8

DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Lesson Exemplar for TLE

Quarter 4
Lesson
4

Lesson Exemplar for TLE Grade 8
Quarter 4: Lesson 4 (Week 4)
SY 2025-2026

Development Team

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TLE / QUARTER 4/ GRADE 8

I. CURRICULUM CONTENT, STANDARDS, AND LESSON COMPETENCIES	
A. **Content Standards**	Demonstrate an understanding of the consumables and component parts in industrial arts services.
B. Performance Standards	The learners perform simple diagnostics and simple troubleshooting in industrial arts services.
C. Learning Competencies and Objectives	**Learning Competency** ● Discuss the component parts of industrial arts services **Learning Objectives** At the end of the lesson, the students are expected to: 1. Identify and describe the key components of a home electrical system, including service panels, circuit breakers, outlets, switches, wires, and grounding systems. 2. Identify and describe electrical circuits. 3. Identify and describe electronic circuits.
D. Content	● Home Electrical System ● Electrical Circuit ● Electronic Circuit
E. Integration	Integrating **SDG 12** (Responsible Consumption and Production) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) into the component parts of electronics and electrical services involves adopting practices and innovations that minimize environmental impact and encourage sustainability. In energy consumption it helps continue to focus on reducing the energy consumption of electronic devices while they are in use, through energy-efficient design and encouraging users to adopt energy-saving settings. In user awareness it can educate users on responsible consumption practices, such as proper device maintenance, energy-saving habits, and the environmental impacts of their technology use.

II. LEARNING RESOURCES

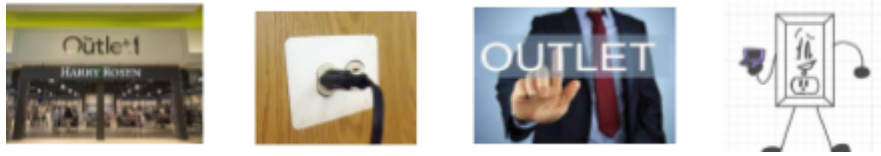
Das, S. (2019, July 17). *What is an Electronic Circuit? | Electronic Circuits for Beginners*. Electronics Tutorial | Best Electronics Tutorial Website. https://www.electronicsandyou.com/what-is-an-electronic-circuit.html

Electrical, components, resistors, capacitors, electronics - free ... (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/pNFMoL8cKzjErr4PA

Instructables. (2011, December 22). *Basic Electronics*. Instructables; Instructables. https://www.instructables.com/Basic-Electronics/

Samano, H. (n.d.). *Residential Electrical System Basics – IAEI Magazine*. https://iaeimagazine.org/electrical-fundamentals/residential-electrical-system-basics/

Series Parallel Circuit Stock Illustrations – 54 Series Parallel ... (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/TQNEgqc47nExBvFW6
Series vs Parallel Circuits: What's the Difference? (n.d.). The Spruce. https://www.thespruce.com/series-and-parallel-circuits-the-basics-1152850
This is an Overview of How an Electrical System Works. (n.d.). The Spruce. https://www.thespruce.com/how-an-electrical-system-works-1152759
Types & Components of Electric Circuits Video. (2021). *Types & Components of Electric Circuits - TExES Class (Video) | Study.com.* Study.com. https://study.com/academy/lesson/types-components-of-electric-circuits.html
What Is Electric Circuit With Symbols, And Formulas Used. (n.d.). BYJUS. https://byjus.com/physics/electric-circuit/
What is an Electronic Circuit? (n.d.). VEDANTU. https://www.vedantu.com/evs/what-is-an-electronic-circuit

III. TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCEDURE		NOTES TO TEACHERS
A. **Activating Prior Knowledge**	**DAY 1** **1. Short Review: 4 pics 1 word** **Directions:** The teacher calls a representative from the class. The chosen learners identify the pictures and guess the words represented by the four pictures shown. A.  B.  C.  **2. Feedback (Optional)**	The learners guess and identify the picture. **Answer key:** **A.** Switch **B.** Outlet **C.** Battery Switch: Nintendo Switch Review | Trusted Reviews. *Title: Nintendo Switch Review | Trusted Reviews.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. Retrieved March 9, 2024, from https://images.app.goo.gl/cFC5h8zuLPjgz1UL8 *Title: Light Switch Images | Free Photos, PNG Stickers, Wallpapers ...* (n.d.). Www.google.com. Retrieved March 9, 2024, from https://images.app.goo.gl/7AaG7BYEbZAfu9uL6 *Title: Family Switch (2023) Movie Poster sold by Corabella Lynching | SKU ...* (n.d.). Www.google.com. Retrieved March 9, 2024, from https://images.app.goo.gl/rHjGqRMkUrX5TdKU8 *Title: Power,button,power button,off,switch - free image from needpix.com.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. Retrieved March 9, 2024, from https://images.app.goo.gl/2e2LwuN5zJH313Ew8

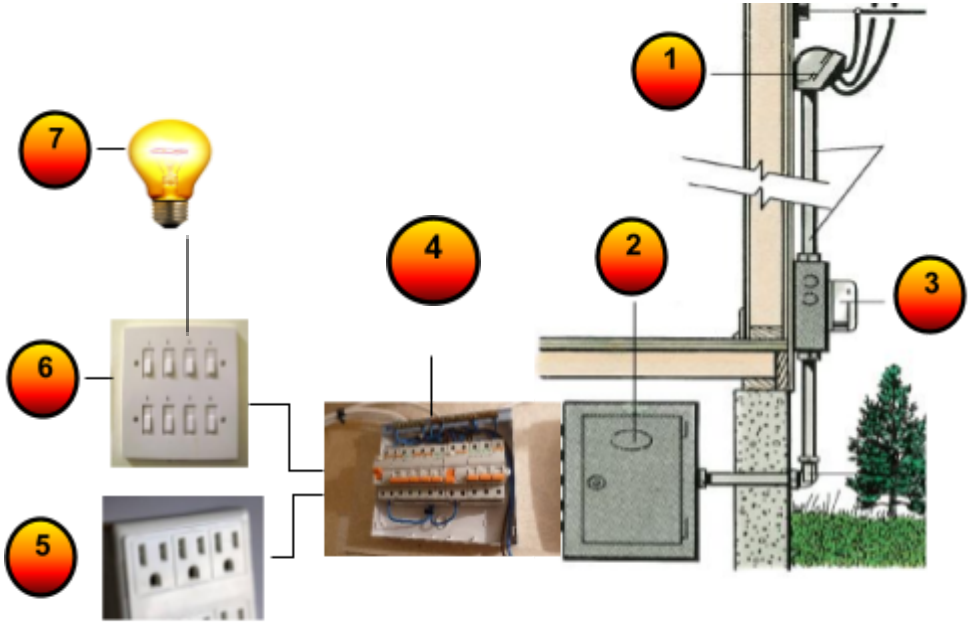
		The teacher can add more pictures for the students to identify based on the given samples.
B. Establishing Lesson Purpose	**1. Lesson Purpose** The teacher asks the learners what electrical components that they can observe inside the classroom. Encourage students to share if they have the same components (brand, form). After establishing the sharing of students, the teacher will present the lesson objectives. At the end of the lesson, the students are expected to: A. Identify and describe the key components of a home electrical system, including service panels, circuit breakers, outlets, switches, wires, and grounding systems. B. Identify and describe electrical circuits. C. Identify and describe electronic circuits **2. Unlocking Content Vocabulary** ● **Amplifiers -** is an electronic device that increases the voltage, current, or power of a signal. (Whatls.com. n.d.) ● **Analog -** refers to signals derived from physical phenomena that also may be interpreted as signals representing physical measurements. (Techopedia, 2019) ● **Digital -** relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the methods or principles of electronics. (Definition of Digital, 2019) ● **Decoders -** an electronic device that converts signals from one form to another. (*Definition of DECODERS*, 2024) ● **Encoders -** to convert (something, such as a body of information) from one system of communication into another. (*Definition of ENCODERS*, 2024)	*What is an Amplifier? - Definition from WhatIs.com.* (n.d.). WhatIs.com. https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/amplifier *What is Analog? - Definition from Techopedia.* (2019). Techopedia.com. https://www.techopedia.com/definition/784/analog *Definition of DIGITAL.* (2019). Merriam-Webster.com. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/digital *Definition of DECODERS.* (2024, March 6). Www.merriam-Webster.com. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/decoders *Definition of ENCODERS.* (2024, March 4). Www.merriam-Webster.com. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/encoders

C. Developing and Deepening Understanding	**DAY 1 AND 2** **SUB-TOPIC 1: Home Electrical System** **1. Explicitation** Your home's electrical system is like a team, with many different parts working together to light up your house and power all your gadgets. If one part of the team isn't doing its job, the whole system can have issues, and you or your family might need to figure out what's wrong. Sometimes, you can fix small problems yourself, but other times, you'll need to call in a pro, like a certified electrician, to help out. Knowing the basics of how your home's electricity works is really helpful. This way, you can spot when something's wrong and better understand what to do next. **Home Electrical System Components**	Note: The teacher will have the first sub-topic for two (2) days/meetings. On the first day will be the topic discussion and work example. The lesson activity will serve as an assignment, and the next day, students will share and discuss.

 What Is a Weatherhead? (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/2dHzXr9YJ3unnoUj8 **Service Head**	The service head anchors the three service wires to the home. From there, the wires are directed down to the electric meter.
Electric Meter  Hydro Quebec meter solid state.jpg - Wikipedia. (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/uV56pkKT4LoPAGgZ7	Electric Meter, or KiloWatt-hour Meter, measures the amount of electric energy a consumer uses. An electric power company uses electric meters to measure the amount of electricity consumed by each customer.
Service Panel  Iaeimagazine.org. https://iaeimagazine.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2022-01-Herman-PH1.jpg	A service panel, also known as a fuse box or breaker box, or main breaker panel, is found in every home. It is usually located in the basement or garage and is easily identified by its metal casing. This is the heart of the electrical system and its

	purpose is to distribute power to each circuit in the home. A circuit breaker or fuse is used to protect each circuit by opening it in case of a short circuit or an overload.
Branch Circuits  *Wiring of European fuse box.JPG - Wikimedia Commons.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/AK6QNYAkbAxjkNo99	A portion of a wiring system in the interior of a structure that extends from a final overload protective device to a plug receptacle or a load such as a lighting fixture, motor, or heater. There can be any number of receptacles, switches, lights or other devices attached to each circuit. If an appliance requires large amounts of electricity, a separate circuit is run exclusively for that appliance.
Switches  *Switches | Khairil Zhafri | Flickr.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/DKkA41Eu6uQyoG6g7	Switches come in many different styles. There are single-pole, three-way, four-way, dimmer, and motion-sensing switches. Their purpose is to turn on and off a circuit from different places in your home. Switches control lighting, ceiling fans, receptacles, and appliances. Switches have different amperage ratings depending on the load requirements.
Receptacles or Outlets  *Electrical Outlets Free Stock CC0 Photo - StockSnap.io.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/8dhwxJzH7SyhUewS6	Receptacles, commonly referred to as outlets, are used to provide individual plug-in points for power distribution. The housing market most frequently uses 240-volt outlets rated at 15- and 20-amp receptacles for general household equipment. For appliances such as 240-volt window air-conditioning units, a 240-volt 30-amp outlet is required.

2. Worked Example

	Have the students choose their partners, identify the components, and give a short description of what is in this illustration.  *Reference images:* *How to Do Home Electrical Repairs: Tips and Guidelines	HowStuffWorks*. (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/DTVrBMvosbH4Z7tx7 *Wiring of European fuse box.JPG - Wikimedia Commons*. (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/AK6QNYAkbAxjkNo99 *Switches	Khairil Zhafri	Flickr*. (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/DKkA41Eu6uQyoG6g7 *Electrical Outlets Free Stock CC0 Photo - StockSnap.io*. (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/8dhwxJzH7SyhUewS6 Students can write their answers in a sheet of paper and submit it after completion. **3. Lesson Activity** **Directions: Mapping Your Home's Electrical Distribution System** **(Please refer to worksheet no. 1 for students to accomplish)** **Share and Discuss (For next meeting/day)** Students can share their diagrams and observations with a partner. Students can discuss any interesting findings or common patterns noticed during the activity and share them with the class afterward.	Teachers can use the pictures using the references shown below it and present it thru PowerPoint presentation. **Answer key:** 1. Service head 2. Service panel; Electrical panel 3. Electrical Meter 4. Branch circuit; circuit breakers 5. Receptacles; outlets 6. Switches 7. Lamps

DAY 3

SUB-TOPIC 2: Electrical Circuit

1. Explicitation

An electrical circuit is a pathway or route that allows electric current to flow through it. It's like a loop that starts and ends at the same point. This loop is made up of various components that allow electricity to move in a controlled and useful way to power devices, lights, and more. To understand electrical circuits fully, let's break down the key concepts and components involved.

Basic Components of an Electrical Circuit

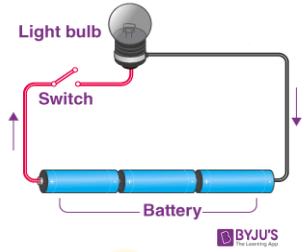
There are four main parts of an electrical circuit such as the source, the switch or control, the path or conductor and the load.

Voltage Source
Every electrical circuit needs a power source to provide the electrical energy needed to power devices. This can be a battery (in simple circuits), a power supply, or the main electricity in your home.

Switch or control
A switch is a device that can open or close a circuit. The circuit is complete when the switch is closed, and electricity flows. When the switch is open, the circuit is broken, and electricity cannot flow.

Path or conductive pathway
Conductors are materials that allow electricity to flow easily through them. In most circuits, insulated wires are used as conductors to connect various components and to allow current to flow from the power source to the load and back.

Load
The load is any device that uses the electrical energy to perform work, such as a light bulb, a motor, or a resistor. It converts electrical energy



What Is Electric Circuit With Symbols, And Formulas Used. (n.d.). BYJUS. https://byjus.com/physics/electric-circuit/

The teacher should compare and contrast DC source and AC source.

The teacher may include the resistive load, inductive load and capacitive load.

The teacher is also encouraged to introduce the overcurrent protective device as part of the circuit.

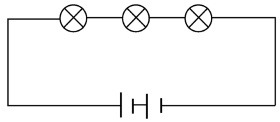
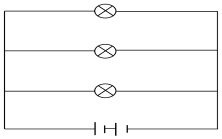
The teacher may visit and share this to the learners:

Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Circuit protection.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce17418/circuit-protection

Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Current in a series circuit.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc

into another form of energy (light, heat, motion, etc.).	

Types of Electrical Circuits

Series Circuit In a series circuit, all components are connected one after another along a single path. If any part of the circuit is disconnected, the entire circuit stops working. The current is the same through all components, but the voltage is divided among them.	 *Series and Parallel Circuit.jpg - Wikimedia Commons.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/N5H3VQmZy5HvLsYw9
Parallel Circuit In a parallel circuit, components are connected across common points or junctions, creating multiple paths for the current to flow. If one path is interrupted, current can still flow through the other paths. The voltage across each path is the same, but the total current is the sum of the currents through each path.	 *Series and Parallel Circuit.jpg - Wikimedia Commons.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/N5H3VQmZy5HvLsYw9

2. Worked Example

Let the students think and reflect:

Show a video on both series and parallel circuit that will remove a bulb and controls brightness that the bulb illuminates. After showing the short video ask them with the following questions:

- Describe the brightness of the bulbs in the series circuit compared to the parallel circuit. Why do you think there is a difference?
- What happened when one bulb was removed or burned out in each type of circuit? Why did the circuits behave this way?

3. Lesson Activity

Directions: Complete the Circuit. Use the schematic diagram with missing components and let the students complete the circuits by drawing symbols of the missing components based on the pictorial diagram. **(Please refer to the student worksheet no. 2.)**

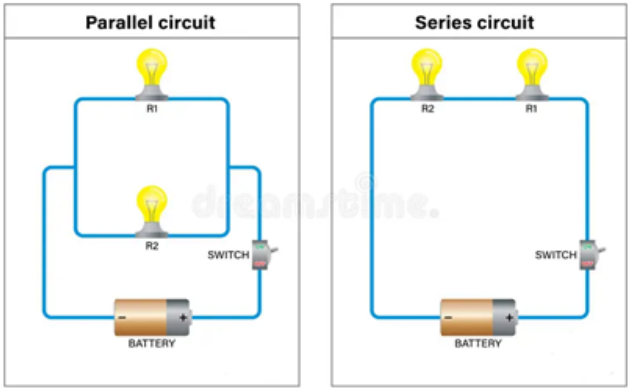
/dce302/current-in-a-series-circuit

Hoppe, P. (n.d.). *DC circuit analysis: The series circuit.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce8304/dc-circuit-analysis-the-series-circuit

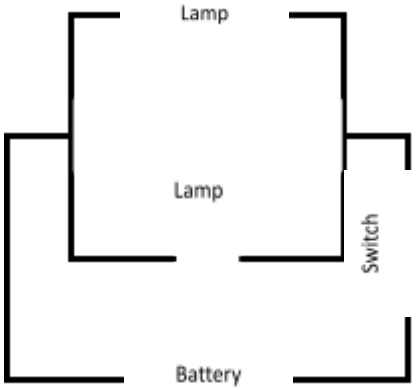
Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Opens and shorts in a parallel circuit.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce6803/opens-and-shorts-in-a-parallel-circuit

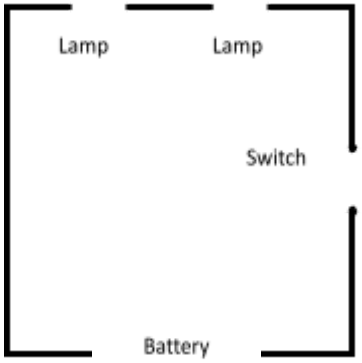
Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Total resistance in a parallel circuit.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce2702/total-resistance-in-a-parallel-circuit

Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Measuring current in a parallel circuit.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce4703/measuring-current-in-a-parallel-circuit



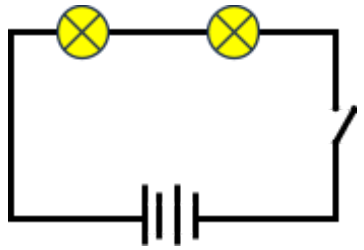
Series Parallel Circuit Stock Illustrations – 54 Series Parallel ... (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/TQNEgqc47nExBvFW6

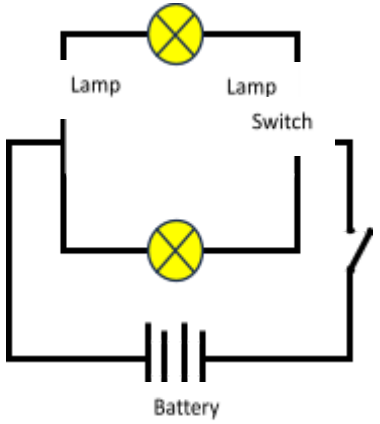




DAY 4
SUB-TOPIC 3: Electronic Circuit

1. Explicitation
Electronic circuits are systems that direct the flow of electric current through various components to perform specific functions such as amplification, computing, signal processing, and more. The core principle behind electronic circuits is the manipulation of electric current to achieve desired outcomes.
Electronic circuits are ubiquitous in modern life, found in everything from simple devices like flashlights to complex systems like smartphones and satellites. Their applications span





Additional Open educational resources for teacher references:

Hoppe, P. (n.d.). *Resistor color code description*. Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce18518/resistor-color-code-description

communication, computing, automation, signal processing, and power management, among others.
Electronic circuits form the backbone of modern technology, with their design and operation being fundamental to the functioning of virtually all electronic devices. Understanding the basics of electronic circuits, including their components and principles of operation, is essential for anyone looking to delve deeper into the fields of electronics and electrical engineering.

Passive and Active Components

- Passive components or device- are components that do not generate voltage but controls the current in the circuit.

Ex. Resistors, capacitors, inductors and etc.

- Active components- are components that can generate, amplify and even controls voltage and current in a circuit.

Ex. Diode, transistor, integrated circuits (IC)

Key Components of Electronic Circuits

Resistors Devices that resist the flow of electric current, used to control the level of current passing through them.		*Lovely Resistors | These are some interesting larger-sized (... | Flickr.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/HtpgSxfDUGPj6jJi7
Capacitors Components that store and release electrical energy, used for filtering, buffering, and timing applications.		*Capacitors (7189597135).jpg - Wikipedia.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/YTBSvNGPfsQyt9ca6

Tewalt, T. (n.d.). *Voltage and resistors*. Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce15207/voltage-and-resistors

Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Variable resistors*. Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce1202/variable-resistors

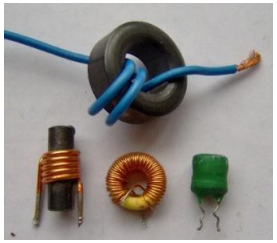
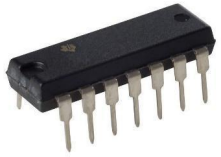
Hoppe, P. (n.d.). *Capacitors: What's inside?* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce9704/capacitors-whats-inside

Hoppe, P. (n.d.). *Capacitors*. Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-dc/dce9604/capacitors

Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Inductors*. Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-ac/ace11305/inductors

Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *The basic operation of a diode*. Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-solid-state/sse5704/the-basic-operation-of-a-diode

Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *The semiconductor diode*.

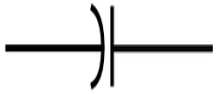
	Inductors Coil-wound components that resist changes in electric current, often used in filtering and energy storage.	 *Electronic component inductors.jpg - Wikimedia Commons.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/ye7HGRFOr9K1vNwd6	Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-solid-state/sse5604/the-semiconductor-diode Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *The transistor symbol.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-solid-state/sse7105/the-transistor-symbol Bartelt, T. (n.d.). *Wiring integrated circuits.* Wisc-Online OER. https://www.wisc-online.com/learn/technical/electronics-digital/dig1702/wiring-integrated-circuits The teacher can use at least 5 components or have an example of each component included in the discussion.
	Diodes Components that allow current to flow in one direction only, used for rectification, signal modulation, and protection.	 *Diodes (various types).jpg - Wikimedia Commons.* (n.d.). Www.google.com https://images.app.goo.gl/9nVO3Pys2Uo3AO7r7	
	Transistors Semiconductor devices that can amplify or switch electronic signals, serving as the building blocks for most electronic devices.	 *Transistor - P2N2222A | www.sparkfun.com/products/12852 | Flickr.* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/7Jf6yBT47dLJMXsYY8	
	Integrated Circuits (ICs) Microchips that contain a large number (from dozens to billions) of resistors, capacitors, diodes, and transistors on a single piece of semiconductor material, performing complex functions in computer systems and other electronic devices.	 *TEXAS INSTRUMENTS TI IC Integrated Circuits.jpg - Wikimedia ...* (n.d.). Www.google.com. https://images.app.goo.gl/3gbeJMCKgvowt3gx6	
	Types of Electronic Circuits		

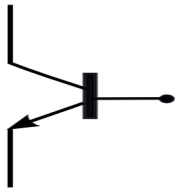
Analog electronic circuits operate with signals that smoothly and continuously change over time, reflecting the information they convey. Examples of devices predominantly using analog circuits include voltage and power amplifiers, tuning mechanisms, as well as radios and televisions.
Digital circuits work with signals that take on one of two distinct levels—either ON or OFF, 0 or 1, True or False. These circuits utilize transistors to form logic gates that execute Boolean operations. Examples of digital circuit applications include multiplexers, demultiplexers, encoders, decoders, counters, and flip-flops.
Mixed-signal circuits, also known as hybrid circuits, incorporate features of both analog and digital circuits. Examples of such circuits include comparators, timers, phase-locked loops (PLLs), analog-to-digital converters (ADCs), and digital-to-analog converters (DACs), blending the continuous variability of analog signals with the binary precision of digital signals.

2. Worked Example
In a bag put any type of electronic components mentioned in the discussion that you can collect. Call some of the students and pick a component from the bag and let the student identify what is the component and ask if it is a passive and active component.

3. Lesson Activity
Please refer to the student worksheet no. 3.

ANSWER KEY:

Component	Name	Passive or Active	Symbol
	RESISTOR	PASSIVE	
	CAPACITOR	PASSIVE	
	INDUCTOR	PASSIVE	

		TRANSISTOR	ACTIVE	
		DIODE	ACTIVE	
D. Making Generalizations	**DAY 4** **1. Learners' Takeaways: Quiz bowl** The teacher will prepare five questions generalizing the topic. Then the students will be grouped into teams. Each question will be presented then all teams will answer. Every correct answer will be given a point/s, the group with the most correct answer will be the winner and will be awarded with additional points. Sample questions for Quiz bowl: 1. What device is used to measure the amount of electricity consumed by various appliances and circuits in a residential electrical system? 2. What is the maximum amperage rating for standard household electrical outlets in most residential systems? 3. What device is used to control the flow of current in a circuit by opening or closing the circuit? 4. What component is used to oppose the flow of current in a circuit? 5. Which component stores electrical charge in an electric field? **2. Reflection on Learning** The learners will answer the following reflection questions: 1. How well can I identify and describe the key components of a home electrical system, such as service panels, circuit breakers, outlets and switches. 2. Can I differentiate between electrical and electronic circuits in terms of their components, functions, and applications?			Note: The teacher may revise or develop another activity but still align with the objective. **Answer key:** 1. Electric meter 2. 15 or 20 amperes 3. Switch 4. Resistor 5. Capacitor Note: The teacher may revise or develop another questions for the students to reflect

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">IV. EVALUATING LEARNING: FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT AND TEACHER'S REFLECTION</th><th>NOTES TO TEACHERS</th></tr>
<tr><td>A. Evaluating Learning</td><td colspan="3">DAY 4
1. Formative Assessment
Multiple Choice
Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer.
1. What is the main purpose of circuit breakers in a home electrical system?
a. To measure electricity usage
b. To provide access points for plugging in devices
c. To control the flow of electricity
d. To protect against overloading and short circuits
2. What is the purpose of a switch in an electrical circuit?
a. To turn the power on and off
b. To turn the power off
c. To turn the power on
d. To complete the circuit
3. What is the purpose of load in electrical circuit?
a. To utilized electrical energy
b. To increase current
c. To decrease current
d. To maximize the current
4. The following are electronic components except:
a. Capacitor
b. Resistor
c. Fuse
d. None of the choices
5. The following are passive components except:
a. Resistors
b. Capacitors
c. Diode
d. Inductors

2. Homework (Optional)</td><td rowspan="2">Answer key:
1. d. To protect against overloading and short circuits
2. a. To turn the power on and off
3. a. To utilized electrical energy
4. d. None of the choices
5. c. Diode</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">B. Teacher's Remarks</td><td>Note observations on any of the following areas:</td><td>Effective Practices</td><td>Problems Encountered</td><td rowspan="2">The teacher may take note of some observations related to the effective practices and problems encountered after utilizing the different strategies, materials used,</td></tr>
<tr><td>strategies explored</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	materials used			learner engagement and other related stuff. Teachers may also suggest ways to improve the different activities explored/ lesson exemplar.
	learner engagement/ interaction			
	Others			
C. Teacher's Reflection	*Reflection guide or prompt can be on:* ▪ *<u>principles behind the teaching</u>* *What principles and beliefs informed my lesson?* *Why did I teach the lesson the way I did?* ▪ *<u>students</u>* *What roles did my students play in my lesson?* *What did my students learn? How did they learn?* ▪ *<u>ways forward</u>* *What could I have done differently?* *What can I explore in the next lesson?*			Teacher's reflection in every lesson conducted/ facilitated is essential and necessary to improve practice. You may also consider this as an input for the LAC/Collab sessions.