Inspiring Meaningful Learning

6 Steps to Creating Lessons That Engage Students in Deep Learning
The Meaningful Lesson Plan

Use this lesson design to plan the 6 steps for engaging your students in deep learning. The lesson design offers a wide range of approaches to consider when planning any lesson.

### Lesson Design for Meaningful Learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>
| **Welcome In** (Establishing Rapport) | Welcome In  
• Make eye contact  
• Give a brief greeting  
• Make a personal connection |
| Hook (Activating Background Knowledge) | Hook: A short activity that begins quickly and activates prior knowledge, engages student interests and curiosity, focuses attention before the lesson begins.  
- A quick review of what was learned in the last class  
- Ticket in the door or conference on check-in  
- A review question or prompt  
- A problem to solve using previous learning  
- A video, image, or text displayed with a thinking/guiding question  
- An activity to spark student interest/curiosity  
- A mindful moment where students breath, visualize, and/or focus attention  
- Other: |
| **Sharing of Learning Goals and Criteria for Success** |  
• Share learning goals and the purpose for learning to make learning meaningful  
• Share success criteria (what the students will know and be able to do when they have learned this) |
| **Input (Teaching) and Modelling (Showing)** | I do it while you watch.  
I do it and you help.  
(20 minutes) |
| **Guided and Independent Practice** | We do it.  
You do it.  
(20 minutes) |

**Notes for Accommodations and Differentiation:**

- Content Focus: 
- Skills Focus: 
- Guiding Question(s) for listening, reading, and learning:
  - 
  - 
  - 

- Example #1: 
- Example #2: 

- Procedures, task instructions: show/lead the students through hear/see/do steps for success

- Observe, prompt, and possibly meet with a small group of students to support guided or independent practice.
- Student(s):
The Reading and Analyzing Non-Fiction (RAN) chart, adapted from Tony Stead’s work, is a fantastic alternative to the typical KWL chart. Students can activate prior knowledge by sharing what they think they know about a topic, and build knowledge over time by confirming what they think they know, uncovering misconceptions, as well as questioning and wondering about the topic they are studying.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Checks for Understanding and Ongoing Formative Assessment (10 minutes)</th>
<th>Content knowledge/Skill checks for understanding: Focus on learning goals and success criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observations that focus first on strengths</td>
<td>Conversations that support assessment and promote rapport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products (for feedback)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closure (5 minutes)</th>
<th>Lesson review and wrap-up/Reflection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recording of homework, important information</td>
<td>Closure question/prompt (to spark curiosity for next lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources/Materials:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Assessment: for learning: | observation □ anecdotal notes □ checklist □ conversations/conferring |
| work samples/products □ check-ins | as learning: □ rubric □ success criteria □ self-reflection □ other |
| of learning: □ quiz □ test □ presentation □ assignment □ other product | |

| Notes: |

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**Welcoming Students into Learning — The RAN Chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAN Chart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What I Think I Know</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Guided Reading Lesson Plan

This lesson plan may be used during the guided portion of your lesson. Guided instruction is an opportunity for teachers to work with students in small groups or provide one-on-one attention to support student learning. This plan includes ideas for teaching before reading, observing and prompting during reading, and responses and reflection after reading.

SETTING THE STAGE: BEFORE READING (5 minutes)
(Explicit strategy instruction)
Strategy instruction linked to chosen text and learning goal:
• Orientation to the new book/text introduction/activating prior knowledge/making connections
• Point out new vocabulary/unusual language structures
• 2–3 new words from the text to solve/word work:
  __________________________________________________________
• Whiteboard/magnetic letters/digital approach to work on spelling or show the student a word in another context
• Share during and after reading goals (can be co-constructed)

Instruction or Assessment Notes:

DURING READING: PRACTICE (10 minutes)
(Students read either quietly or silently and the teacher listens in, prompts, and praises)
• Let the student read part of the text independently
• Praise the student for use of strategies/meaningful attempts at solving
• Prompt the student for visual cues: Does it look right? Get your mouth ready for the first letter. Look for a part in the word that you know.
• Prompt the student for meaning cues: Does it make sense? Check the picture.
• Prompt the student for structure: Does it sound right? Can we say it that way?

Instruction or Assessment Notes:

AFTER READING: DISCUSSION AND REFLECTION (5 minutes)
(Responding to reading)
• Descriptive feedback: individually or to the group
• Praise point: based on what you noticed during the reading
• Teaching point: connected to praise point, if possible
• Comprehension dialogue: teacher and students discuss the story
• Follow-up responses: points of view, connections, details, summarize, key concepts, draw conclusions, share insights and understandings

Assessment Notes:

Checks for Understanding — Feedback

There are a number of different types of feedback, and teachers may use each one at different points in the lesson/unit. This helpful chart explains three important types of feedback used during checks for understanding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Feedback</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Best if…</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motivational Feedback</td>
<td>“Well done.” “Good for you.”</td>
<td>…focused on the task, not the learner.</td>
<td>This type of feedback affects self-concept and perceptions about motivation and intelligence, and so should be used carefully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“I really like the way you are trying.”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluative Feedback</td>
<td>Marks, Percentages, Summative comments</td>
<td>…given at the end of a feedback cycle.</td>
<td>Clarity about overall achievement at the end of a learning cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>…not the only type of feedback for learning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptive Feedback</td>
<td>Information about current achievement in relation to a goal and success criteria</td>
<td>…shared with students as strengths/next steps.</td>
<td>If focused on the task and structured effectively, it can support students to improve learning and achievement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Self-Assessment

This self-assessment form supports assessment as learning. Once students are aware of the goals for learning and the criteria for success, they can assess their own learning in relation to the success criteria, and determine their own next steps for learning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Success criteria I am checking on</th>
<th>My rating from 1 to 5</th>
<th>Next step for my own learning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1: I still don’t get it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5: I understand it all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Closure Activity — Ponder that Quote

Provide 3 or 4 quotes directly related to the lesson. Students choose one of the quotes and respond to it, using some or all of the prompts provided on the template.

Choose one of the quotes above. Respond to it in one of the following ways (your choice):

1. Explain it (to a friend/to your group/to the class) using your own examples.
2. Make a personal connection to the quote.
3. Tell us something you agree with or don’t agree with and why.
4. Share a question that you have about the quote.
This remarkable book explores the essential steps for planning lessons that will capture the attention of students and engage them in their learning.

**Inspiring Meaningful Learning** addresses the key areas that are most important for meaningful learning: content, pedagogy, and building rapport with students. It offers 6 steps for making every lesson engaging, impactful, and even fun!

- Welcoming Students – from making eye contact to sparking curiosity
- Sharing Learning Goals – from writing learning goals to involving students in creating success criteria
- Modelling – from teaching instead of telling to making input/modelling meaningful
- Ensuring Practice – from planning guided instruction to encouraging independence
- Checking for Understanding – from assessment that supports learning to effective feedback
- Closing the Lesson – from review to closure prompts

This practical resource shows you how content, pedagogy, and rapport work together to get students involved in their learning and help them see how individual lessons connect to their lives outside the classroom. It stresses the importance of tapping into background knowledge to facilitate learning and promote good discussion that supports deep thinking. It offers valuable suggestions for developing a toolkit of wide-ranging instructional strategies to meet the learning needs of a variety of students. It champions a classroom climate built on kindness and caring that encourages strong personal connections.

**Inspiring Meaningful Learning** is based on a lesson design that engages students and provides an organized, comprehensive way to plan lessons that inspire kids to want to learn.

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**Brenda Stein Dzaldov** is an educational consultant and teacher educator. With more than twenty-five years of experience as a classroom teacher, literacy teacher, special education teacher, and educational consultant, Brenda is currently an instructor in the Master of Teaching Program at the University of Toronto. Brenda is the author of numerous children’s books, as well as academic articles about student literacy learning. She is the author of *Literacy Smarts: Simple classroom strategies for using interactive whiteboards to engage students* and *Ready, Set, Learn: Integrating powerful learning skills and strategies into daily instruction*. Brenda’s passion is supporting educators in creating classrooms where students learn, grow, and teach us to be better at what we do as teachers.