# **Bloom's Taxonomy with Key Words**

## **Knowledge - Recall**

Forming questions, which ask for facts to be recalled, is a type of thinking often classified as knowledge. At this level of thought the learner shows in some basic way knowledge of some basics. "Questions often start with words such as who, what, when, or where. The learner may be asked to match, list, recall, underline, pick, say, or show. At the knowledge level, it is easy to decide whether an answer is correct or incorrect."

## **Key Words**

| who   | which  | show  | relate |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| what  | choose | spell | tell   |
| why   | find   | list  | recall |
| when  | how    | match | select |
| omit  | define | name  | label  |
| where |        |       |        |

## **Comprehension - Explain**

The comprehension level of thinking shows that you understand what you have heard or read. Questions at this level ask the learner to restate something, rewrite, give an example, illustrate, define, summarize, or otherwise prove that the knowledge or basic facts have become internalized. Main idea questions, as well as vocabulary questions, which ask you to define or use the word, are at the comprehension level.

#### **Key Words**

| compare     | explain    | outline   | summarize |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| contrast    | extend     | relate    | show      |
| demonstrate | illustrate | rephrase  | classify  |
| interpret   | infer      | translate |           |

#### **Application - Use**

The application level of thinking asks that knowledge be used in some way. The question may ask you to organize your facts, construct some model, draw or paint an example, collect data from reading or data, and/or demonstrate or dramatize an event.

#### Key Words

| apply     | develop     | experiment with | utilize  |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| build     | interview   | plan            | model    |
| choose    | make use of | select          | identify |
| construct | organize    |                 | solve    |
|           |             |                 |          |

## **Analysis - Take Apart**

The analysis level asks the learner to examine the facts, to classify, survey, experiment, categorize, or explore. For example, a list of problems faced by characters in a reading is analysis. Analysis questions can include take apart, analyze, categorize, compare, contrast, subdivide, classify, or outline.

## Key Words

| analyze    | divide       | test for      | function   |
|------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| categorize | examine      | distinguish   | motive     |
| classify   | inspect      | list          | inference  |
| compare    | simplify     | distinction   | assumption |
| contrast   | survey       | theme         | conclusion |
| discover   | take part in | relationships | dissect    |

#### Synthesis - Make it new

The synthesis level of thinking asks your mind to play around with new information and form new images. The knowledge you received combines with what you already have to make a new connection. Some process words for synthesis are imagine, combine, roleplay, compose, invent, predict, create, design, adapt, develop.

## **Key Words**

| build     | formulate | solution | maximize  |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| choose    | imagine   | suppose  | delete    |
| combine   | invent    | discuss  | theorize  |
| compile   | make up   | modify   | elaborate |
| compose   | originate | change   | test      |
| construct | plan      | original | improve   |
| create    | predict   | improve  | happen    |
| design    | propose   | adapt    | change    |
| develop   | solve     | minimize | estimate  |

## **Evaluation - Judge it**

The evaluation level of thinking asks that you judge according to some standard. A question can ask you to identify an important criterion to complete a task, or ask that you rate something based upon a predetermined criterion.

#### **Key Words**

| award     | justify   | appraise   | disprove  |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| choose    | measure   | prioritize | assess    |
| conclude  | compare   | opinion    | influence |
| criticize | mark      | interpret  | perceive  |
| decide    | rate      | explain    | value     |
| defend    | recommend | support    | estimate  |
| determine | rule on   | importance | influence |
| dispute   | select    | criteria   | deduct    |
| evaluate  | agree     | prove      | judge     |

References:

Szabos, Janice. Reading—A Novel Approach. Torrance, CA: Good Apple, 1984.

Barton, L. Quick Flip Questions for Critical Thinking. Edupress.