Learning Objectives

HIMSS requires the use of Bloom's Taxonomy. Describe what attendees will gain by attending this presentation. Follow the instructions below when writing learning objectives.

- List 3 – 5 learning objectives with no ending punctuation
- Each learning objective should be <u>one-sentence, short and concise, without a period at the end of the sentence</u>
- HIMSS requires that learning objectives begin with verbs that are observable and measurable
- Please review below list for <u>acceptable active verbs</u> to utilize to begin your learning objective

Bloom's Taxonomy Action Verbs

Level	Definition	Sample verbs					Sample behaviors
KNOWLEDGE	Student recalls or recognizes information, ideas, and principles in the approximate form in which they were learned.	arrange define describe duplicate	identify label list match	memorize name order outline	recognize relate recall repeat	reproduce select state	The student will define the 6 levels of Bloom's taxonomy of the cognitive domain.
COMPREHENSION	Student translates, comprehends, or interprets information based on prior learning.	explain summarize paraphrase describe illustrate classify	convert defend describe discuss distinguish estimate explain	express extend generalized give example(s) identify indicate	infer locate paraphrase predict Recognize	rewrite review select summarize translate	The student will explain the purpose of Bloom's taxonomy of the cognitive domain.
APPLICATION	Student selects, transfers, and uses data and principles to complete a problem or task with a minimum of direction.	use compute solve demonstrate apply construct	apply change choose compute demonstrate discover dramatize	employ illustrate interpret manipulate modify operate	practice predict prepare produce relate schedule	show sketch solve use write	The student will write an instructional objective for each level of Bloom's taxonomy.
ANALYSIS	Student distinguishes, classifies, and relates the assumptions, hypotheses, evidence, or structure of a statement or question	analyze categorize compare contrast separate apply	change discover choose compute demonstrate dramatize	employ illustrate interpret manipulate modify operate	practice predict prepare produce relate schedule	show sketch solve use write	The student will compare and contrast the cognitive and affective domains.
SYNTHESIS	Student originates, integrates, and combines ideas into a product, plan or proposal that is new to him or her.	create design hypothesize invent develop arrange assemble	categorize collect combine comply compose construct create	design develop devise explain formulate generate plan	prepare rearrange reconstruct relate reorganize revise	rewrite set up summarize synthesize tell write	The student will design a classification scheme for writing educational objectives that combines the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains.
EVALUATION	Student appraises, assesses, or critiques on a basis of specific standards and criteria.	Judge Recommend Critique Justify Appraise Argue	Assess Attach Choose Compare Conclude Contrast	Defend Describe Discriminate Estimate Evaluate Explain	Judge Justify Interpret Relate Predict	Rate Select Summarize Support Value	The student will judge the effective-ness of writing objectives using Bloom's taxonomy.

Reference: http://chiron.valdosta.edu/whuitt/col/cogsys/bloom.html

All learning objectives need to start with active verbs and define an operational or behavioral objective.

- Example#1 Correctly-worded Learning Objective: Analyze the process improvement
steps taken by the team
- Example#2 Correctly-worded Learning Objective: Compare two different approaches to process improvement

Behavioral Terms that are <u>NOT</u> measurable do <u>NOT</u> meet criteria for approval. Please see the list of bad words at the end of this document that <u>should not</u> be used as cognitive objectives.

- Example #1 Incorrectly-worded Learning Objective: <u>Understand</u> what steps the team used for process improvement
- Example #2 Incorrectly-worded Learning Objective: <u>Learn</u> about two different approaches to process improvement