

# BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

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VARANASI

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- Benjamin Bloom (1956) chaired a committee on taxonomy.
  - Taxonomy: Classification (Forms of learning, Levels of learning).
  - Levels: Levels of complexity and specificity.
  - Domains: Cognitive, Affective, Psychomotor.
  - Anderson & C
  - Krathwohl (2001): Modified taxonomy (from Noun to Verbs).



## Higher Order Thinking Skills

Evaluation

Synthesis

Analysis


Application

Comprehension

Knowledge

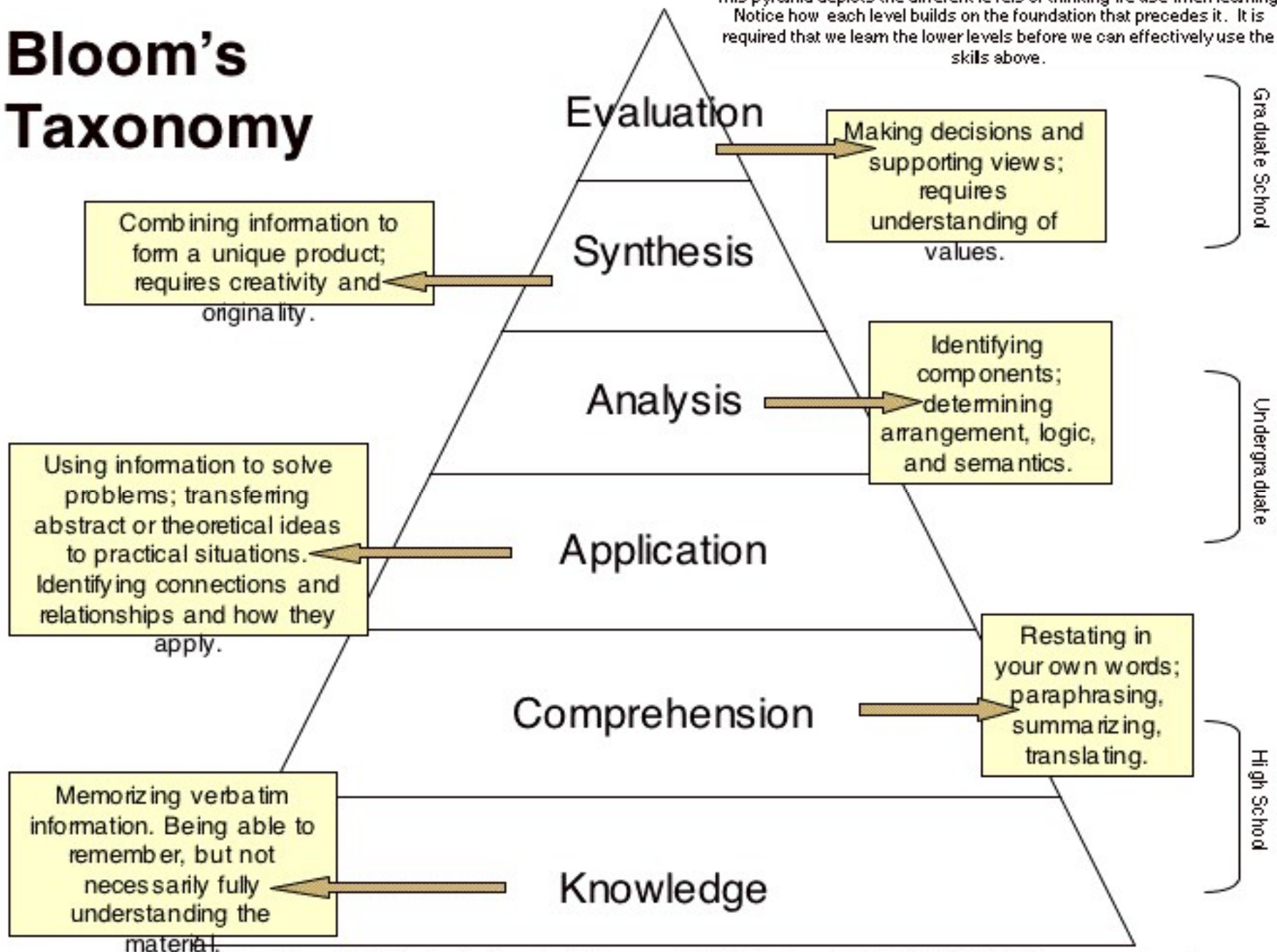
Lower Order Thinking Skills



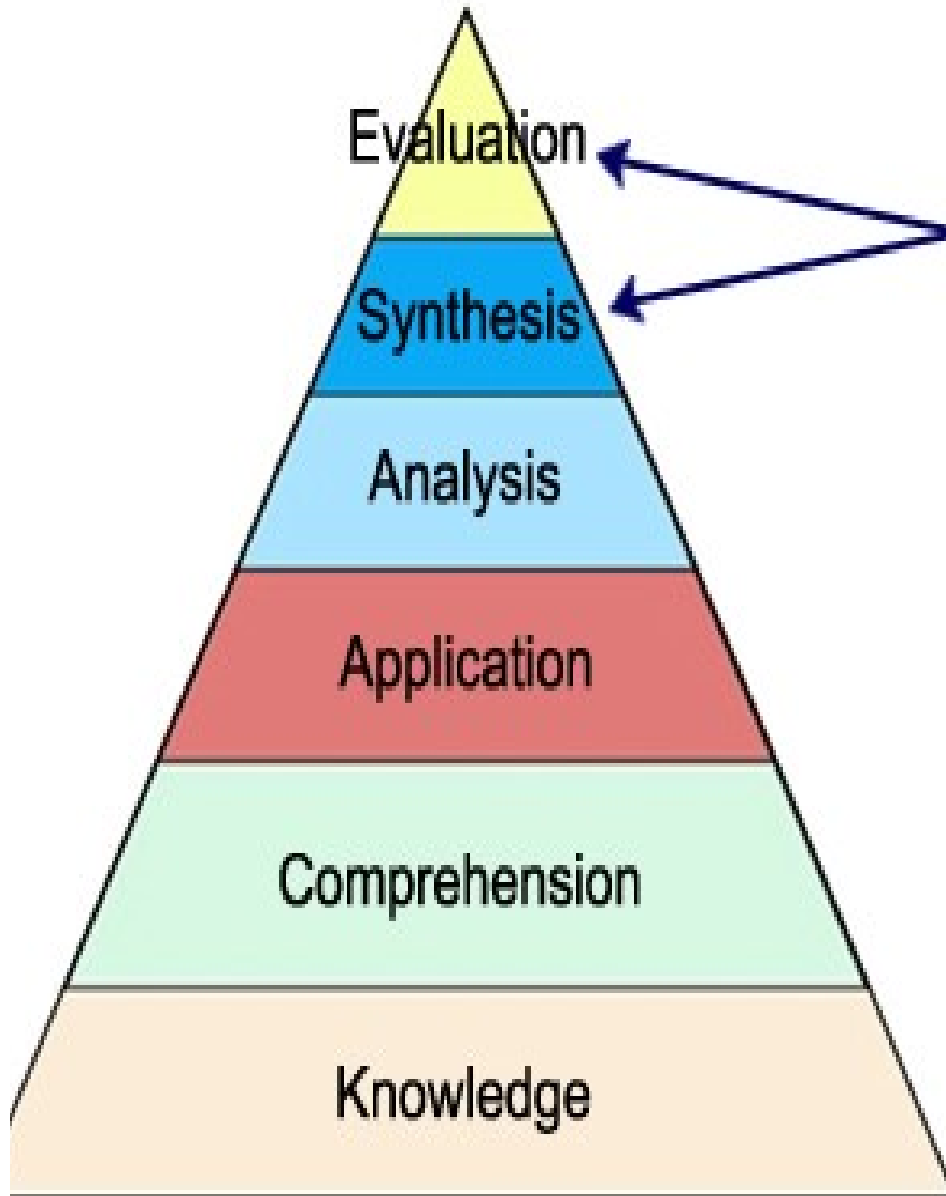
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- **Knowledge: rote memorization, recognition, or recall of facts** (define, describe, identify, recall).
  - **Comprehension: understanding what the facts mean** (distinguish, explain, give example, rewrite).
  - **Application: correct use of the facts, rules, or ideas** (apply, compute, demonstrate, solve).
  - **Analysis: breaking down information into component parts** (analyse, compare, illustrate).
  - **Synthesis: combination of facts, ideas, or information to make a new whole**(conclude, criticise, justify).
  - **Evaluation: judging or forming an opinion about the information or situation** (compose, devise, modify, plan).

# Bloom's Taxonomy

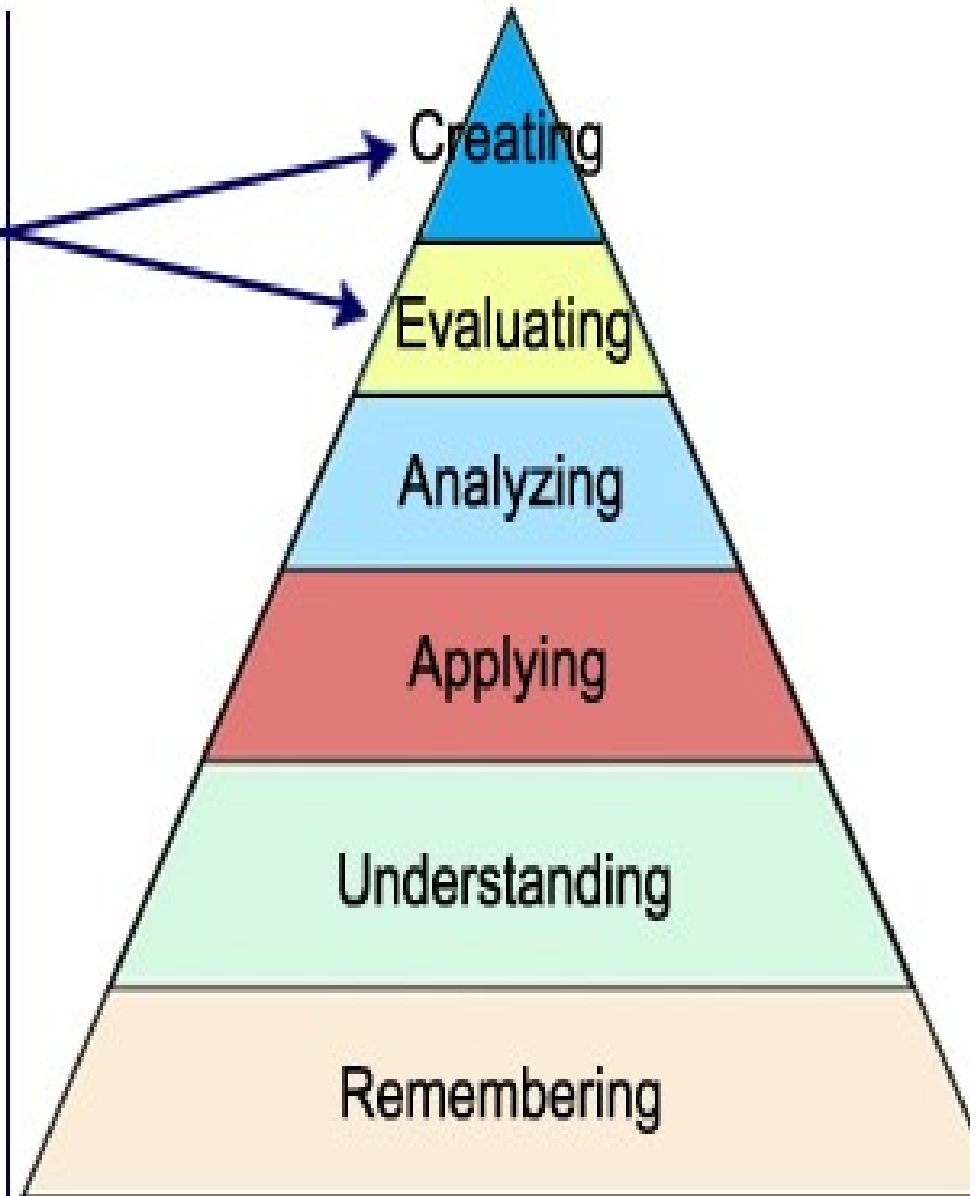
This pyramid depicts the different levels of thinking we use when learning. Notice how each level builds on the foundation that precedes it. It is required that we learn the lower levels before we can effectively use the skills above.



## Original Taxonomy



## Revised Taxonomy

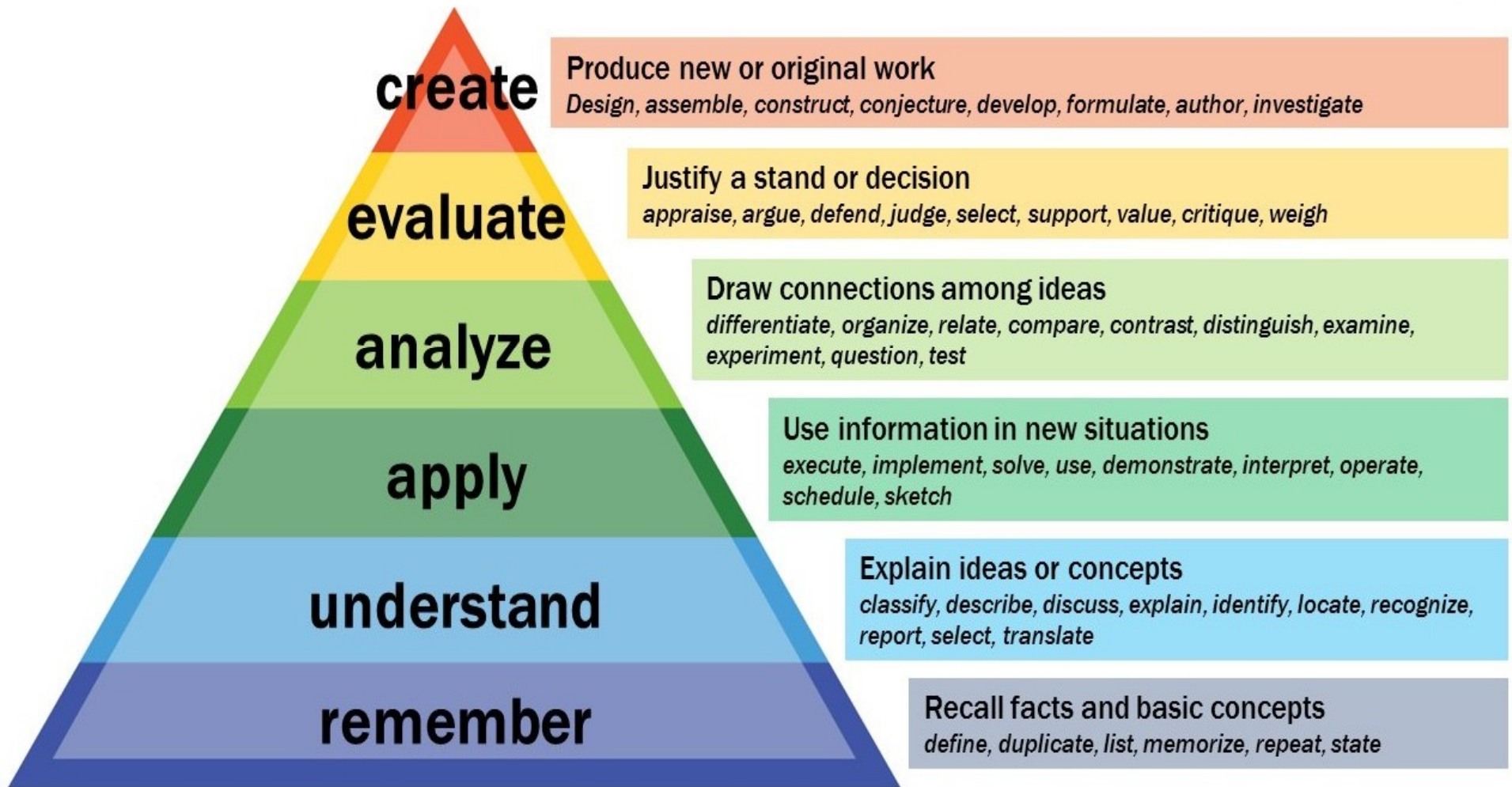


Noun Form




Verb Form

# Bloom's Taxonomy



# Criticisms on taxonomy

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- **Hierarchy is not always linear.**
  - **Scaffolding is needed in teaching-learning for higher order learning (constructivism, not behaviourism).**
  - **Problem-Based Learning: First the problem (apply), and then know/ comprehend.**