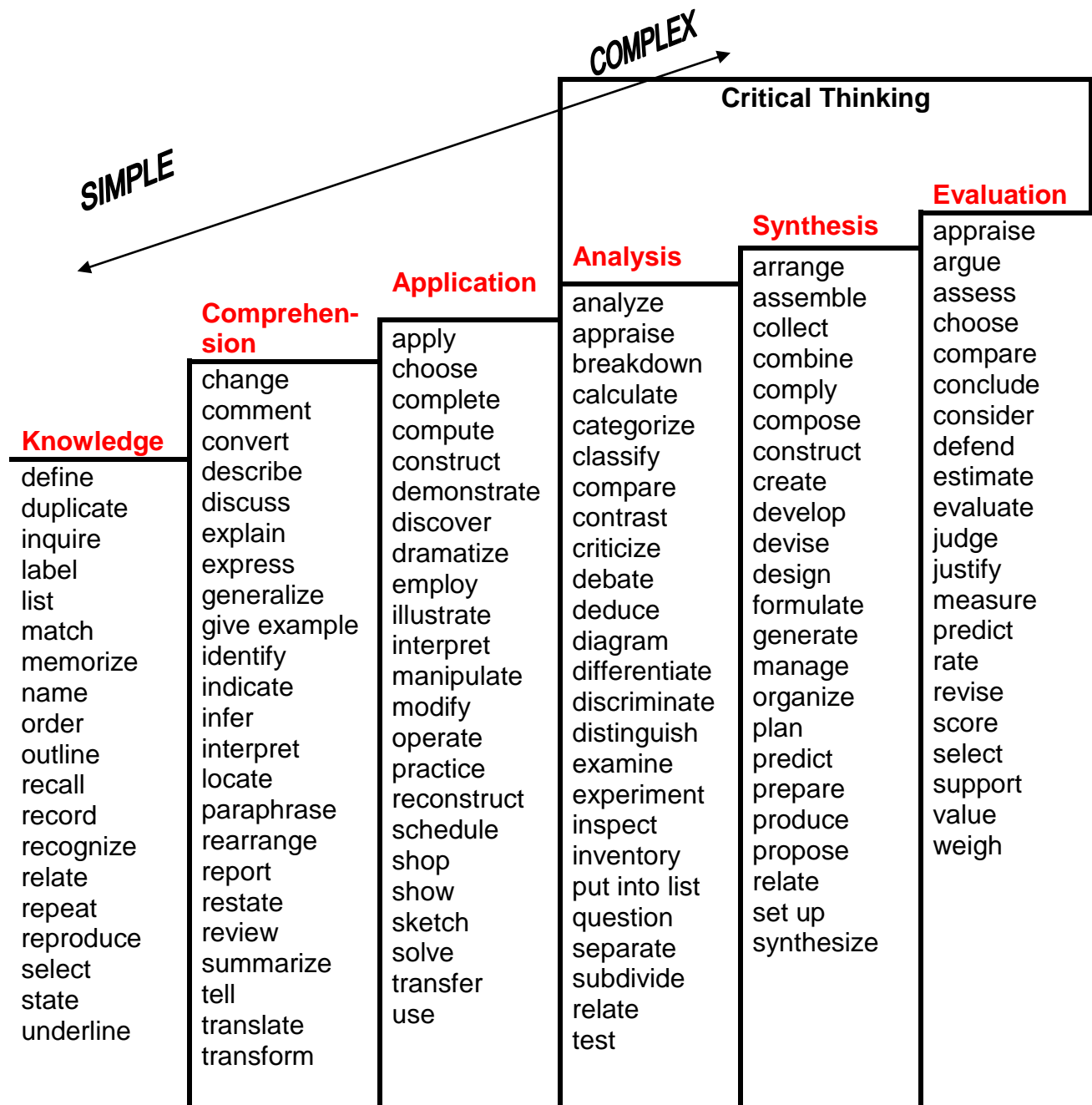


Verbs for Cognitive Outcomes



Knowledge: Recall - To remember previously learned material.

Comprehension: To grasp the meaning of the knowledge being learned and be able to paraphrase or explain it.

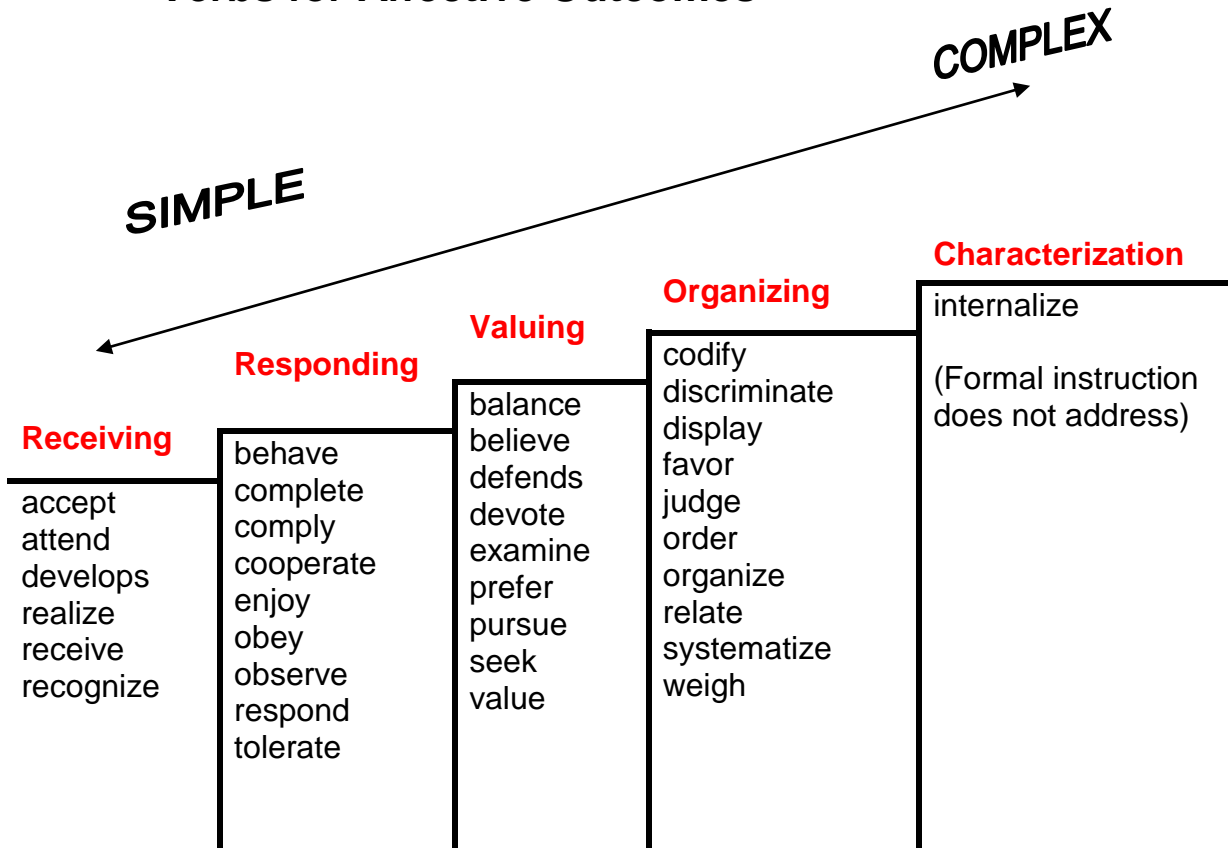
Application: The ability to use learned information and materials.

Analysis: The ability to break material down into its elements or parts so that its organizational structure may be understood.

Synthesis: The ability to combine previous experience with new material to form a structure.

Evaluation: Make and defend judgments based on evidence or criteria.

Verbs for Affective Outcomes



Receiving: Awareness, willingness to receive, and controlled attention.

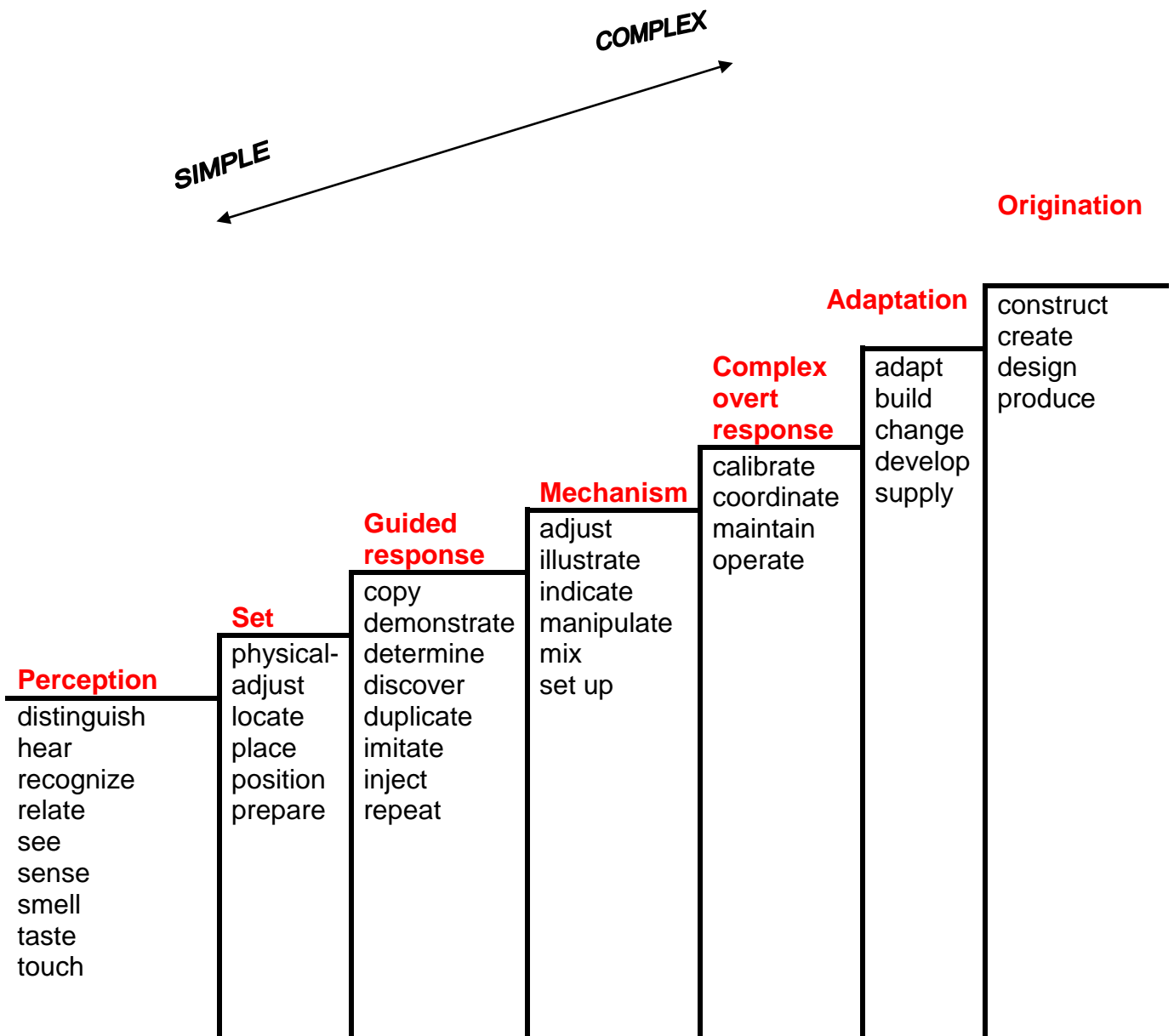
Responding: Compliance in reacting to a suggestion, willingness to respond, and satisfaction in response.

Valuing: Accepting a value as a belief, indication of preference for the value, and commitment.

Organizing: Conceptualization of a value in abstract or symbolic terms and organization of a value system.

Characterization of an internally consistent value system: The individual acts consistently in accordance with the values he/she has internalized.

Verbs for Psychomotor Outcomes



Perception: Involves sensitivity to a situation object, or relationship that normally leads to action.

Preparation: Involves readiness to perform.

Orientation: Involves the discovery and/or decision of the response(s) which must be made.

Pattern: Involves a learned response that is habitual; presentation is smooth and the presenter has confidence in his ability.

Performance: Involves a complex motor action, carried out with a high degree of skill. (May be thought of as “motor synthesis”.)