

# TAXONOMY FOR THE AFFECTIVE DOMAIN (KRATHWOHL, ET AL, 1956)

## SOME POSSIBLE VERBS FOR USE IN STATING STATING AFFECTIVE OUTCOMES

### Characterization

- Possessing a value system that has controlled an individual's behavior long enough for that individual to have developed a characteristic lifestyle that is consistent and predictable

### Organization

- Conceptualizing a value
- Bringing together different values
- Resolving conflicts between different values
- Building a personal and consistent value system

act  
demonstrate  
display  
practice

**Valuing** (the worth or value attached to a particular object, phenomenon or attitude)

- Recognizing, appreciating, expressing concern and exercising commitment to the value of . . .

alter  
arrange  
combine  
compare  
contrast  
defend  
explain  
integrate  
modify  
relate  
organize  
synthesize

### Responding

- Complying with a request to perform a task
- Reciprocating willingly to a request to perform a task
- Volunteering to perform a task without a request
- Enjoying the performance of a task

accept  
appreciate  
defend  
demonstrate commitment  
differentiate  
discern  
express concern  
justify  
recognize  
select  
share

concentrate  
engage  
follow  
listen  
observe  
question  
show willingness

# TAXONOMY FOR THE COGNITIVE DOMAIN

(BLOOM, ET AL, 1956)

## SOME POSSIBLE VERBS FOR USE IN STATING COGNITIVE OUTCOMES

### Analysis

- Breaking down information into its separate components so that its structure can be understood

### Synthesis

- Putting components together to create a pattern or structure which could be new or different

### Evaluating

- Judging the value of informative material based on personal or other criteria

### Application

- Using learned information in real life situations (putting knowledge and competencies to work)

### Comprehension

- Understanding the meaning of information

### Knowledge

- Remembering previously learned information

define  
identify  
label  
list  
name  
recall  
record  
relate  
repeat  
understand

discuss  
describe  
explain  
express  
give examples  
identify  
locate  
paraphrase  
recognize  
report  
restate  
review  
tell  
translate

apply  
change  
demonstrate  
discover  
dramatize  
employ  
illustrate  
interpret  
manipulate  
modify  
operate  
practice  
predict  
schedule  
shop  
show  
sketch  
use

analyze  
appraise  
breakdown  
calculate  
categorize  
classify  
compare  
contrast  
criticize  
debate  
diagram  
differentiate  
distinguish  
examine  
experiment  
inspect  
inventory  
question  
relate  
solve  
sub-divide  
test

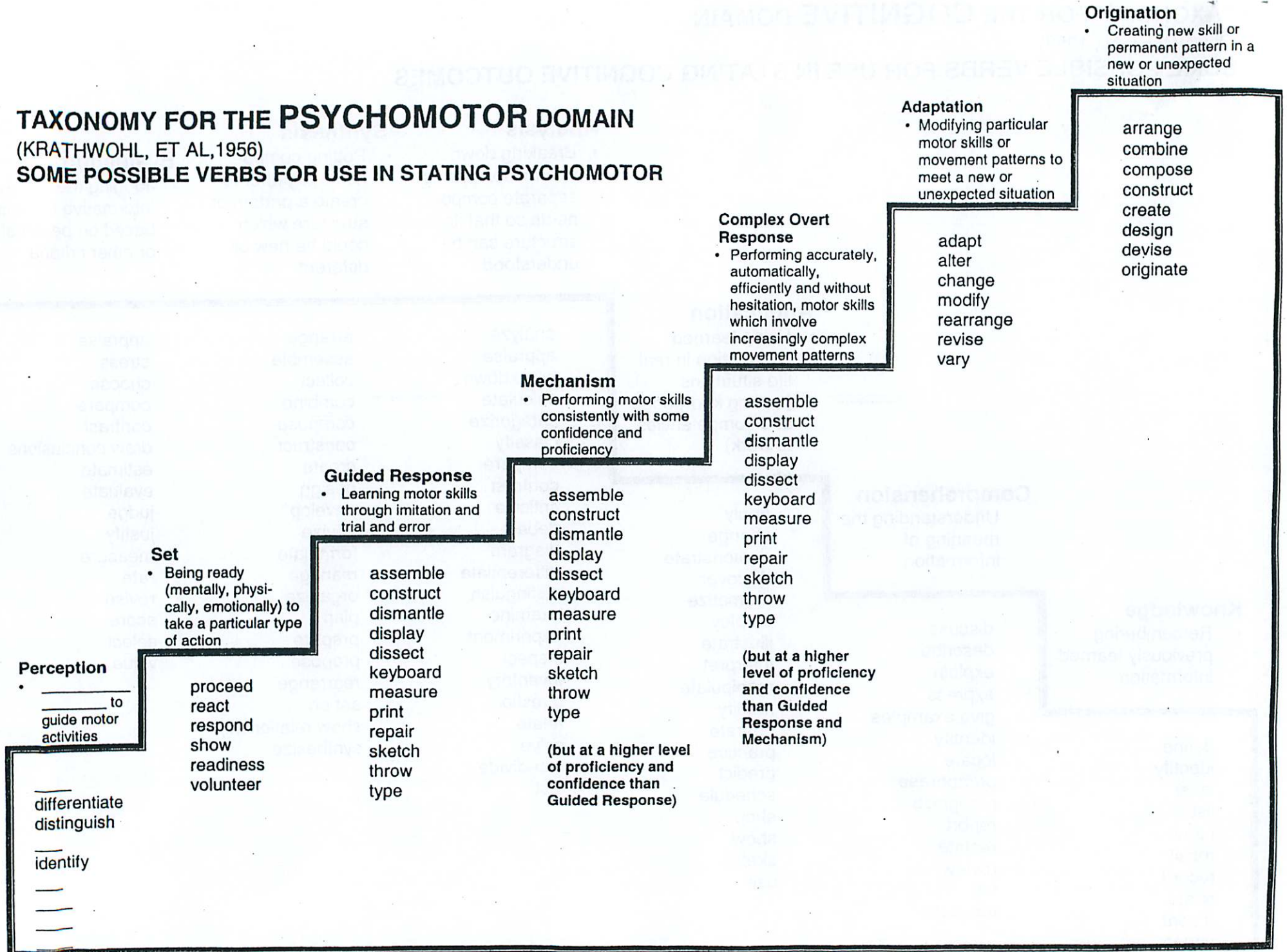
arrange  
assemble  
collect  
combine  
compose  
construct  
create  
design  
develop  
devise  
formulate  
manage  
organize  
plan  
prepare  
propose  
rearrange  
set up  
show relationship  
synthesize

appraise  
stress  
choose  
compare  
contrast  
draw conclusions  
estimate  
evaluate  
judge  
justify  
measure  
rate  
revise  
score  
select  
value

# TAXONOMY FOR THE PSYCHOMOTOR DOMAIN

(KRATHWOHL, ET AL, 1956)

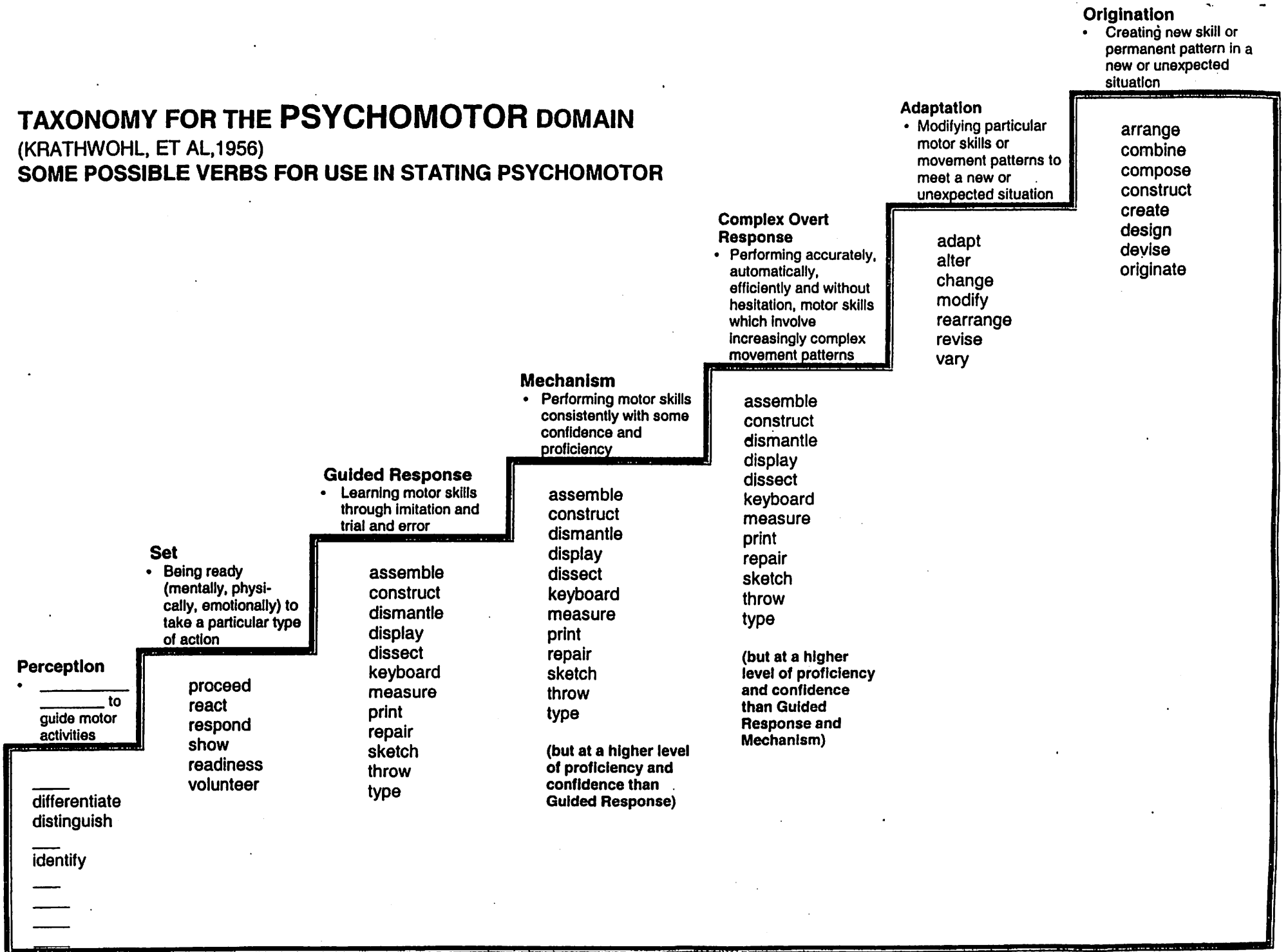
## SOME POSSIBLE VERBS FOR USE IN STATING PSYCHOMOTOR



# TAXONOMY FOR THE PSYCHOMOTOR DOMAIN

(KRATHWOHL, ET AL, 1956)

## SOME POSSIBLE VERBS FOR USE IN STATING PSYCHOMOTOR



# TAXONOMY FOR THE COGNITIVE DOMAIN

(BLOOM, ET AL, 1956)

## SOME POSSIBLE VERBS FOR USE IN STATING COGNITIVE OUTCOMES

