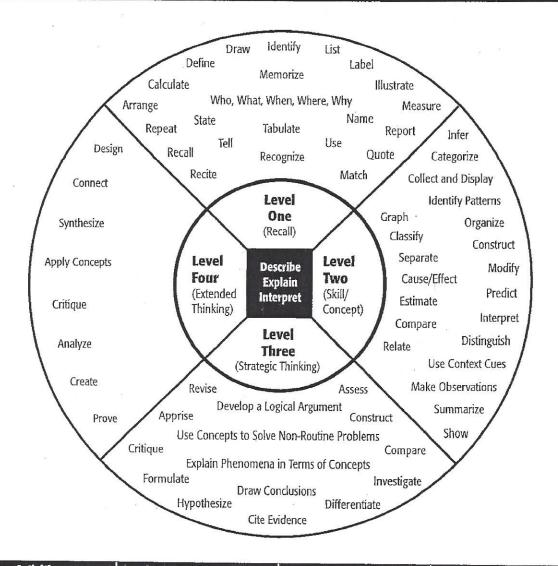
## **Depth of Knowledge (DOK) Levels**



#### **Level One Activities**

Recall elements and details of story structure, such as sequence of events, character, plot and setting.

Conduct basic mathematical calculations.

Label locations on a map.

Represent in words or diagrams a scientific concept or relationship.

Perform routine procedures like measuring length or using punctuation marks correctly.

Describe the features of a place or people.

#### **Level Two Activities**

Identify and summarize the major events in a narrative.

Use context cues to identify the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Solve routine multiple-step problems.

Describe the cause/effect of a particular event.

Identify patterns in events or behavior.

Formulate a routine problem given data and conditions.

Organize, represent and interpret data.

#### **Level Three Activities**

Support ideas with details and examples.

Use voice appropriate to the purpose and audience.

Identify research questions and design investigations for a scientific problem.

Develop a scientific model for a complex situation.

Determine the author's purpose and describe how it affects the interpretation of a reading selection.

Apply a concept in other contexts.

#### **Level Four Activities**

Conduct a project that requires specifying a problem, designing and conducting an experiment, analyzing its data, and reporting results/ solutions.

Apply mathematical model to illuminate a problem or situation.

Analyze and synthesize information from multiple sources.

Describe and illustrate how common themes are found across texts from different cultures.

Design a mathematical model to inform and solve a practical or abstract situation.

Webb, Norman L. and others. "Web Alignment Tool" 24 July 2005. Wisconsin Center of Educational Research. University of Wisconsin-Madison. 2 Feb. 2006. <a href="https://www.wcer.wisc.edu/WAT/Index.aspx">https://www.wcer.wisc.edu/WAT/Index.aspx</a>.

### **DOK Question Stems**

DOK 1		1	AVA	
English State (1986)	Can you recall ?		OK 2	
	When did happen?			
	Who was ?	0	How woold you apply what you learned	
			to develop?	
	How can you recognize? What is?		How would you compare?	
1	Million Control Conference in Control		Contrast?	
	How can you find the meaning of? Can you recall?		How would you classify?	
1	Can you select?		How arealike? Different?	
	low would you write?		How would you classify the type of?	
	What might you include on a list	9	What can you say about?	
	about?		How would you summarize?	1
	Vho discovered?		How would you summarize?	
	Vhat is the formula for?	9	What steps are needed to edit?	
	Can you identify?	0	When would you use an outline to?	
	low would you describe?		How would you estimate?	1
1	woold you describee	0	How could you organize?	
		9	What would you use to classify?	
			What do you notice about?	l
DOK 3		DO	)K 4	
• How	is related to?		Write a thesis, drawing conclusions from	
	t conclusions can you draw?		multiple sources.	
• How	would you adaptto create a		Design and conduct an experiment.	
	rent?		Gather information to develop	
· How	would you test ?		alternative explanations for the results of	
	you predict the outcome if?		an experiment.	
· What	is the best answer? Why?		Write a research paper on a topic.	
	conclusion can be drawn from	• ,	Apply information from one text to	
	three texts?		another text to develop a persuasive	
<ul> <li>What</li> </ul>	is your interpretation of this text?		argument.	
Suppo	ort your rationale.		What information can you gather to	
· How	would you describe the sequence	S	support your idea about?	
of	Ş		DOK 4 would most likely be the writing of	
	facts would you select to		research paper or applying information	
	ort\$		rom one text to another text to develop	
<ul> <li>Can y</li> </ul>	ou elaborate on the reason?		persuasive argument.	
<ul><li>What</li></ul>	would happen if?		OOK 4 requires time for extended	
	ou formulate a theory for?		hinking.	
	vould you test?			
<ul> <li>Can ye</li> </ul>	ou elaborate on the reason?			

From Depth of Knowledge – Descriptors, Examples and Question Stems for Increasing Depth of Knowledge in the Classroom Developed by Dr. Norman Webb and Flip Chart developed by Myra Collins

# REVISED Bloom's Taxonomy Action Verbs

Definitions	I. Remembering	II. Understanding	III. Applying	IV. Analyzing	V. Evaluating	VI. Creating
Bloom's Definition	Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers.	comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas.	Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations.	Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.	Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.
Verbs	<ul> <li>Choose</li> <li>Define</li> <li>Find</li> <li>How</li> <li>Label</li> <li>List</li> <li>Match</li> <li>Name</li> <li>Omit</li> <li>Recall</li> <li>Relate</li> <li>Select</li> <li>Show</li> <li>Spell</li> <li>Tell</li> <li>What</li> <li>When</li> <li>Where</li> <li>Which</li> <li>Who</li> <li>Why</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Classify</li> <li>Compare</li> <li>Contrast</li> <li>Demonstrate</li> <li>Explain</li> <li>Extend</li> <li>Illustrate</li> <li>Infer</li> <li>Interpret</li> <li>Outline</li> <li>Relate</li> <li>Rephrase</li> <li>Show</li> <li>Summarize</li> <li>Translate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Apply</li> <li>Build</li> <li>Choose</li> <li>Construct</li> <li>Develop</li> <li>Experiment with</li> <li>Identify</li> <li>Interview</li> <li>Make use of</li> <li>Model</li> <li>Organize</li> <li>Plan</li> <li>Select</li> <li>Solve</li> <li>Utilize</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Analyze</li> <li>Assume</li> <li>Categorize</li> <li>Classify</li> <li>Compare</li> <li>Conclusion</li> <li>Contrast</li> <li>Discover</li> <li>Dissect</li> <li>Distinguish</li> <li>Divide</li> <li>Examine</li> <li>Function</li> <li>Inference</li> <li>Inspect</li> <li>List</li> <li>Motive</li> <li>Relationships</li> <li>Simplify</li> <li>Survey</li> <li>Take part in</li> <li>Test for</li> <li>Theme</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Appraise</li> <li>Assess</li> <li>Award</li> <li>Choose</li> <li>Compare</li> <li>Conclude</li> <li>Criteria</li> <li>Criticize</li> <li>Decide</li> <li>Deduct</li> <li>Defend</li> <li>Determine</li> <li>Disprove</li> <li>Estimate</li> <li>Evaluate</li> <li>Explain</li> </ul>	Build Change Choose Combine Compile Compose Construct Create Delete Design Develop Discuss Elaborate Estimate Formulate Happen Imagine Improve Invent Make up Maximize Minimize Modify Original Originate Plan Predict Propose

Anderson, L. W., & Krathwohl, D. R. (2001). A taxonomy for learning, teaching, and assessing, Abridged Edition. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.