

Blooms Taxonomy of Cognitive Domain. (LOTs and HOTs)

Blooms Taxonomy of Cognitive Domain was developed by Benjamin Bloom in the 1950's. Blooms Taxonomy was developed to express different kinds of thinking. It is useful within the classroom to use as a tool for planning, and is one of the most universally applied models. Blooms Taxonomy provides a way to organize thinking skills into six levels from the most basic to the more complex levels of thinking.

The revised version of Bloom's Taxonomy of the cognitive domain consists of six different levels of learning objectives listed in sequential order of increasing difficulty. The cognitive domain of learning is concerned with the acquisition and application of knowledge and skills; each level of Bloom's Taxonomy reflects increasing difficulty of the cognitive domain. The levels of Bloom's Taxonomy, in order, are: **remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating, and creating**. Levels at the top of the list are often considered lower ordered thinking (LOT), while those near the end of the list are considered higher order thinking (HOT). LOT and HOT relate to the lesser and greater amount of cognition involved in learning at the six levels of Bloom's Taxonomy.

The Revised Terms of Bloom's Taxonomy:

- **Remembering:** Retrieving, recognizing, and recalling relevant knowledge from long-term memory.
- **Understanding:** Constructing meaning from oral, written, and graphic messages through interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, inferring, comparing, and explaining.
- **Applying:** Carrying out or using a procedure through executing, or implementing.
- **Analyzing:** Breaking material into constituent parts, determining how the parts relate to one another and to an overall structure or purpose through differentiating, organizing, and attributing.
- **Evaluating:** Making judgments based on criteria and standards through checking and critiquing.
- **Creating:** Putting elements together to form a coherent or functional whole; reorganizing elements into a new pattern or structure through generating, planning, or producing.

Lower Order Thinking (LOT):

Lower-level thinking is the lower level of Blooms Taxonomy. It's embodies the level of skills necessary for advancing through the higher levels of Bloom's Taxonomy. The skills acquired at this level, are the building blocks toward higher level thinking.

LOT promotes:

1. Remembering
2. Understanding.
3. Applying

Higher Order Thinking (HOT):

Higher Order Thinking takes place in a hierarchy of cognitive process. It is a continuum of thinking skills starting with knowledge level thinking, and moving to evaluation thinking.

HOT promotes:

1. Applying (there is a fine line, or grey area, in this level where lower level cognitive thinking begins to transition to higher level cognitive thinking.)
2. Analyzing
3. Evaluating
4. Creating.
