

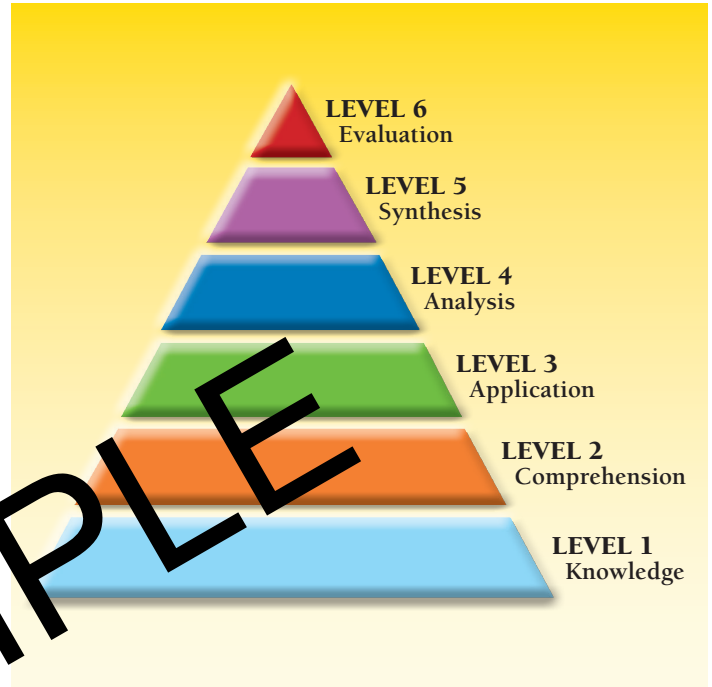
# Bloom's Taxonomy

Our resource is an effective tool for any **SCIENCE PROGRAM**.

## Bloom's Taxonomy\* for Reading Comprehension

The activities in our resource engage and build the full range of thinking skills that are essential for students' reading comprehension and understanding of important science concepts. Based on the six levels of thinking in Bloom's Taxonomy, and using language at a remedial level, information and questions are given that challenge students to not only recall what they have read, but move beyond this to understand the text and concepts through higher-order thinking. By using higher-order skills of application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation, students become active readers, drawing more meaning from the text, attaining a greater understanding of concepts, and applying and extending their learning in more sophisticated ways.

Our resource, therefore, is an effective tool for any Science program. Whether it is used in whole class, in part, or adapted to meet individual student needs, our resource provides teachers with information and questions to ask, inspiring students' interest, creativity, and promoting meaningful learning.



### BLOOM'S TAXONOMY: 6 LEVELS OF THINKING

*\*Bloom's Taxonomy is a widely used tool by educators for classifying learning objectives, and is based on the work of Benjamin Bloom.*



## Vocabulary



- ecosystem • biotic • abiotic • system • environment • balance • organism • reproduce
- population • interbreed • succession • composition • producer • consumer • decomposer
- recycle • food web • food chain • interaction • nutrients • sugar • oxygen • photosynthesis
- carbon dioxide • leaves • energy • water cycle • evaporation • collection • precipitation
- condensation • microscope • virus • bacteria • microorganism • fungi



# Producers, Consumers & Decomposers

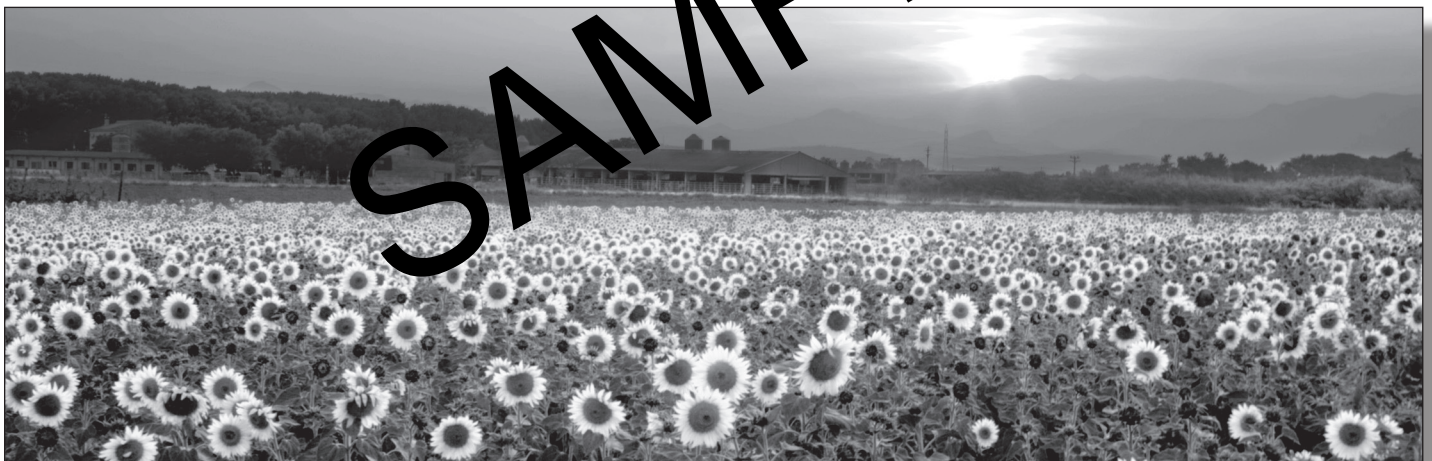
**A**ll organisms in an ecosystem get energy from the same place. All energy comes from the Sun. Green plants absorb this energy. This energy is then shared with all parts of an ecosystem. Every organism in an ecosystem gets their energy and food a different way. This divides all organisms into three kinds: **producers, consumers,** and **decomposers.** The difference between these three kinds of organisms is the way they find food and energy. Let us now look at the three different kinds now.



**Think about your favorite food. Explain how the Sun played an important role in its growth.**

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\_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLE



A **producer** is an organism that produces its own food. An example of a producer is a green plant. It takes in energy from the Sun and makes food which is then passed on to **consumers.** A **consumer** is an organism that cannot make its own food. It is called a **consumer** because it depends on others. It gets food by eating other organisms. **Decomposers** play a very important role too. **Decomposers** break down materials in dead organisms. Humans recycle certain things so that we can use them again. **Decomposers** do the same thing. They recycle nutrients from dead organisms and return them to the soil. They can then be used again by **producers.** Imagine that these three kinds of organisms all live in a cycle. They all depend on each other for energy and food. Without each other, they would not survive.



# Make Smaller Ecological Footprints!

**An ecological “footprint” is the food, water and space that a living thing needs to grow and survive in an ecosystem.**

Every thing that lives on Earth has a “footprint”. Big things have larger footprints than little things. For example, a big tree needs more things to survive than a small flower!

Humans have ecological footprints too. Sometimes humans have very big ecological footprints. We use more things than we actually need. If we could make our ecological footprints smaller, then there would be more in our world to share with each other.

**How can we make smaller footprints? Your job is to find out how!**

You are now the teacher. Once you have completed this activity, you will visit another classroom in your school. You will present your bulletin board. Your board will teach others how humans can make smaller footprints. It will teach others how we can stop overusing our own environment.

**USE THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS to put together a bulletin board:**

- Bristol board
- Magazine pictures
- Scissors, glue, markers
- Any other materials you can think of!

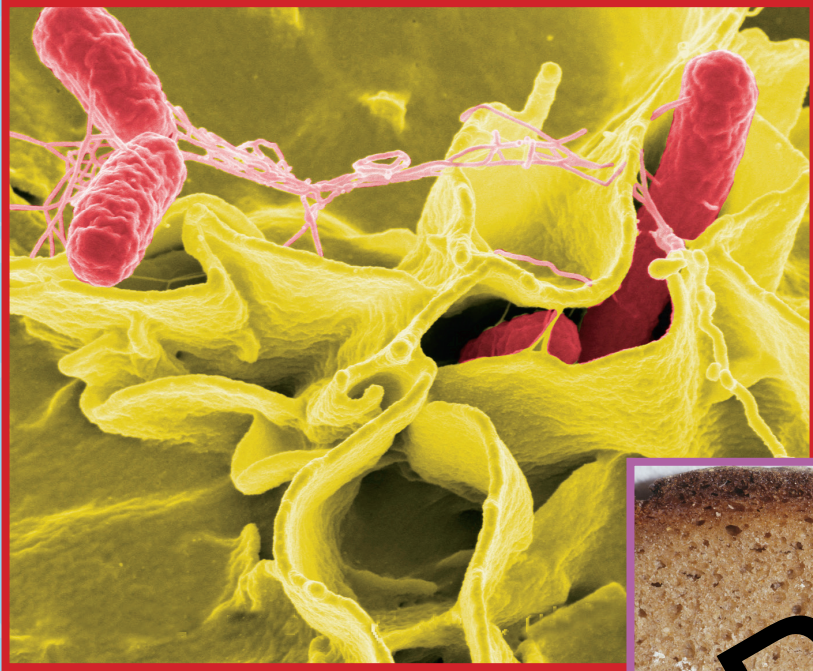


**Here are a few ideas to get you started.**

**To make smaller footprints, humans could ...**

- recycle paper and containers
- ride a bike rather than driving a car
- take a shower instead of a bath to save water
- pick up litter
- turn the lights off to save energy
- Any more ideas?

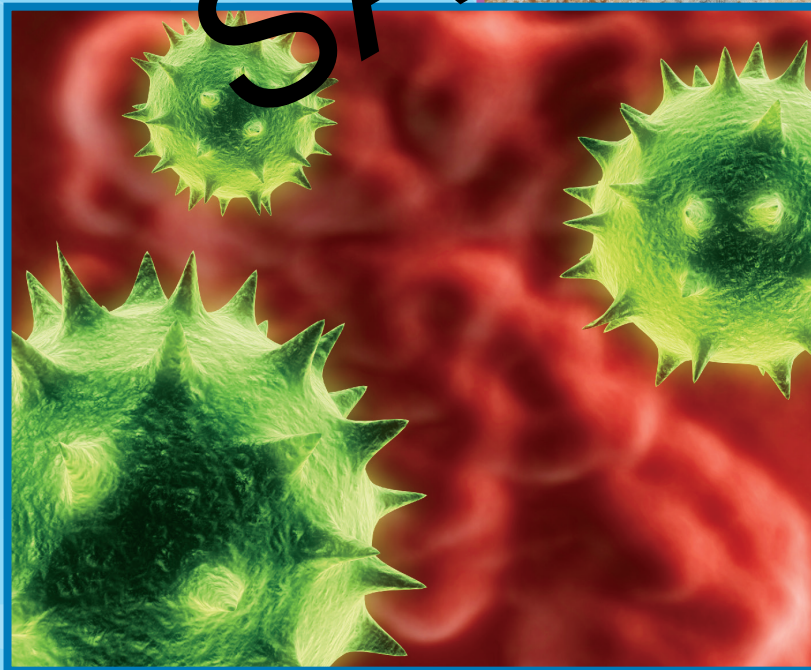
# Microorganisms



**Bacteria**  
(Salmonella)



**Fungi**  
(Mold)



**Virus**

SAMPLE