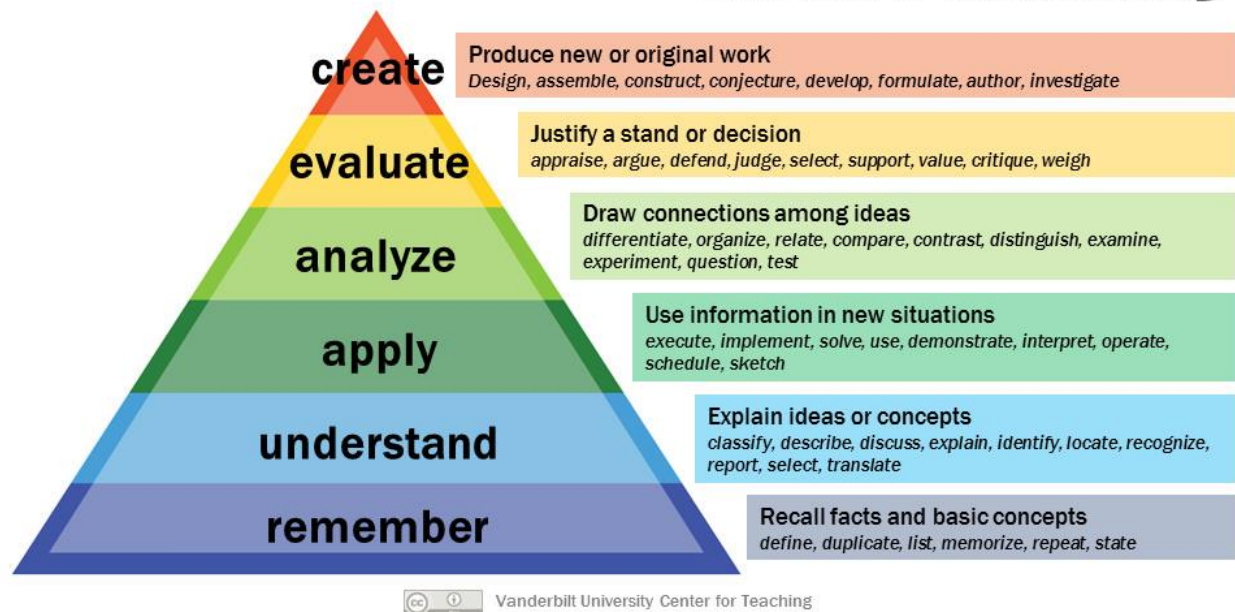


## Writing Observable and Measurable Student Learning Outcomes

The original 1956 *Bloom's Taxonomy* was revised by Anderson and Krathwohl (2001) to be used as a guide when writing Student Learning Outcomes (SLOs). Effective SLOs include active verbs based on a hierarchy of cognitive learning from recalling basic facts to producing original work. Faculty select a single verb from the highest level that reflects the desired learning and student deliverable. "Active" learning begins with the Application level.

## Bloom's Taxonomy



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Verbs to consider when writing your SLO: ***apply, appraise, argue, arrange, assemble, assess, calculate, categorize, compare, compose, conclude, contrast, create, define, demonstrate, describe, differentiate, discuss, distinguish, evaluate, examine, explain, express, formulate, identify, integrate, interpret, memorize, modify, practice, predict, propose, recall, recognize, relate, report, review, summarize, translate, utilize, write.***

Notice that these verbs were **NOT** on the list: appreciate, know, learn, understand.

### Examples of Student Learning Outcomes Using Bloom's Action Verbs

Students will be able to....

...***identify*** the most appropriate resource applicable to their project.

...***articulate*** the importance of ethics in a professional setting.

...***analyze*** clinical lab data to articulate a solution.

...***evaluate*** educational research critically.

...***apply*** anger management techniques to assist classmates in resolving conflicts.

...***utilize*** technology to create a professional resume.