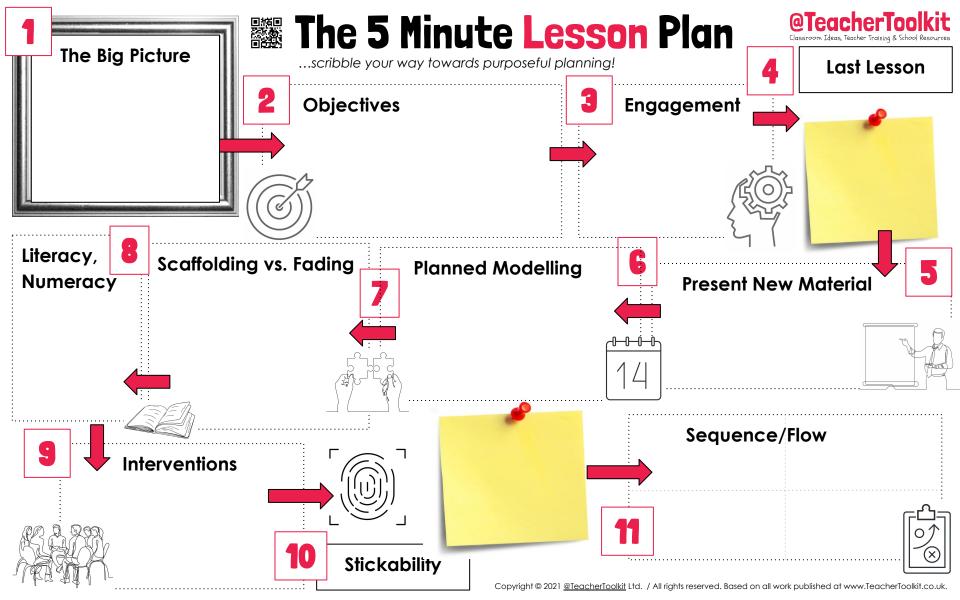
10. Sequence / Flow



- 1. How do you sequence lesson timings into clear/manageable chunks?
- How can you use and monitor your own direct instruction and your students self/peer contributions (teacher or student-led?)
- 3. How can you manage working memory?
- 4. What parts of your lesson offer guided practice to help prepare students for independent practice?
- 5. How does this one-off plan differ from your curriculum decisions and your medium-term planning?
- 6. Finally, what are the benefits of this plan for you?
- 7. Someone else? How do you master the details in just 5 minutes?



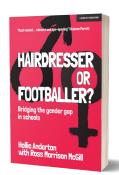


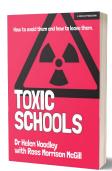




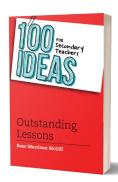












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