



Bloom's Taxonomy

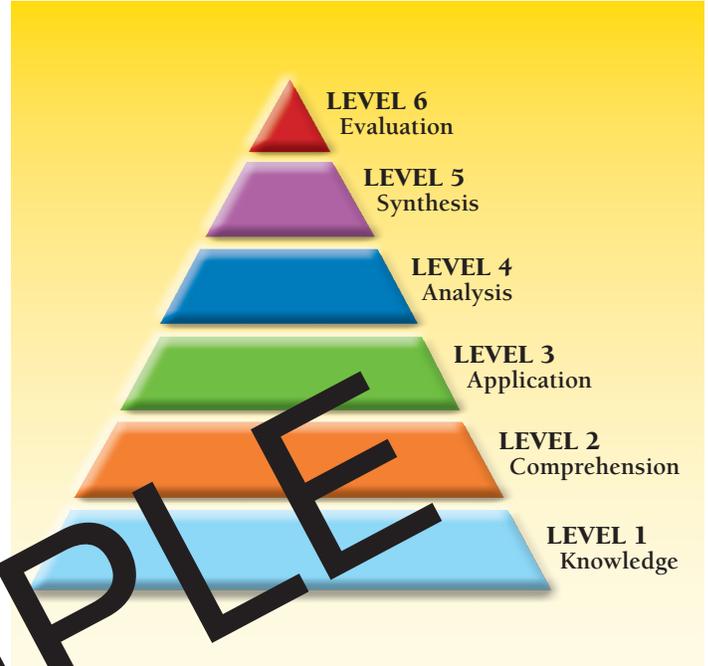


Our resource is an effective tool for any **SCIENCE PROGRAM**.

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, or adapted to meet individual student needs, our resource provides teachers with essential information and questions that inspire 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

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| compound machine | gravity | motion | screw |
| effort distance | inclined plane | newton | simple machine |
| effort force | joule | pivot | thread |
| energy | kinetic energy | potential energy | watt |
| exert | lever | power | wedge |
| force | machine | pulley | wheel and axle |
| friction | meter | resistance distance | work |
| fulcrum | metric system | resistance force | |



Inclined Planes, Wedges, and Screws

1. **Circle** the word True if the statement is true. **Circle** the word False if it is false.

a) A wedge is like two inclined planes put together.

True **False**

b) A spiral staircase is like a very large lever.

True **False**

c) Wedges and inclined planes can be seen as types of screws.

True **False**

d) Pushing a wedge through something changes a downward force into two sideways forces.

True **False**

e) The grooves on a screw are called needles.

True **False**

SAMPLE

2. Tell whether these things are inclined planes, wedges, or screws. In the space beside the name of each thing, write **IP** for INCLINED PLANE, **W** for WEDGE, or **S** for SCREW.

_____ a) spiral staircase

_____ b) wheelchair ramp

_____ c) threaded bolt

_____ d) knife

_____ e) path to the top of a hill

_____ f) axe



Comprehension Quiz

Part A

Circle the word True if the statement is true. **Circle** the word False if it is false.

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7

- 1) When a force causes something to move, work is done.
True **False**
- 2) Work is power.
True **False**
- 3) A candle is a simple machine.
True **False**
- 4) A lever pivots on its fulcrum.
True **False**
- 5) A doorknob is a wheel and axle.
True **False**
- 6) A wedge is a kind of lever.
True **False**
- 7) We don't have to do as much work when we use a simple machine.
True **False**

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Part B

Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is most correct.

3

1. Which two things do we need to know to find how much work is done?
 - A time and distance
 - B distance and force
 - C force and energy
 - D energy and time
2. Which of these simple machines usually doesn't move when it is being used?
 - A lever
 - B pulley
 - C inclined plane
 - D wheel and axle
3. Which of these is a simple machine?
 - A match
 - B pencil
 - C watch
 - D wedge

Screws



Bolt



Spiral Staircase



Drill Bit



Cork screw



Screw

SAMPLE