Exam Prep: How to Study With Bloom's Taxonomy

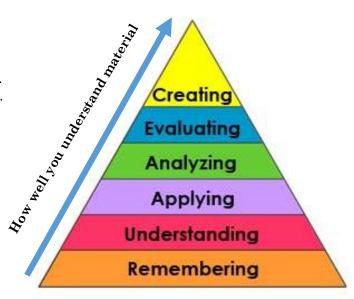
It is important to be effective while studying. This can eliminate wasted time studying without purpose or reason.

Habit: You study by reading and re-reading your notes. It seems like you are ready for the test, right? Nope.

Solution: Understand the material on a deeper level

Bloom's Taxonomy of Learning

This pyramid represents the magnitude of learning that occurs. The lower levels represent shallow understanding of materials. The higher levels represent mastery of materials. Aim for the top when you study.



Remembering: can you recall the information? Create charts and lists. Recite information

- **Understanding:** can you explain ideas or concepts? Summarize, draw, and teach others
- Applying: can you use the information in a new way? Model, build, present to novice audience
- **Analyzing:** can you distinguish between different parts? Chart, plan, question, and organize concepts
- **Evaluative:** can you justify why it is that way? Critique, evaluate, and recommend future directions

Creating: can you create a new product or point of view? Produce a new game, poem, story, or algorithm using material

> Adapted from "The A Game" by Dr. Kenneth Sufka



Academic Success Center

Bloom's Taxonomy Key Verbs and Questions

Credit to: EDUPRESS EP 729 – <u>www.edupressinc.com</u> (from Quick Flip Questions for the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy)

This handout to help them better understand each Bloom's Category by utilizing the definitions, key verbs, and common question types per category.

LE	VEL 1 – REMEMBERING	LEV	EL 2 – UNDERSTANDING	LEVEL 3 - APPLYING			
	ry of previously learned material by s, terms, basic concepts, and	organizing, com	nderstanding of facts and ideas by paring, translating, interpreting, giving nd stating main ideas.	Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.			
Key Words	Questions	Key Words	Questions	Key Words	Questions		
Choose Define Find How Label List Match Name Omit Recall Relate Select Show Spell Tell What When Where Which Who why	What is? Where is" How didhappen? Why did? When did? How would you show? Who were the main? Which one? How is? When did happen? How would you explain? How would you describe? Can you recall? Can you select? Can you list the three? Who was?	Classify Compare Contrast Demonstrate Explain Extend Illustrate Infer Interpret Outline Relate Rephrase Show Summarize translate	How would you classify? How would you compare? How would you contrast? State in your own words? Rephrase the meaning? What facts or ideas show? What facts or ideas show? What is the main idea of? Which statements support? Explain what is happening? What is meant? What can you say about? Which is the best answer? How would you summarize?	Apply Build Choose Construct Develop Experiment with Identify Interview Make Use Of Model Organize Plan Select Solve Utilize	 How would you use? What examples can you find to? How would you solve using what you've learned? How would you organizeto show? How would you show your understanding of? What approach would you use to? How would you apply what you learned to develop? What other way would you plan to? What would result if? Can you make use of the facts to? What elements would you choose to change? What facts would you select to show? What questions would you ask in an interview with? 		

LEVEL 1 – RI	EMEMBERING	LEVEL 2 – UN	DERSTANDING	LEVEL 3 - APPLYING			
Exhibit memory of previou recalling facts, terms, bas	sly learned material by ic concepts, and answers.	Demonstrate understandi organizing, comparing, tra descriptions, and stating i	inslating, interpreting, giving	Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.			
Individual Study Strategies Group Study Strategies		Individual Study Strategies	Group Study Strategies	Individual Study Strategies	Group Study Strategies		
 Practice labeling diagrams List characteristics Identify biological objects or components from flash cards Quiz yourself with flash cards Take a self-made quiz on vocabulary Draw, classify, select, or match items Write out the textbook definitions 	 Check a drawing that another student labeled Create lists of concepts and processes that your peers can match Place flash cards in a bag and take turns selecting one for which you must define a term Do the above activities and have peers check your answers 	 Review each process you've learned and then ask yourself: What'd happen if you increase or decrease a component in the system or what would happen if you alter the activity of a component in the system? If possible, graph a biological process & create scenarios that change shape or slope of graph 	 Practice writing out answers to old exam questions on the board and have your peers check to make sure you don't have too much or too little information in your answer Take turns teaching your peers a biological process while the group critiques the content 				

LEVEL 4 – A	NALYZING	LE	LEVEL 5 – EVALUATING LEVEL 6 - CREATING				
Examine and break informa	ation into parts by	Present and de	fend opinions by making judgements	Compile information together in a different way by			
identifying motives or caus	es. Make inferences and	about informati	on, validity of ideas, or quality of	combining elements in a new pattern or proposing			
find evidence to support ge	eneralizations.	work based on		alternative solutions.			
Key Words	Key Words Questions		Questions	Key Words	Questions		
Analyze	What are the parts of?	Agree	Do you agree with the actions?	Adapt	What changes would you make		
Assume	How is related to	Appraise	Do you agree with the outcome?	Build	to solve?		
Categorize	?	Assess	What is your opinion of?	Change	How would you improve?		
Classify	Why do you think?	Award	How would you prove/disprove?	Choose	What would happen if?		
Compare	What is the theme	Choose	Assess the value/importance of?	Combine	Can you elaborate on the		
Conclusion	What motive is there	Compare	e Would it be better if? Compile reason		reason?		
Contrast	Can you list the parts	Conclude	Why did they (the character)	Can you propose an alternative?			
Discover	What inference can you	Criteria	choose?	Construct	Can you invent?		
Dissect	make	Criticize	What would you recommend?	Create	How would you adapt to		
Distinguish	What conclusions can	Decide	How would you rate?	Design	create a different?		
Divide	you draw	Deduct	How would you cite to defend the	Develop	How could you change (modify)		
Examine	Who would you	Defend	actions?	Discuss	the plot (plan)?		
Function	classify?	Determine	How could you determine?	Elaborate	What could be done to		
Inference	How would you	Disprove	What choices?	Estimate	minimize/maximize?		
Inspect	categorize	Dispute	How would you prioritize?	Formulate	What would you design?		
List	Can you identify	Estimate	What judgement can you make?	Happen	What could be combined to		
Motive	What evidence can you	Evaluate	Based on what you know, how	Imagine	improve (change)?		
Relationships	find?	Explain	would you explain?	Improve	Suppose you couldwhat would		
Simplify	What is the	Importance	What information would you use	Invent	you do?		
Survey	relationship?	Influence	to support the view?	Make Up	How would you test?		
Take Part In	Can you distinguish	Interpret	How would you justify?	Maximize	Can you formulate a theory for?		
Test For	between?	Judge	What data was used to make the	Minimize	Can you predict the outcome if?		
Theme	What is the function	Justify	conclusion?	Modify	How would you estimate the		
	of?	Measure	What was it better than?	Original	results for?		
	What ideas justify?	Opinion	How would you compare the	Originate	Cab you predict the outcome if?		
		Perceive	ideas?	Plan	How would you estimate the		
		prove	How would you compare the	Predict	results for?		
		Rate	people?	Propose	What facts can you compile?		
		Recommend		Solution	Construct a model that would		
		Select		Solve	change?		
		support value		Suppose	Think of an original way for the?		
				Test			
				Theory			

LEVEL 4 – A	NALYZING	LEVEL	. 5 – EVALUATING	LEVEL 6 - CREATING			
Examine and break informa identifying motives or caus find evidence to support ge	es. Make inferences and		opinions by making judgements alidity of ideas, or quality of work iteria	Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.			
Individual Study Strategies Group Study Strategies		Individual Study Strategies	Group Study Strategies	Individual Study Strategies	Group Study Strategies		

1)	Analyze and interpret data in primary literature or a textbook without reading the authors interpretation and then compare the authors interpretation with your own Analyze a situation and then identify the assumptions and principles of the argument Compare and contrast two ideas or concepts Create a map of the main concepts by defining the relationships of the concepts using one- or two-way arrows	ar da lit te re in de to 2) W id cc or cr m cc gr	Vork together to nalyze and interpret ata in primary terature or a extbook without eading the authors neterpretation and efend your analysis o your peers Vork together to lentify all of the oncepts in a paper r textbook chapter, reate individual haps linking the oncepts together vith arrows and vords that relate the oncepts, and then rade each other's oncept maps	1) 2) 3) 4)	Generate a hypothesis or design an experiment based on information you are studying Create a model based on a given data set Create summary sheets that show how facts and concepts relate to each other Create questions at each level of Bloom's Taxonomy as a practice test and then take the test	1)	Each student puts forward a hypothesis about biological process and designs an experiment to test it. Peers critique the hypotheses and experiments Create a new model/summary sheet/concept map that integrates each group member's ideas	1)	Provide a written assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of your peers' work or understanding of a given concept based on previously determined criteria	1)	Provide a verbal assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of your peers' work or understanding of a given concept based on previously described criteria and have your peers critique it
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