

Learning Domains (after Bloom et al.)

Knowledge can be broken into 3 categories – cognitive (hard data), affective (attitudes) and psychomotor (hard skills). The table below presents five levels of knowledge for each category, from lowest level to highest level. Lower levels are easy to teach, but don't create mastery. Higher levels are where we want our students to be, but are the hardest things to develop in a student.

Where is your teaching?

Level and Depth of Knowledge	Cognitive (knowledge)	Affective (attitude)	Psychomotor (skills)
Low	Recall/memorization (specific information)	Receive (willing to listen)	Imitate/copy (what someone else does)
	Understand (what does it mean?)	Respond (actively participating)	Reproduce (from memory)
	Apply (how do you use it?)	Value (attaches a desired value to presented material)	Execute (reliably, with good technique, without help)
	Analyze (how do you figure out new applications or uses?)	Organizes (organizes values and manages any contradictions, applies values to activities)	Adapt (apply skill to new situations)
High	Evaluate and synthesize (how do you evaluate how well it works, and create new ways of doing things?)	Adopts (takes on value related to activity; individually invested in value)	Mastery (consistently performs skill without thought in new situations; unconscious competence)