The Cognitive Process Dimension

A Taxonomy for Learning, Research, and Assessing: A Revision of Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, eds, Lorin Anderson, David Krathwohl, with Peter Airasian [et. al.] ISBN: 0-8013-1903-X

Recommend all of Chapter 5 as a reference when writing Learning Objectives.

Category	Sub-category	Synonyms	Definition and examples
Remember: Retrieve relevant knowledge from long-term memory	**Recognize**	Identify	Locating knowledge in long-term memory that is consistent with presented material (eg, Recognize the dates of importance in U.S. history)
	Recall	Retrieve	Retrieving relevant knowledge from long term memory (eg, recall the dates of important events in US history)
Understand: Construct meaning from instructional messages, including oral, written, and graphic communication	**Interpret**:	Clarify Paraphrase Represent Translate	Changing from one form of representation (eg, numerical) to another (eg, verbal) (eg, Paraphrase important speeches and documents)
	Exemplify:	Illustrate Instantiate	Finding a specific example or illustration of a concept or principle (eg, Give examples of various artistic painting styles)
	Classify:	Categorize Subsume	Determining that something belongs to a category (eg, Classify observed or described cases of mental disorders)
	Summarize:	Abstract Generalize Describe	Abstracting a general theme or major point(s) (eg, Write a short summary of the event portrayed on a videotape)
	Infer:	Conclude Extrapolate Interpolate Predict	Drawing a logical conclusion from presented information (eg, In learning a foreign language, infer grammatical principles from examples)
	Compare:	Contrast Map Match	Detecting correspondences between two ideas, objects, and the like (eg, Compare historical events to contemporary situations)
	Explain:	Model	Constructing a cause-and-effect model of a system (eg, Explain the causes of important 18th Century events in France)
Apply: Carry out or use a procedure in a given situation	**Execute**	Carry out	Applying a procedure to a familiar task (eg, Divide one whole number by another whole number, both with multiple digits)
	Implement	Use	Applying knowledge (often procedural) to a non-routine task. (eg, Use Newton's Second Law in situations in which it is appropriate)
Analyze: Break material into its constituent parts and determine how the parts relate to one another and to an overall structure or purpose	**Differentiate**	Discriminate Distinguish Focus Select	Distinguishing relevant from irrelevant parts or important from unimportant parts of presented material. (eg, Distinguish between relevant and irrelevant numbers in a mathematical word problem)
	Organize	Find coherence Integrate Outline	Determining how elements fit or function within a structure. (eg, Structure evidence in a historical description into evidence for and against a particular historical explanation.)

		Parse Structure	
	Attribute	Deconstruct	Determining the point of view, bias, values, or intent underlying presented material. (eg, Determine the points of view of the author of an essay in terms of his or her political perspective)
Evaluate: Make judgments based on criteria and standards	Check	Coordinate Test Detect Monitor	Detecting inconsistencies or fallacies within a process or product. Determining whether a process or product has internal consistency; detecting the effectiveness of a procedure as it is being implemented. (eg, Determine if a scientist's conclusions follow from observed data)
	Critique	Judge	Detecting inconsistencies between a product and external criteria, determining whether a product has external consistency; detecting the appropriateness of a procedure for a given task or problem. (eg, Judge which of two methods is the best way to solve a given problem)
Create: Put elements together to form a coherent or functional whole; reorganize elements into a new pattern	Generate	Hypothesize	Coming up with alternatives or hypotheses based on criteria (eg, Generate hypotheses to account for an observed phenomenon)
	Plan	Design	Devising a procedure for accomplishing some task. (eg, Plan a research paper on a given historical topic)
	Produce	Construct	Inventing a product. (eg, Build habitats for a specific purpose)