

BLOOM'S Taxonomy for the COGNITIVE DOMAIN

1. Knowledge: the lowest level, asks your learners to remember previously learned material or to make a factual observation. When you want learners to tell you when, how many, who, or where, they are using knowledge.

2. Comprehension: asks your learners to grasp the meaning of information, to interpret ideas, and to predict knowledge. Learners are asked to translate knowledge into their own words. When asked why, to explain, or to summarize, they are using comprehension.

3. Application: asks your learners to use previously learned knowledge in new and concrete situations, to use information, and to do something with knowledge.

4. Analysis: requires your learners to break something into its constituent parts. They are asked to organize, to clarify, to conclude, or to make references. The process of analysis helps learners to understand "big ideas" and the relationship of parts.

5a. Evaluation: requires a judgment. Your learners must give defensible opinions with criteria for their judgment. Students may be judging accuracy or consistency or logic of information or argumentation. They may also be using selected criteria.

5b. Synthesis (Create): is the putting together of elements and parts to form a whole. It involves the combining of elements in such a way as to create a pattern or structure not clearly seen before (Bloom, 1956)

Note: The most recent work with Bloom's taxonomy has proposed that Evaluation and Synthesis are of equal difficulty level.

Bloom's Cognitive Domain and Learner Outcome Descriptions

Knowledge

defines, repeats, lists, names, labels, asks, observes, memorizes, records, recalls, listens, identifies, matches, recites, selects, draws, cites, recognizes, indicates, enumerates, reproduces

Comprehension

restates, describes, explains, tell, identifies, discusses, recognizes, reviews, expresses, locates, reports, estimates, distinguishes, paraphrases, documents, defends, generalizes, summarizes, discusses, classifies, converts, traces

Application

changes, computes, demonstrates, shows, operates, uses, solves, sequences, tests, classifies, translates, employs, constructs, dramatizes, illustrates, draws, interprets, manipulates, writes, applies

Analysis

dissects, distinguishes, differentiates, calculates, tests, contrasts, debates, solves, surveys, appraises, experiments, diagrams, inventories, relates, maps, categorizes, subdivides, defends, analyzes, categorizes, illustrates, prioritizes

Evaluation

compares, concludes, contrasts, criticizes, justifies, supports, states, appraises, discriminates, recommends, rates, decides, selects, assesses

Synthesis

creates, composes, proposes, formulates, sets up, assembles, constructs, manages, invents, produces, hypothesizes, plans, designs, speculates, prepares, organizes, facilitates, negotiates, structures, substitutes