

# Bloom's Taxonomy "Revised" Key Words, Model Questions, & Instructional Strategies

Bloom's Taxonomy (1956) has stood the test of time. Recently Anderson & Krathwohl (2001) have proposed some minor changes to include the renaming and reordering of the taxonomy. This reference reflects those recommended changes.

# I. REMEMBER (KNOWLEDGE)

(shallow processing: drawing out factual answers, testing recall and recognition)

| Verbs for Objectives | <b>Model Questions</b> |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| choose               | Who?                   |
| describe             | Where?                 |
| define               | Which One?             |
| identify             | What?                  |
| label                | How?                   |
| list                 | What is the best one?  |
| locate               | Why?                   |
| match                | How much?              |
| memorize             | When?                  |
| name                 | What does It mean?     |
| omit                 |                        |
| recite               |                        |

# Instructional Strategies Highlighting Rehearsal Memorizing

**Mnemonics** 

# II. UNDERSTAND (COMPREHENSION)

(translating, interpreting and extrapolating)
Verbs for Objectives Model Ques

recognize select state

show

tell translate

summarize

| for Objectives | Model Questions              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| classify       | State in your own words.     |
| defend         | Which are facts?             |
| demonstrate    | What does this mean?         |
| distinguish    | Is this the same as?         |
| explain        | Give an example.             |
| express        | Select the best definition.  |
| extend         | Condense this paragraph.     |
| give example   | What would happen if?        |
| illustrate     | State in one word            |
| indicate       | Explain what is happening.   |
| interrelate    | What part doesn't fit?       |
| interpret      | Explain what is meant.       |
| infer          | What expectations are there? |
| judge          | Read the graph (table).      |
| match          | What are they saying?        |
| paraphrase     | This represents              |
| represent      | What seems to be?            |
| restate        | ls it valid that?            |
| rewrite        | What seems likely?           |
| select         | Show in a graph, table.      |
|                |                              |

Instructional Strategies Key examples Emphasize connections Elaborate concepts Summarize Paraphrase STUDENTS explain STUDENTS state the rule "Why does this example. . .?" create visual representations (concept maps, outlines, flow charts organizers, analogies, pro/con grids) PRO CON NOTE: The faculty member can show them, but they have to do it. Metaphors, rubrics, heuristics

Which statements support . . ?

What restrictions would you add?

#### III. APPLY

(Knowing when to apply; why to apply; and recognizing patterns of transfer to situations that are new, unfamiliar or have a new slant for students)

#### **Verbs for Objectives**

apply choose dramatize explain generalize judge organize paint prepare produce

select show sketch solve use

#### **Model Questions**

Identify the results of

Predict what would happen if Choose the best statements that apply Judge the effects What would result Tell what would happen Tell how, when, where, why Tell how much change there would be

#### Instructional Strategies

Modeling Cognitive apprenticeships "Mindful" practice - NOT just a "routine" practice Part and whole sequencing Authentic situations "Coached" practice Case studies Simulations Algorithms

# IV. ANALYZE (breaking down into parts, forms)

#### **Verbs for Objectives**

analyze categorize classify compare differentiate distinguish identify infer point out select subdivide survey

#### **Model Questions**

What is the function of . . .? What's fact? Opinion? What assumptions. . .? What statement is relevant? What motive is there? Related to, extraneous to, not applicable. What conclusions? What does the author believe? What does the author assume? Make a distinction. State the point of view of . . . What is the premise? State the point of view of . . .

# What ideas apply? What ideas justify the conclusion? What's the relationship between? The least essential statements are What's the main idea? Theme? What inconsistencies, fallacies? What literary form is used? What persuasive technique? Implicit in the statement is . . .

#### Instructional Strategies

Models of thinking Challenging assumptions Retrospective analysis Reflection through journaling Debates Discussions and other collaborating learning activities Decision-making situations

# V. EVALUATE (according to some set of criteria, and state why)

Verbs for Objectives
appraise
judge
criticize

defend

compare

Model Questions
What fallacies, consistencies, inconsistencies appear?
Which is more important, moral, better, logical, valid, appropriate?
Find the errors.

Journaling
Debates
Discussions and other
collaborating learning activities
Decision-making situations

Instructional Strategies

Challenging assumptions

# VI. CREATE (SYNTHESIS)

(combining elements into a pattern not clearly there before)

Verbs for Objectives
choose
combine
compose
construct
create
design
develop
do
formulate
hypothesize
invent
make
make up
originate

Model Questions
How would you test. . .?
Propose an alternative.
Solve the following.
How else would you . . .?
State a rule.

Instructional Strategies Modeling Challenging assumptions Reflection through journaling Debates

Discussions and other collaborating learning activities Design

Decision-making situations

# Web References:

organize plan produce role play tell

- http://www.coun.uvic.ca/learn/program/hndouts/bloom.html
- http://www.fwl.org/edtech/blooms.html
- http://apu.edu/~bmccarty/curricula/mse592/intro/tsld006.htm
- http://152.30.11.86/deer/Houghton/learner/think/bloomsTaxonomy.html
- http://amath.colorado.edu/appm/courses/7400/1996Spr/bloom.html
- http://www.stedwards.edu/cte/bloomtax.htm
- http://quarles.unbc.edu/lsc/bloom.html
- http://www.wested.org/tie/dlrn/blooms.html
- http://www.bena.com/ewinters/bloom.html
- http://weber.u.washington.edu/~krumme/guides/bloom.html

#### References:

Anderson, L. W. & Krathwohl, D. R. (2001). A Taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing.

Bloom, B. S. (Ed.). (1956). Taxonomy of educational objectives: The classification of educational goals, by a committee of college and university examiners. New York: Longmans.

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| Class: This is the grade level or the class  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Previous Unit:   | Current Unit:  | Next Unit:  |
| Industry Standards:  | CCRS:  | CCMS:   |
|  | Common Core Reading and/or Writing<br>Standard   | Common Core Math Standard   |
| Essential Questions:   |  | Anchor Text(s):   |
| These are open-ended, thought provoking, higher-order questions that point toward important, transferable ideas within and possibly across disciplines.  | higher-order questions that point toward ssibly across disciplines.  | <ul> <li>What the students read to accomplish this standard</li> <li>There could be several reading sources</li> </ul>  |
| Measurable Unit Objectives:  After defining your standards, develop Specific Measurable Attainable Relevant Targeted outcomes for desired academic results and appropriate to the learners Instructional Strategies: | Learning Targets/I Can Statements: "I can" statements are learning targets for the students, they:  1. Link the objectives to the unit within a daily lesson  2. Designed to partner with students and help students "know" the learning expectations  3. Written in student friendly language  Assessments: | Vocabulary that students need to know for success in this unit and future instruction. This vocabulary will be purposefully taught and might become part of the assessment.  Instructional Technology:  What technology tools will you use to help the students hit the |
| Instructional Strategies:  What will you do in the classroom to help the   | Assessments:  An assessment can easily be created from the   | Instructional Technology: What technology tools will you use to help the students hit the learning targets?   |
| What will you do in the classroom to help the students hit the learning targets?   | An assessment can easily be created from the learning targets and essential vocabulary. Assessments can be performance-based or paper-pencil.  | learning targets?   |

| Previous Unit:              | Current Unit:                      | Next Unit:                |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Industry Standards:         | CCRS:                              | CCMS:                     |
| Essential Questions:        |                                    | Anchor Text(s):           |
| Measurable Unit Objectives: | Learning Targets/I Can Statements: | Essential Vocabulary:     |
| Instructional Strategies:   | Assessments:                       | Instructional Technology: |