

Summary of Bloom's Taxonomy Levels, Question Cues, and Study Tasks

Knowledge: Observation and recall of information.

Question cues: list, define, tell, describe, identify, show, label, collect, examine, tabulate, quote, name, who, when, and where.

Study Tasks: classify, distinguish opinion from fact, write definitions, give examples, and create outlines or summaries.

Comprehension: Understanding information, grasping its meaning.

Question cues: summarize, describe, interpret, contrast, predict, associate, distinguish, estimate, differentiate, discuss, extend, convert, defend, explain.

Study Tasks: interpret material by explaining or summarizing it, predict outcomes or effects, rewriting, make comparisons, order the steps in a process, determine causes.

Application: Using learned material in a new context or applying the rules, methods, or theories learned.

Question cues: apply, demonstrate, calculate, complete, illustrate, show, solve, examine, modify, relate, change, classify, experiment, discover, compute, operate, use.

Study Tasks: estimate based on past experience, work with probabilities, make inferences, apply formulas or methods.

Analysis: Seeing patterns, recognizing hidden meanings and identifying and organizing parts of a whole.

Question cues: analyze, separate, order, explain, connect, classify, arrange, divide, compare, select, explain, infer, distinguish, diagram, outline, relate, discriminate.

Study Tasks: determine completeness, recognize relevance and irrelevance, identify elements in a story, determine proper sentence sequence, recognize fallacies.

Synthesis: Generalizing from known facts, putting together ideas or knowledge from several areas to create new ideas, drawing conclusions, seeing relationships

Question cues: combine, integrate, modify, rearrange, substitute, plan, create, design, invent, what if? compose, formulate, prepare, generalize, rewrite, compile.

Study Tasks: communicate ideas, plan a project, writing hypotheses for science experiments, draw conclusions.

Evaluation: Comparing and discriminating between ideas, assessing the value of theories, ideas, presentations, or plans; verifying the value of evidence, determining the objectivity/subjectivity of information and value of evidence, using reasoned arguments to make choices.

Questions cues: assess, decide, rank, grade, measure, recommend, convince, select, judge, discriminate, support, conclude, compare, appraise, criticize, contrast.

Study Tasks: judge the accuracy of historical evidence, identify the mood of a story, write a persuasive essay, evaluate a story, make judgments about political or moral ideas, develop criteria for evaluating something.