Levels of Learning

Bloom’s Taxonomy of Educational Objectives

Bloom’s Taxonomy is a model that looks at the different cognitive levels utilized while learning.

I. Remembering

The remembering level refers to being able to recall information through the basic memorization of facts and ideas. Remembering results from basic memorization and recall of definitions of terms, people, places, and events.

II. Understanding

The understanding level refers to being able to interpret information and understand the literal message that is being conveyed. Understanding results from students paraphrasing information as well as successfully comparing and contrasting terms, ideas, and events.

III. Applying

The applying level refers to the ability to use and demonstrate the comprehension of specific information in a new abstract form. Applying results from exercising old information in new situations, such as with essay questions that use scenarios.

IV. Analyzing

The analyzing level refers to breaking information down into smaller parts or components, recognizing patterns, and identifying how they relate to each other and are organized. Analysis results from partitioning and arranging a concept or idea into separate elements to better understand it. Think of a mechanic that takes apart an engine to understand how it works.

V. Evaluating

The evaluating level refers to appraising ideas, concepts, methods, materials, and solutions under a specified criteria (quantitative or qualitative). Evaluation results from making judgments on accuracy, effectiveness, cost-efficiency, and overall satisfaction.

VI. Creating

The creating phase refers to the creation of new ideas, products or ways of thinking. Creating results from using the information that one has already learned to design, plan, or invent something different and new.


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