Taxonomies/Domains of Learning
The domains with examples and verbs for each level.

Cognitive, Psychomotor and Affective Domains used with permission from:

Interpersonal Domain from:
Cognitive Domain

- Remembering
- Understanding
- Applying
- Analyzing
- Evaluating
- Creating
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<th>Cognitive Domain</th>
<th>Remembering</th>
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<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
<td>Recite a policy. Quote prices from memory to a customer. Knows the safety rules.</td>
<td>Rewrites the principles of test writing. Explain in one’s own words the steps for performing a complex task. Translates an equation into a computer spreadsheet.</td>
<td>Use a manual to calculate an employee’s vacation time. Apply laws of statistics to evaluate the reliability of a written test.</td>
<td>Troubleshoot a piece of equipment by using logical deduction. Recognize logical fallacies in reasoning. Gathers information from a department and selects the required tasks for training.</td>
<td>Select the most effective solution. Hire the most qualified candidate. Explain and justify a new budget.</td>
<td>Write a company operations or process manual. Design a machine to perform a specific task. Integrates training from several sources to solve a problem. Revises and process to improve the outcome.</td>
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<td><strong>Key Words:</strong></td>
<td>defines, describes, identifies, knows, labels, lists, matches, names, outlines, recalls, recognizes, reproduces, selects, states.</td>
<td>comprehends, converts, defends, distinguishes, estimates, explains, extends, generalizes, gives an example, infers, interprets, paraphrases, predicts, rewrites, summarizes, translates.</td>
<td>applies, changes, computes, constructs, demonstrates, discovers, manipulates, modifies, operates, predicts, prepares, produces, relates, shows, solves, uses.</td>
<td>analyzes, breaks down, compares, contrasts, diagram, deconstructs, differentiates, discriminates, distinguishes, identifies, illustrates, infers, outlines, relates, selects, separates.</td>
<td>appraises, compares, concludes, contrasts, criticizes, critiques, defends, describes, discriminates, evaluates, explains, interprets, justifies, relates, summarizes, supports.</td>
<td>categorizes, combines, compiles, composes, creates, devises, designs, explains, generates, modifies, organizes, plans, rearranges, reconstructs, relates, reorganizes, revises, rewrites, summarizes, tells, writes.</td>
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Receiving Phenomena

Examples: Listens to others with respect. Listens for and remember the name of newly introduced people.
Key Words: asks, chooses, describes, follows, gives, holds, identifies, locates, names, points to, selects, sits, erects, replies, uses.

Responding to Phenomena

Examples: Participates in class discussions. Gives a presentation. Questions new ideals, concepts, models, etc. in order to fully understand them. Knows the safety rules and practices them.
Key Words: answers, assists, aids, complies, conforms, discusses, greets, helps, labels, performs, practices, presents, reads, recites, reports, selects, tells, writes.

Valuing

Examples: Demonstrates belief in the democratic process. Is sensitive towards individual and cultural differences (value diversity). Shows the ability to solve problems. Proposes a plan to social improvement and follows through with commitment. Informs management on matters that one feels strongly about.
Key Words: completes, demonstrates, differentiates, explains, follows, forms, initiates, invites, joins, justifies, proposes, reads, reports, selects, shares, studies, works.

Organizing

Examples: Recognizes the need for balance between freedom and responsible behavior. Accepts responsibility for one's behavior. Explains the role of systematic planning in solving problems. Accepts professional ethical standards. Creates a life plan in harmony with abilities, interests, and beliefs. Prioritizes time effectively to meet the needs of the organization, family, and self.
Key Words: adheres, alters, arranges, combines, compares, completes, defends, explains, formulates, generalizes, identifies, integrates, modifies, orders, organizes, prepares, relates, synthesizes.

Characterization

Key Words: acts, discriminates, displays, influences, listens, modifies, performs, practices, proposes, qualifies, questions, revises, serves, solves, verifies.
Psychomotor Domain

**Perception** Examples:
Detected non-verbal communication cues. Estimate where a ball will land after it is thrown and then moving to the correct location to catch the ball. Adjusts heat of stove to correct temperature by smell and taste of food. Adjusts the height of the forks on a forklift by comparing where the forks are in relation to the pallet. Key Words: chooses, describes, detects, differentiates, distinguishes, identifies, isolates, relates, selects.

**Set** Examples:
Knows and acts upon a sequence of steps in a manufacturing process. Recognize one’s abilities and limitations. Shows desire to learn a new process (motivation). NOTE: This subdivision of Psychomotor is closely related with the “Responding to phenomena” subdivision of the Affective domain. Key Words: begins, displays, explains, moves, proceeds, reacts, shows, states, volunteers.

**Guided Response** Examples:
Performs a mathematical equation as demonstrated. Follows instructions to build a model. Responds hand-signals of instructor while learning to operate a forklift. Key Words: copies, traces, follows, react, reproduce, responds.

**Mechanism** Examples:
Use a personal computer. Repair a leaking faucet. Drive a car. Key Words: assembles, calibrates, constructs, dismantles, displays, fastens, fixes, grinds, heats, manipulates, measures, mends, mixes, organizes, sketches.

**Complex Overt Response** Examples:
Maneuvers a car into a tight parallel parking spot. Operates a computer quickly and accurately. Displays competence while playing the piano. Key Words: assembles, builds, calibrates, constructs, dismantles, displays, fastens, fixes, grinds, heats, manipulates, measures, mends, mixes, organizes, sketches. NOTE: The Key Words are the same as Mechanism, but will have adverbs or adjectives that indicate that the performance is quicker, better, more accurate, etc.

**Adaptation** Examples:
Responds effectively to unexpected experiences. Modifies instruction to meet the needs of the learners. Perform a task with a machine that it was not originally intended to do (machine is not damaged and there is no danger in performing the new task). Key Words: adapts, alters, changes, rearranges, reorganizes, revises, varies.

**Origination** Examples:
Constructs a new theory. Develops a new and comprehensive training programming. Creates a new gymnastic routine. Key Words: arranges, builds, combines, composes, constructs, creates, designs, initiate, makes, originates.
Interpersonal Domain

- Seeking or giving information
- Proposing
- Building and Supporting
- Shutting out or Bringing in
- Disagreeing
- Summarizing
Interpersonal Domain

**Summarizing**
- To provide an abbreviated version of the original content
- Taking an active listening position - restate

**Disagreeing**
- Having a contradictory opinion
- Discreetly and with consideration, voice a difference of opinion or variation of an idea being discussed by a group or team

**Shutting out or Bringing in**
- Excluding or involving members of a group or team in the exchange of ideas both verbal and written
- Asking the members of a project to share their opinions

**Building and Supporting**
- To further a project as a member of a team; to provide positive feedback; to assist another person toward accomplishing a collective goal
- Active listening during project meetings then help provide solutions to problems; providing constructive feedback

**Proposing**
- To formally put forward an idea
- Suggesting or recommending a change to a project or offering a new project for consideration

**Seeking or giving Information**
- Asking for or giving explanations, facts, or other supplemental information from or to other individuals
- Asking a teacher or work supervisor for clarification on a project