What are Language Objectives?
- Language Objectives outline the language students will need in order to master the content being taught.
- Language Objectives should connect to the Mastery Objectives of each lesson.

Why do we need Language Objectives?
English Language Learner students need both Mastery and Language Objectives for each lesson because they are learning content and language at the same time.

Language Objectives should include the following key parts:
- Which language domain(s) will the student focus on during the lesson? reading, writing, listening, speaking
- How will the student input (listen or read) or output (speak or write) during the lesson? Examples: through a timed-pair-share discussion, by completing a written exit ticket etc.
- Which support(s) will assist the student? Examples: with a partner, using a Venn-Diagram etc.

Content Objectives...
- are the “WHAT” of the lesson
- identify what students should know
- are tied to the SOLs and curriculum

Common Verbs:
- Identify
- Infer
- Investigate
- Hypothesize
- Sort
- Analyze
- Select
- Apply
- Draw conclusions about...
- Interpret
- Create
- Solve
- Classify
- Rank
- Graph
- Match

Examples:
Students will be able to analyze and rank the importance of the major causes of the American Revolution.

Students will be able to apply their knowledge of the solar system to create an accurate model.

Language Objectives are...
- the “HOW” of the lesson
- focused on the four language domains (reading, writing, speaking and listening)
- tied to English Language Development (ELD) Standards
- differentiated by levels of language proficiency
- written in student friendly language that begin with “I can…” or “We can…”

Common Verbs:
- Read
- Write
- Listen for / to
- Talk
- Tell
- Compare (in writing, orally…)
- Retell (in writing, orally…)
- Debate (in writing, orally…)
- Describe (in writing, orally…)
- Define (in writing, orally…)
- Summarize (in writing, orally…)
- Defend (in writing, orally…)
- Persuade (in writing, orally…)
- List (in writing, orally…)

Examples:
We can orally retell the sequence of a narrative story through a timed-pair-share.

I can use key vocabulary to summarize in writing the major differences and similarities between the regions of the United States by completing a Venn-Diagram.

*The following bookmark can be created by cutting around the black outlines and pasting the boxes together back-to-front. Created by ACPS.*