## Questioning based upon Bloom's Taxonomy for the Cognitive Domain

Prepared by Science Teaching and Learning Fellows in the Dep't of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences, UBC, (<a href="http://blogs.ubc.ca/eoassei/">http://blogs.ubc.ca/eoassei/</a>) as part of the Carl Wieman Science Education Initiative (<a href="http://cwsei.ubc.ca/">http://cwsei.ubc.ca/</a>).

These two pages summarize the six levels of the COGNITIVE DOMAIN taxonomy, and include verbs and question stems for each level. These are useful when building MODULE- or LESSON-level Learning Goals, and when writing questions for activities and assessments. Some authors like to either swap columns 5 & 6, or rename columns, or argue about 1 vs 2, 3 vs 4 or 5 vs 6. However, the point is that Blooms Taxonomy is a framework and it is useful. So don't feel constrained or intimidated by it.

<u>NOTE</u> that Blooms is not about "difficult" versus "easy"; you can pose difficult level 1 questions or easy level 6 questions. Blooms is about the type – or sophistication – of thinking required to complete a task.

Are these "levels" hierarchical? Well... consider all as 'necessary', but knowledge and comprehension as foundations. You may have trouble if you focus on 5 & 6 unless you are sure students are competent to some degree with 1, 2, 3, and 4. Some would argue levels 5 and 6 are the domains of "experts" – ie suitable in grad school only, but others will disagree. Facilitating practice, and assessing at all levels is recommended.

know define discuss interpret analyze plan appraise memorize describe repeat record explain express demonstrate describe describe apply differentiate appraise design rate calculate formulate experiment arrange value	1. knowledge	2. comprehension	3. application	4. analysis	5. synthesis	6. evaluation
recall identify and test compare collect score relate report illustrate contrast construct review operate schedule schedule sketch debate inventory question relate solve examine revise assemble revise assemble contrast construct select criticize create choose design assess est up estimate measure	define memorize repeat record list recall name	discuss describe recognize explain express identify locate report review	interpret apply employ use demonstrate dramatize practice illustrate operate schedule shop	analyze differentiate appraise calculate experiment test compare contrast criticize diagram inspect debate inventory question relate solve	plan propose design formulate arrange assemble collect construct create design set up organize manage	appraise evaluate rate compare value revise score select choose assess estimate

## Verbs and question stems:

Knowledge or Recognition Questions	• What is?
<ul> <li>Remembering</li> </ul>	• How is?
<ul> <li>Memorizing</li> </ul>	• Where is?
<ul> <li>Recognizing</li> </ul>	• When did happen?
<ul> <li>Identifying</li> </ul>	<ul><li>How would you describe?</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Recalling information</li> </ul>	• Can you select?
<ul> <li>Mastery of subject matter</li> </ul>	• Can you list three?
<ul> <li>Knowledge of ideas and facts</li> </ul>	• Who was?
<ul> <li>Comparing</li> </ul>	Who were the main?
	• Why did?

Comprehension or Recall Questions  Interpreting Grasping meaning Predict consequences Order, group, infer Translating from one scenario to another Describing in your own words Organization and selection of facts  Application Questions	<ul> <li>How would you classify?</li> <li>How would you compare/contrast?</li> <li>Rephrase the meaning of</li> <li>What facts or ideas show?</li> <li>Interpret in your own words?</li> <li>Which statement supports?</li> <li>How would you summarize?</li> <li>What is meant?</li> <li>What is the main idea of?</li> <li>How would you use</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Problem solving by applying acquired knowledge</li> <li>Using information in a new context</li> <li>Using facts, rules or principles in new situations</li> <li>How is this related to.</li> <li>Why is this significant?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How would you solve using what you have learned</li> <li>How would you organizeto show</li> <li>What approach would you use to</li> <li>What would result if</li> <li>What facts would you select to show</li> </ul>
Analysis Questions  Identifying motives or hidden meanings Seeing patterns Subdividing something to how it is put together Finding the underlying structure Classifyaccording to How doescompare and contrast with.	<ul> <li>What are the parts of?</li> <li>How isrelated to?</li> <li>What is the theme of?</li> <li>What do you think?</li> <li>Can you list the parts?</li> <li>What inferences can you make?</li> <li>What conclusions can you draw?</li> <li>How would you categorize?</li> <li>What is the relationship between?</li> <li>What is the function of?</li> <li>What ideas justify?</li> <li>Can you make the distinction between?</li> </ul>
Synthesis Questions  Combining ideas to form a new whole Predict, draw conclusions What solution would you suggest What might happen if you combined What could you predict or infer from.	<ul> <li>What changes would you make to solve?</li> <li>How would you improve?</li> <li>Can you elaborate on the reason?</li> <li>Can you propose an alternative?</li> <li>How would you adaptto create a different?</li> <li>What could be done to minimize?</li> <li>How would you test?</li> <li>Can you formulate a theory?</li> <li>Can you predict the outcome if?</li> <li>Can you construct a model that would change?</li> </ul>
Making value decisions – make choices based on reasoned argument     Assess value of theories     Compare and discriminate     Developing opinions, judgments or decisions     Resolving controversies	<ul> <li>Do you agree with?</li> <li>How would you prove?</li> <li>Why did they choose?</li> <li>Would it be better if?</li> <li>How would you evaluate?</li> <li>How could you determine?</li> <li>What choice would you have made?</li> <li>How would you prioritize?</li> <li>How would you justify?</li> <li>Given a scenario, what's the BEST option?</li> <li>Same scenario - what's the WORST option?</li> <li>Why, or how did you choose? (both)</li> </ul>