BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

Spring 2024

Bloom's Taxonomy

create — Produce new or original work
Design, assemble, construct, conjecture, develop, formulate, author, investigate

evaluate — Justify a stand or decision
appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value, critique, weigh

analyze — Draw connections among ideas
differentiate, organize, relate, compare, contrast, distinguish, examine, experiment, question, test

apply — Use information in new situations
execute, implement, solve, use, demonstrate, interpret, operate, schedule, sketch

understand — Explain ideas or concepts
classify, describe, discuss, explain, identify, locate, recognize, report, select, translate

remember — Recall facts and basic concepts
define, duplicate, list, memorize, repeat, state

Bloom's Taxonomy Explained: Car Analogy

1 Remember:

At the the first level, we learn to remember basic facts about cars. This could involve memorizing the different parts of a car, such as the steering wheel, seat, and wheels.

2 Understand:

Once we can remember the parts, we move on to understanding them. This could involve learning how each part functions and how they work together. For example, we understand that the steering wheel allows us to steer, the seat allows us to ride comfortably, and the wheels allow us to move forward.

3 Apply:

After understanding how a car works, we can apply this knowledge. This could involve learning how to drive a car. We can practice steering, accelerating, and braking until we can drive safely.

4 Analyze:

Once we can safely drive a car, we can move on to analyzing it. This could involve taking apart a car to understand how all the parts fit together. We can also analyze different types of cars, such as sports cars and minivans, and learn about their strengths and weaknesses.

5 Evaluate:

After analyzing cars, we can evaluate them. This could involve comparing different types of cars to see which one is best for a particular purpose. For example, we might evaluate a minivan and a sports car to see which one is better for transporting large boxes.

6 Create:

Finally, after we have learned about cars, understood how they work, applied our knowledge by driving a car, analyzed the different parts and types, and evaluated their functionality, we are ready to create something new. This could involve designing our own custom car or coming up with a new way to use a car.

GREAT 10 MINUTE VIDEO TO INTRODUCE YOU TO BLOOM'S

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4DgkLV9h69Q

- The video explains the Bloom's Taxonomy six levels of learning and how to use the Bloom's Wheel to write specific, measurable, and observable learning objectives using Bloom's Taxonomy.

3 DOMAINS TO REFLECT THE LEARNING TYPE

Cognitive: thinking
and experiencing

Affective: emotion
and feeling

Psychomotor:
practical and physical