Lesson as a forming part of learning
Lesson - a period of learning or teaching. Lesson - is a fixed period of time when people are taught about a particular subject or taught how to do something.

The main features of a lesson:

- purpose,
- content,
- means and methods of teaching,
- academic work organization.
Rational combination of lesson’s features defines its quality

The purpose of a lesson is the most important feature:

- educational
- developing
Every new lesson provides learners with a “set” of knowledge, brings new level of understanding. It is an affective and meaningful cognitive and moral contributor.

A lesson is ought to have a clear design. It should be well organized. Its essential components must be logically sequenced. Not only teachers, but also students should have a clear understanding of a lesson (М.Н. Skatkin)
Requirements for an effective lesson planning and delivery

- purposefulness;
- lesson planning and sequencing;
- rationality in educational choices (selecting appropriate teaching methods and Individualised-learning techniques);
- student age should be taken into account;
- compliance with health and hygiene requirements
Modern lessons requirements:

1. Applying latest science achievements in teaching practice.
2. Right selection and combination of all didactic principles.
3. Creating a positive classroom environment. Acceptance of individual differences. (Learning activities should be cooperative and supportive.)
4. Strengthening of interdisciplinary connections.
5. Reliance on previously acquired knowledge and skills (student levels).
6. Using motivation (highly motivating activity); activation of students personal development.
7. Watching for cues that children are becoming confused, bored or restless; sometimes lesson have to be shortened; Learning activities should be cooperative and supportive.
Modern lessons requirements:

8. Effective use of technology.
9. Lessons should be related to life experiences.
11. Engaging in the process of learning, which increases one's capacity to learn.
12. Thoughtful lesson planning.
14. New material should be integrated with previously acquired knowledge.
Features of mathematics

- Mathematics represents the science of **quantitative relationships and spatial forms**

- **Logical connection** between lesson stages

- Mathematics develops **Critical Thinking skills**, encourages creative use of knowledge. Lessons develop independent learning skills and enable students to confidently solve any problem.

- Pupils independent cognitive skills depend on **tasks selection**.

- Mathematics lessons **develop Confidence, promote Independence**. Students become independent learners. (Mathematics helps in developing students personalities.)
Math Lesson Types:

- Learning new skills
- Primary skills training
- Further skills training
- Knowledge generalization
- Theoretical generalization
- Knowledge control
- Combined lesson