There are one-story intellects, two-story intellects, and three-story intellects with skylights.

All fact collectors who have no aim beyond their facts are one-story *people*.

Two-story *people* compare, reason, generalize, using the labor of fact collectors as their own.

Three-story *people* idealize, imagine, predict—their best illumination comes from above the skylight.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

The word "people" has been substituted for the word men, with no apologies to Holmes.

The six levels of Bloom's taxonomy provide focus points teachers and students can incorporate into lesson designs.

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

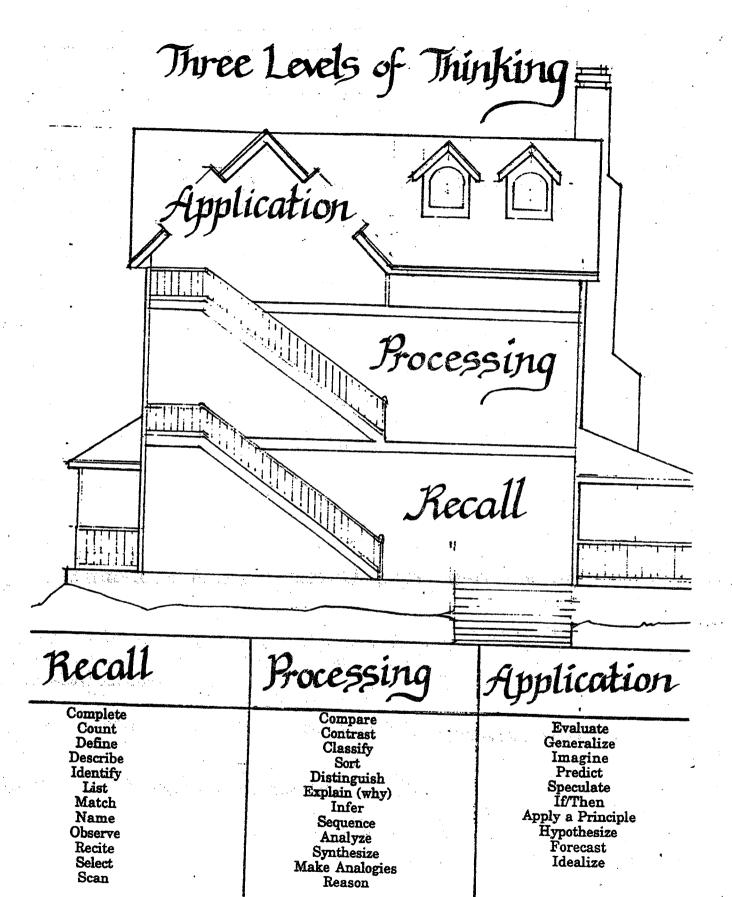
- 1. Knowledge remembering information
- 2. Comprehension understanding information
- 3. Application using, in a new situation, information that is already known
- 4. Analysis taking apart information
- 5. Synthesis putting information together in a new way
- 6. Evaluation judging the value of information

Terms to Use in Determining Components in the Cognitive and Affective Domains

COGNITIVE PROCESSES

1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
Count Define Draw Identify Indicate List Name Point Quote Read Recite Recall Recognize Record Repeat State Tabulate Trace Write	Associate Classify Compare Compute Contrast Describe Differentiate Discuss Distinguish Estimate Extrapolate Interpolate Predict Translate	Apply Calculate Classify Complete Construct Demonstrate Employ Examine Illustrate Practice Relate Solve Use Utilize	Analyze Detect Explain Group Infer Order Relate Separate Summarize Transform	Arrange Combine Construct Create Design Develop Formulate Generalize Integrate Organize Plan Prepare Prescribe Produce Propose Specify	Appraise Assess Critique Determine Evaluate Grade Judge Measure Rank Recommend Select Test

AFFECTIVE PROCESSES							
1.0 Receiving	2:0 Responding	3.0 Valuing	4.0 Organizing	5,0 Characterizing by Value System			
Appreciate Be alert to Be conscious of Be sensitive to Perceive Show awareness of Tolerate	Accept responsibility for Acquaint self with Be willing to comply with Enjoy Find pleasure in Obey	Actively participate Assume responsibility for Be committed to Be convinced of Believe in the importance of Desire to develop Be devoted to idea, ideals Have faith in Rely upon Subscribe to	Classify Develop a plan for Form judgments as to responsibility Systematize Weigh alternatives	Change behavior Develop code of behavior or philosophy of life Judge problems or issues Revise judgments Show mature attitude			



THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

KNOWLEDGE

1. Say the Pledge.

COMPREHENSION -

1. Say in your own words what these words mean:

Pledge

Allegiance

Indivisible

Liberty and Justice for all, etc.

- 2. Write your own definitions of those words.
- 3. Paraphrase the Pledge

APPLICATION

- 1. What does Liberty and Justice on the playground mean?
- 2. To what other organizations and people do you owe Allegiance?

· 网络海巴克克克克克莱加克克 建聚氰基甲基丁

3. What else is Indivisible in the same sense as our nation?

ANALYSIS

- 1. Compare the Pledge to another pledge (Scouts, etc.). How are they the same and how different?
- 2. What elements do all pledges have?

SYNTHESIS

- 1. Write a class pledge.
- 2. Write a pledge for your family that all members would be willing to sign.

EVALUATION

- 1. Should every nation have a pledge? Support your position.
- 2. Should the Pledge be said every day? Support your position.
- 3. What would improve the Pledge? Why?

From Mastery Teaching by Madeline Hunter.

STRATEGIES TO EXTEND STUDENT THINKING

ODr. T. Roger Taylor

**CALL ON STUDENTS RANDOMLY

NOT JUST THOSE WITH RAISED HANDS

**UTILIZE "THINK-PAIR-SHARE"

TWO MINUTES OF INDIVIDUAL THINK TIME, TWO MINUTES DISCUSSION WITH A PARTNER, THEN OPEN UP THE CLASS DISCUSSION

**REMEMBER "WAIT TIME"

TEN TO TWENTY SECONDS FOLLOWING A "HIGHER LEVEL" QUESTION

**ASK "FOLLOW-UPS"

WHY? DO YOU AGREE? CAN YOU ELABORATE? TELL ME MORE, CAN YOU GIVE AN EXAMPLE?

**WITHHOLD JUDGMENT

RESPOND TO STUDENT ANSWERS IN A NON-EVALUATIVE FASHION

**ASK FOR SUMMARY (TO PROMOTE ACTIVE LISTENING)

"COULD YOU PLEASE SUMMARIZE JANE'S POINT?"

**SURVEY THE CLASS

"HOW MANY PEOPLE AGREE WITH THE AUTHOR'S POINT OF VIEW?"

**ALLOW FOR STUDENT CALLING

"RICHARD, WILL YOU PLEASE CALL ON SOMEONE ELSE TO RESPOND?"

**PLAY DEVIL'S ADVOCATE

REQUIRE STUDENTS TO DEFEND THEIR REASONING AGAINST DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW

**ASK STUDENTS TO "UNPACK THEIR THINKING"

DESCRIBE HOW YOU ARRIVED AT YOUR ANSWER. (THINK ALOUD)

**STUDENT QUESTIONING

LET STUDENTS DEVELOP THEIR OWN OUESTIONS

**CUE STUDENT RESPONSES

"THERE IS NOT A SINGLE CORRECT ANSWER FOR THIS QUESTION.
I WANT YOU TO CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES."