

University of Diyala

College of Basic Education

Department of English

Fourth class

Date 1 /10 /2015

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A daily lesson plan

Subject/ Textbook Analysis

Topic /Iraqi English textbooks

Inst.Nizar Hussein Wali

### **First : Behavioral objective :**

To enable the students to :

- recognize the historical background of the iraqi English textbooks at the primary stage.
- Distinguish between the features of the old and new textbooks.
- Define the the term (textbook.)in language learning and teaching

### **Second :Education Tools**

- Board
- Chalk (colorful)
- DVD and Data show

### **Third : Teaching methods**

- Lecturing
- Questions and Answer
- Eliciting..

### **Fourth: Introduction**

The term (textbook)refers to the curriculum which is selected by specialists for teaching a stage in foreign language laerning and teaching by depending on certain features and considerations.

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### **Fifth: Presentation**

The Iraqi English textbooks have some of the important periods according to the historical development of these textbooks. Teaching and selecting certain textbooks are done according to a limited number of considerations. The main periods are selected as to the historical development as follows :-

#### 1-1950 (textbooks of Oxford university )

The Iraqi government selected the textbooks of Oxford university completely without any change, the positive points of these textbooks were that they were rich in materials that develop the foreign language skills reading, writing, listening and speaking. It presented vocabulary and the structure of language in an effective way. The negative point in these textbooks was that the absence of Iraqi culture in these textbooks.

#### 2-1973 (Iraqi and local textbooks )

These textbooks were presented by Al-Hamash I, Kh. It succeeded in developing foreign language skills reading, writing, listening and speaking. It depended on the psychological and linguistic principles. They emphasised on the psychological principles like repetition and practice. The role of the teacher was ( 75% ) while the role of the learner was (25 %)

#### 3-2003 (new Iraqi textbooks )

The new textbooks presented English language in an interesting way. The role of the teacher was (25% ) while the role of the learner was ( 75 %). It used the eclectic and the total physical method in presenting the foreign language skills. They gave freedom to teachers in choosing the techniques that are used in presenting English language.

### **Evaluation**

Discussing the lecture with students by presenting oral questions.

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Date 1/ 11 /2015 –Fourth stage

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### **First : Behavioral objective :**

To enable the students to :

- recognize the lesson planning
- Distinguish the kinds of lesson planning.
- Define lesson planning

### **Second :Education Tools**

- Board
- Chalk (colorful)
- DVD and Data show

### **Third : Teaching methods**

- Lecturing
- Questions and Answer
- Eliciting..

### **Fourth: Introduction**

Lesson planning is a tool or instrument used to present the lesson by teachers effectively. It consists of three kinds; daily, unit and yearly plan.

### **Fifth: Presentation**

There are three kinds of lesson planning:-

- a-daily plan
- b-unit plan
- c- yearly plan

The main principles of lesson planning are:-

1-methods of teaching

2-teacher's guide

3-objectives of the materials

4-meaning and pronunciation of the language items

5-timing in presenting the materials

6-using teaching aids

These principles should be regarded by teachers in lesson planning. Daily plan is an instrument used by teachers for the purpose of presenting language effectively. It emphasised on using (three) activities in each lesson. It depends on dividing the time of the lesson on the materials presented in that lesson. Unit plan emphasised on distributing the materials of a unit. These materials should be presented scientifically. Yearly plan is dividing the materials of the whole textbooks on the months of the school year. Teachers should regard the mid-year exam and mid-year holiday in consideration in using the yearly plan.

## **Evaluation**

Discussing the lesson planning methods and features with students by presenting oral questions and evaluating the understanding from their answers.

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A daily lesson plan

Subject / Textbook Analysis

Topic/ communicative approach

Inst. Nizar Hussein Wali

### **First : Behavioral objective :**

To enable the students to :

- recognize the communicative approach
- Distinguish between the communicative approach ,eclectic method and the total physical respond method
- Define the communicative,eclectic and physical .

### **Second :Education Tools**

- Board
- Chalk (colorful)
- DVD and Data show

### **Third : Teaching methods**

- Lecturing
- Questions and Answer
- Eliciting..

### **Fourth: Introduction**

In Iraq,the communicative approach is used in teaching English the main principles of the communicative approach are as follows:-

- 1-communicative competence
- 2-linguistic competence
- 3-language is oral

4-presenting language by selecting new,modern and interesting techniques Students are eager to learn language in these techniques that are accepted by students inside and outside the classroom..

### **Fifth: Presentation**

Eclectic method is one of the new methods in teaching English,It depends on giving teachers the freedom to choose or select what they think it is suitable in presenting the material inside the classroom even if it is related to other approaches or methods.

Total physical response method is used at the primary stage.it depends on presenting principles suitable to pupils at the primary stage.It is used to practise the language inside the classroom.It can be checked by teachers immediately and evaluate the understanding of the lesson through the physical response.

Communicative approach gives learners time more than the old approaches of language learning.It is emphasizing on the all language skills reading, writing ,listening and speaking through different kinds of exercises and materials .Teachers are considered as a guide or coach helping students in practising language.

### **Evaluation**

Discussing the subject with pupils by asking oral questions and evaluating students from their answers and explaining any new or difficult points.

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