Cognitive Level	Definitions	Cognitive Process	Assessment	In-class tools	Pedagogical strategy	ALC Mode
Remember	Retrieve relevant knowledge from long-term memory. Identify knowledge in long-term memory that is consistent with present material	Choose, identify, define, describe, label, list, match, memorize, locate, recite	-Define key concepts -Make a facts chart -Label items -List events -Quiz questions: fill in the blanks Recite	-Clickers -Pollseverywhere -Canvas quiz	-Formative Assessments	Presenta tion Mode
Understand	Construct meaning from instructional messages, including oral, written, and graphic communication.	Interpret, exemplify, classify, summarize, infer, Compare, explain, illustrate	-Explain and summarize material -Give example -Complete the empty outline -Complete the cause and e ffect diagram -Compare and contrast using a Venn diagram -Illustrate Sequence of events	-Venn Diagrams -T charts -Mind map -Concept map -Flow chart -Empty outline -Charts -Organizers -Fishbone diagram	-Task-based learning	Presenta tion Mode
Apply	Applying procedure to a familiar task. Using information in another familiar situation	Execute, implement, experiment, demonstrate, solve, teach, produce, manipulate	-Design a Project -Construct a Diagram -Create an Illustration -Create a poster -Conduct a presentation -Write a report -Design a simulation -Act out a concept	-Posters -PowerPoint -Simulations "Solving Medical Mysteries" -Google docs -Story board templates	-PBL (Problem- based Learning) -IQL (Inquiry- based Learning) -PBL (Project- based Learning)	Breakout Mode

Cognitive	Definitions	Cognitive Process	Assessment	In-class tools	Pedagogical	ALC
Level					strategy	Mode
Analyze	Break material into its	Differentiate, select,	-Make a chart	-Flow charts	-CBL (Case-	Breakout
	constituent parts and	structure,	-Create a checklist	-Time line	based	Mode
	determine how the parts relate	deconstruct,	-Construct a graph	diagrams	Learning)	
	to one another and to an	categorize, compare	-Conduct an investigation	-Concept	-Debates	
	overall structure or purpose.	and contrast,	-Create an outline	maps	-Discovery	
		distinguish,	-Build a timeline or flow	-Graphs	learning	
	Determining how elements fit	examine, classify,	chart	-Surveys		
	or function within a structure.	organize, relate,	-Devise a play	-Reports		
		research	-Design a questionnaire	-Case studies		
			-Prepare a report	-Fishbone		
				diagram		
Evaluate	Make judgments based on	Critique, test,	-Prepare a list to critique a	-Case studies	-Experiential	Master
	criteria and standards.	monitor, detect,	presentation	-Journals	Learning	Mode
		assess, conclude,	-Conduct a debate based	-Database	-Debrief	
	Detecting inconsistencies	decide, defend,	classmate presentation	worksheets		
	between a product and	justify, rate,	-Form a panel to discuss	-Peer review		
	external criteria.	recommend,	-Prepare a case to present	worksheets		
		support, prioritize,	-Review a product	-Evaluation		
		judge	-Evaluate a database	rubrics		
Create	Put elements together to form	Generate, design,	-Design and develop a new	-Reports	Constructivist	Breakout
	a coherent or functional whole;	construct,	policy		Learning	Mode
	reorganize elements into a new	hypothesize,	-Create a new product		-Discovery	Master
	pattern or structure.	assemble, compose,	-Devise a way to		Learning	Mode
		combine, develop,	-Design a new method to			
	Coming up with alternative	devise, formulate,	-Make a puzzle or a game			
	hypotheses based on criteria.	predict, plan, show,				
		revise, construct,				
	Devising a procedure for	prepare, improve				
	accomplishing some task.	1				

Presentation Mode: Instructor: Lecture ---- Students work individually or in pair.

Breakout Mode: Instructor: Facilitates and guides---- Students work in small groups: Peer teaching and learning.

Master Mode: Instructor: Facilitates and guides ---- Small group to whole group: Debriefing and evaluate each other's work

Site: https://usflearn.instructure.com/courses/1205391