



Teacher Preparation Lesson Plan

Subject Area: English Language Learning (ELL)/English as a Second Language (ESL)
Unit Title: Vocabulary Building for Daily Routine Vocabulary with Visual Aids and Sentence Frames
Grade Level: 18-year-old ELL/ESL Learners
Lesson Number: 1 of 10

Duration: 60 minutes
Date: [Insert Date]
Teacher: [Insert Teacher's Name]
Room: [Insert Room Number]

Curriculum Standards Alignment

Content Standards:

- Identify and define vocabulary related to daily routines
- Use visual aids to associate vocabulary with real-life scenarios
- Construct grammatically correct sentences using sentence frames
- Engage in conversations about daily routines using target vocabulary

Skills Standards:

- Listening and speaking skills
- Reading and writing skills
- Vocabulary building and usage

Cross-Curricular Links:

- Language Arts
- Culture and Society

Essential Questions & Big Ideas

Essential Questions:

- What are the key vocabulary terms related to daily routines?
- How can visual aids help with vocabulary acquisition?
- What are the benefits of using sentence frames in language learning?

Enduring Understandings:

- Vocabulary building is essential for effective communication
- Visual aids can enhance vocabulary acquisition and retention
- Sentence frames can facilitate grammatically correct sentence construction

Student Context Analysis

Class Profile:

- Total Students: 20
- ELL Students: 15
- IEP/504 Plans: 2
- Gifted: 3

Learning Styles Distribution:

- Visual: 40%
- Auditory: 30%
- Kinesthetic: 30%



Teacher Preparation Lesson Plan

Pre-Lesson Preparation

Room Setup:

- Arrange chairs and desks to facilitate group work and discussions
- Ensure access to technology and multimedia resources

Technology Needs:

- Interactive whiteboard
- Computers or laptops with internet access
- Audio-visual equipment

Materials Preparation:

- Vocabulary flashcards
- Sentence frame handouts
- Visual aids (images, videos, diagrams)
- Digital tools (online quizzes, language learning apps)
- Bilingual dictionaries

Safety Considerations:

- Be aware of students with visual or auditory impairments
- Ensure that visual aids and examples do not offend or marginalize any students
- Arrange the classroom to facilitate easy movement and minimize distractions

Detailed Lesson Flow

Introduction (10 minutes)

- Hook: Show a short video or display images related to daily routines
- Lesson Overview: Introduce the topic and explain the importance of mastering daily routine vocabulary
- Prior Knowledge Review: Review basic vocabulary related to time and common daily activities

Vocabulary Presentation (20 minutes)

- Vocabulary Introduction: Present the 12 target vocabulary terms using flashcards or a multimedia presentation
- Visual Aids: Use images, videos, or diagrams to help students associate vocabulary with actions or objects
- Sentence Frames: Provide sentence frames for each vocabulary item to demonstrate its usage in context
- Guided Practice: Have students repeat the vocabulary and practice using the sentence frames in pairs or small groups

Guided Practice (20 minutes)

- Vocabulary Matching Activity: Prepare a set of vocabulary cards with words on one side and definitions or example sentences on the other
- Sentence Frame Completion: Provide students with a handout containing sentence frames related to daily routines, with key vocabulary words missing
- Role-Play: Assign students different scenarios related to daily routines and ask them to role-play these scenarios in pairs or small groups



Teacher Preparation Lesson Plan

Differentiation & Support Strategies

For Struggling Learners:

- Provide additional support and scaffolding
- Offer one-on-one instruction or small group instruction
- Use visual aids and multimedia resources to facilitate understanding

For Advanced Learners:

- Provide additional challenges and extensions
- Encourage independent learning and research
- Offer opportunities for leadership and peer teaching

ELL Support Strategies:

- Provide bilingual resources and support
- Use simple and clear language when explaining concepts and instructions
- Encourage students to ask questions and seek clarification when needed
- Offer one-on-one support sessions to review vocabulary and sentence frames

Social-Emotional Learning Integration:

- Encourage self-awareness and self-reflection
- Foster a growth mindset and resilience
- Develop effective communication and collaboration skills

Assessment & Feedback Plan

Formative Assessment Strategies:

- Quizzes and tests
- Class discussions and participation
- Written assignments and projects

Success Criteria:

- Students can identify and define vocabulary related to daily routines
- Students can use visual aids to associate vocabulary with real-life scenarios
- Students can construct grammatically correct sentences using sentence frames
- Students can engage in conversations about daily routines using target vocabulary

Feedback Methods:

- Verbal feedback
- Written feedback
- Peer feedback

Homework & Extension Activities

Homework Assignment:

Have students keep a vocabulary journal where they write down new words related to daily routines, along with their meanings and example sentences.

Extension Activities:

- Create a video showcasing their daily routine, incorporating the vocabulary and sentence frames learned
- Write a short story about a character's daily routine
- Design a visual aid (e.g., infographic, comic strip) to illustrate daily routines

Parent/Guardian Connection:

Encourage parents/guardians to engage with their child in conversations about daily routines, using the target vocabulary and sentence frames.

Teacher Reflection Space

Pre-Lesson Reflection:

- What challenges do I anticipate?
- Which students might need extra support?
- What backup plans should I have ready?

Post-Lesson Reflection:

- What went well?
- What would I change?
- Next steps for instruction?

Advanced Concepts

As students progress in their language learning journey, it is essential to introduce advanced concepts that challenge them and help them refine their skills. One such concept is the use of idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs in daily routines. Idiomatic expressions are phrases or sentences that have a non-literal meaning, and phrasal verbs are verbs combined with prepositions or adverbs to convey a specific meaning. Both of these concepts can be tricky for non-native speakers to grasp, but with proper instruction and practice, students can master them and sound more natural in their language use.

Example: Idiomatic Expressions in Daily Routines

For instance, the expression "break a leg" is often used to wish someone good luck before a performance or a challenging situation. Students can learn to use this expression in context, such as when a friend is about to give a presentation or take a test. Another example is the expression "call it a day," which means to stop what you're doing and go home. Students can practice using this expression in a role-play scenario where they have to decide whether to continue working on a project or call it a day and finish it tomorrow.

Case Study: Implementing Advanced Concepts in the Classroom

A language teacher in a high school implemented a lesson plan that focused on teaching idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs in daily routines. The teacher started by introducing the concepts and providing examples, then had students work in pairs to match the expressions with their meanings. The next day, the teacher had students role-play different scenarios where they had to use the expressions in context. The results showed that students who received the instruction outperformed their peers who did not receive the instruction on a test that assessed their ability to use idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs correctly.

Cultural Immersion and Authentic Materials

Cultural immersion and authentic materials are essential components of language instruction. They provide students with the opportunity to experience the language in context and develop a deeper understanding of the culture. Authentic materials, such as news articles, videos, and social media posts, can be used to teach vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. Cultural immersion activities, such as role-plays, simulations, and field trips, can help students develop their communication skills and build confidence in using the language.

Example: Using Authentic Materials in the Classroom

A teacher used a news article about a current event to teach vocabulary and grammar to her students. She started by having students read the article and identify new vocabulary words, then had them work in groups to discuss the article and answer comprehension questions. The next day, the teacher had students write a short essay about the topic, using the vocabulary and grammar they had learned. The results showed that students who used authentic materials outperformed their peers who did not use authentic materials on a test that assessed their reading comprehension and writing skills.

Case Study: Cultural Immersion in the Classroom

A language teacher in a middle school implemented a cultural immersion program that included role-plays, simulations, and field trips. The program was designed to help students develop their communication skills and build confidence in using the language. The results showed that students who participated in the program outperformed their peers who did not participate on a test that assessed their speaking and listening skills.

Technology Integration and Online Resources

Technology integration and online resources can enhance language instruction and provide students with additional opportunities for practice and feedback. Online resources, such as language learning apps, videos, and podcasts, can be used to supplement instruction and provide students with interactive and engaging activities. Technology integration, such as using multimedia presentations and online discussions, can help teachers deliver instruction more effectively and efficiently.

Example: Using Online Resources in the Classroom

A teacher used a language learning app to provide students with additional practice and feedback. The app included interactive activities, such as quizzes and games, that students could complete on their own or in pairs. The teacher also used the app to track student progress and identify areas where students needed additional support. The results showed that students who used the app outperformed their peers who did not use the app on a test that assessed their vocabulary and grammar skills.

Case Study: Technology Integration in the Classroom

A language teacher in a high school implemented a technology integration program that included multimedia presentations, online discussions, and online resources. The program was designed to help teachers deliver instruction more effectively and efficiently, and to provide students with additional opportunities for practice and feedback. The results showed that students who participated in the program outperformed their peers who did not participate on a test that assessed their reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills.

Assessment and Evaluation

Assessment and evaluation are critical components of language instruction. They provide teachers with information about student learning and help identify areas where students need additional support. Formative assessments, such as quizzes and class discussions, can be used to monitor student progress and adjust instruction accordingly. Summative assessments, such as tests and projects, can be used to evaluate student learning at the end of a lesson or unit.

Example: Using Formative Assessments in the Classroom

A teacher used quizzes and class discussions to monitor student progress and adjust instruction accordingly. The teacher administered a quiz at the end of each lesson to assess student understanding, and used the results to identify areas where students needed additional support. The teacher also used class discussions to assess student participation and engagement, and to provide feedback on student performance. The results showed that students who received regular feedback and support outperformed their peers who did not receive regular feedback and support on a test that assessed their vocabulary and grammar skills.

Case Study: Summative Assessments in the Classroom

A language teacher in a middle school implemented a summative assessment program that included tests and projects. The program was designed to evaluate student learning at the end of each unit, and to provide teachers with information about student progress. The results showed that students who participated in the program outperformed their peers who did not participate on a test that assessed their reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills.

Conclusion and Future Directions

In conclusion, language instruction is a complex and multifaceted field that requires careful planning, instruction, and assessment. By using a variety of instructional strategies, including cultural immersion, authentic materials, technology integration, and assessment and evaluation, teachers can provide students with a comprehensive and engaging language learning experience. Future directions for language instruction include the use of artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and gamification to enhance instruction and provide students with additional opportunities for practice and feedback.

Example: Using Artificial Intelligence in the Classroom

A teacher used an artificial intelligence-powered language learning platform to provide students with personalized instruction and feedback. The platform used machine learning algorithms to adapt to each student's learning style and pace, and provided teachers with detailed reports on student progress. The results showed that students who used the platform outperformed their peers who did not use the platform on a test that assessed their vocabulary and grammar skills.

Case Study: Virtual Reality in the Classroom

A language teacher in a high school implemented a virtual reality program that allowed students to practice their language skills in a simulated environment. The program included virtual field trips, role-plays, and

conversations with native speakers. The results showed that students who participated in the program outperformed their peers who did not participate on a test that assessed their speaking and listening skills.

References and Resources

The following references and resources were used in the development of this language instruction program:

- Language learning apps: Duolingo, Babbel, Rosetta Stone
- Online resources: Language learning websites, podcasts, and videos
- Authentic materials: News articles, videos, social media posts
- Cultural immersion activities: Role-plays, simulations, field trips
- Assessment and evaluation tools: Quizzes, tests, projects, rubrics

Example: Using Online Resources in the Classroom

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Case Study: Cultural Immersion in the Classroom

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Glossary and Acronyms

The following glossary and acronyms were used in the development of this language instruction program:

- ELL: English Language Learner
- ESL: English as a Second Language
- IEP: Individualized Education Program
- 504: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act
- RTI: Response to Intervention

Example: Using Glossary and Acronyms in the Classroom

A teacher used the glossary and acronyms to clarify terminology and concepts for students. The teacher also used the glossary and acronyms to communicate with colleagues and parents about student progress and needs.

Case Study: Using Glossary and Acronyms in the Classroom

A language teacher in a high school implemented a program that included a glossary and acronyms to support student learning. The program was designed to help students understand complex terminology and concepts, and to provide teachers with a common language to communicate with colleagues and parents. The results showed that students who participated in the program outperformed their peers who did not participate on a test that assessed their vocabulary and grammar skills.



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