

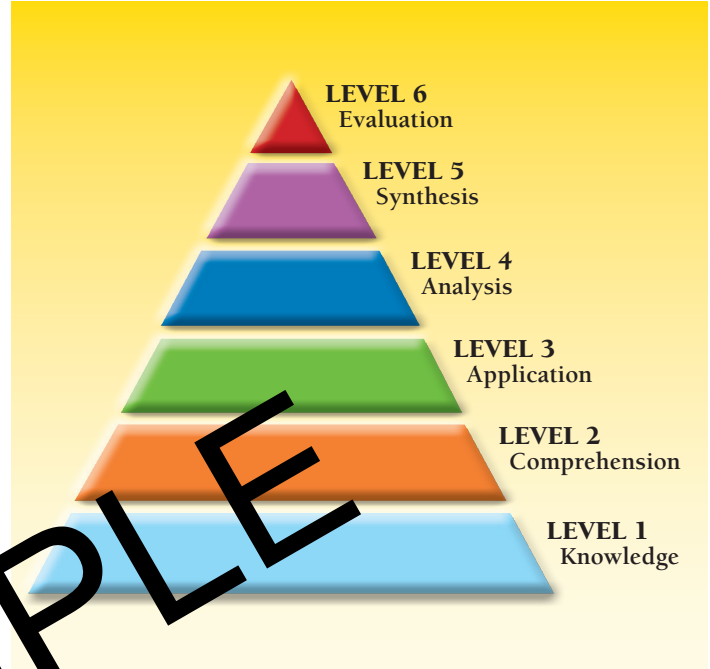
Bloom's Taxonomy

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 or in part, adapted to meet individual student needs, our resource provides teachers with essential information and questions to ask, inspiring students' interest, creativity, and promoting meaningful learning.



SAMPLE

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

amplitude
conservation
electrical energy
electrostatic force
infrared
magnetic force
microwave
pitch
potential energy
refraction
thermal energy
transparent
wavelength

chemical energy
convection
electromagnetic radiation
fossil fuels
kinetic energy
mechanical energy
nonrenewable
pendulum
radiation
renewable
transfer
visible light

conduction
elastic potential energy
electromagnetic spectrum
frequency
light energy
medium
nuclear power
photosynthesis
reflection
sound energy
transform
ultraviolet



Thermal Energy

1. Circle **T** if the statement is TRUE or **F** if it is FALSE.

- T F a) Atoms and molecules are kinds of particles.
- T F b) Atoms and molecules are always moving.
- T F c) Heat cannot move through matter.
- T F d) Particles move faster at higher temperatures.
- T F e) Heat flows from cooler objects to hotter objects.
- T F f) Heat is a fluid, like water.
- T F g) Cold flows from cool objects to hot objects.
- T F h) Hot objects can move heat to other objects without touching them.

SAMPLE

2. Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is most correct. You may use a dictionary to help you.

a) Which is *not* a way that heat can move?

- A conduction
- B convection
- C radiation
- D refraction

b) Three ounces of water in a cup have a temperature of 90°F. Then one ounce of the water is poured down the sink. What will be the temperature of the remaining two ounces of water?

- A 30°F
- B 60°F
- C 90°F
- D 120°F

Word Search Answers

U	B	T	R	A	N	S	P	A	R	E	N	T
L	C	D	H	F	G	H	J	K	E	L	U	M
T	S	R	T	G	Q	P	W	K	E	D	C	N
R	O	M	E	D	I	U	M	E	X	L	N	Z
A	U	S	M	T	V	L	W	E	C	X	B	X
V	R	H	P	G	A	Y	F	F	A	A	R	X
I	C	H	E	M	I	C	A	L	B	L	A	R
O	E	L	R	J	K	N	D	E	L	M	D	A
L	H	E	A	T	N	E	P	C	E	C	R	Y
E	H	U	T	Q	R	U	R	T	A	R	I	I
T	S	F	U	A	E	Q	P	O	E	A	S	S
W	X	Y	R	Z	E	E	P	S	N	G	F	D
K	J	F	E	H	L	R	S	N	E	G	F	D
D	N	U	O	S	N	F	E	E	L	M	N	P
I	M	E	C	H	A	N	I	C	A	L	R	Q

SAMPLE

Part C



1.

Potential: the energy of being raised above the ground.

Kinetic: the energy of motion.

Answers will vary.

2.

Fast molecules bump into slower molecules and speed them up. Answers will vary.

3.

Amplitude tells the loudness, frequency tells the pitch. Answers will vary.

4.

Three of: cosmic, gamma, x-rays, ultraviolet, infrared, microwave, TV, radio

5.

Chemical energy is being transformed into thermal/heat energy and light energy. Heat is being transferred by convection and radiation.

Part A

1) F

2) T

3) T

4) T

5) F

6) T

7) F

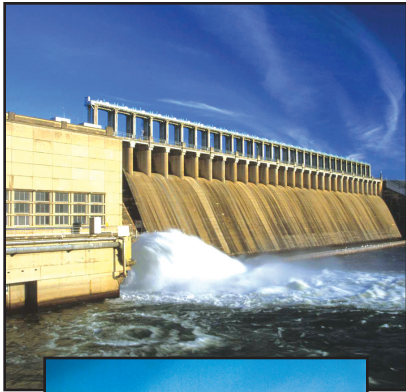
Part B

1) D

2) A

3) D

Energy Sources



H.E.P.

WOOD (BIOMASS)



WIND



WAVE



SOLAR

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES



COAL

GAS



NUCLEAR



NONRENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES