



Lesson plans that lead to success achieve a number of goals: they communicate specific assessments and outcomes, they include clear teacher-led and student-centered activities, and they offer the opportunity for students to accept ownership of their work.

When teachers create lesson plans for analyzing literature, they should think like architects. They are drawing the blueprints for each student's house of comprehension. There are two lesson-planning tools in this chapter that help teachers organize their instruction for each piece of literature they study throughout the year. Teachers should start the planning of every new literature unit using these two charts: **Unit Structure** and **Activities Plan**.

Lesson design must take into account local, state, and federal requirements, as well as the school district's literature program of studies. Literature lessons reinforce previously learned concepts, promote comprehension, and instill deductive, critical, and analytic thinking skills, both orally and in writing.

Teachers must consider student proficiency levels and learning styles as they plan. Every student will exhibit right, left, or whole-brain tendencies in how they learn, depending on the