

## Types of Objectives

|                    | <b>focus</b>  | <b>goal</b>  | <b>example</b>   | <b>notes</b>  |
|--------------------|---|--|--|---|
| <b>Thinking</b>    | student-centered;<br>intellectual<br>functions        | for students to express or develop a certain kind of thinking skill  | “Diagram the relationship between key terms describing Bedouin life.”  | More on thinking skills at an upcoming training session!<br><i>Sept. 28 (pd. 5, 6, 7)</i><br><i>Sept. 29 (pd. 1, 2, 4)</i>          |
| <b>Mastery</b>     | student-centered;<br>information or<br>skills learned | for students to know or be able to do something specific   | “Be able to describe to each other the principal causes of World War I.”<br><br>“Measure distance using scale on the map.”       | Expected to be posted and used in every classroom every day.  |
| <b>Involvement</b> | student-centered;<br>reaction                         | for students to be visibly involved- at least to participate actively and at best to be excited and have fun | “After giving a dramatic reading of a story, I’ll solicit their opinions and get them involved in discussion.”                   | Though student engagement is necessary to learning, engagement can occur without learning.  |
| <b>Activity</b>    | student-centered;<br>tasks                            | for students to finish certain tasks   | “They’ll look at the filmstrip, then make a map of the South, then answer the questions at the end of the chapter.”              | Include activity objectives in your agenda.   |
| <b>Coverage</b>    | teacher-centered;<br>tasks,<br>information            | to mention or get students to mention answers or ideas   | “First I’ll discuss the heat of reaction; then I’ll go over endothermic reactions, entropy, enthalpy, and then review valences.” | You need to know what you’ll be doing to present the lesson, but this is the last step in thinking about objectives, not the first! |