Table 2: Hess' Cognitive Rigor Matrix with Curricular Examples: Applying Webb's Depth-of-Knowledge Levels to Bloom's Cognitive Process Dimensions

Revised Bloom's Taxonomy of Cognitive Process Dimensions	Webb's Depth-of-Knowledge (DOK) Levels			
	Level 1 Recall & Reproduction Recall of a fact, information, or procedure	Level 2 Skills & Concepts Use information or conceptual knowledge, two or more steps, etc.	Level 3 Strategic Thinking/Reasoning Requires reasoning, developing plan or a sequence of steps, some complexity, more than one possible answer	Level 4 Extended Thinking Requires an investigation, time to think and process multiple conditions of the problem
Remember Retrieve knowledge from long-term memory, recognize, recall, locate, identify	Recall, recognize, or locate basic facts, ideas, principles Recall of identify conversions: between representations, numbers of units of measure Identify facts/details in texts			
Understand Construct meaning, clarify, paraphrase, represent, translate, illustrate, give examples, classify, categorize, summarize, generalize, infer a logical conclusion (such as from examples given), predict, compare/contrast, match like ideas, explain, construct models	Compose and decompose numbers Evaluate an expression Locate points (grid/,number line) Represent math relationships in words pictures, or symbols Write simple sentences Select appropriate word for intended meaning Describe/explain how or why	Specify and explain relationships Give non-examples/examples Make and record observations Take notes; organize ideas/data Summarize results, concepts, ideas Make basic inferences or logical predictions from data or texts Identify main ideas or accurate generalizations	Explain, generalize, or connect ideas using supporting evidence Explain thinking when more than one response is possible Explain phenomena in terms of concepts Write full composition to meet specific purpose Identify themes	Explain how concepts or ideas specifically relate to other content domains or concepts Develop generalizations of the results obtained or strategies used and apply them to new problem situations
Apply Carry out or use a procedure in a given situation; carry out (apply to a familiar task), or use (apply) to an unfamiliar task	Follow simple/routine procedure (recipe-type directions) Solve a one-step problem Calculate, measure, apply a rule Apply an algorithm or formula (area, perimeter, etc.) Represent in words or diagrams a concept or relationship Apply rules or use resources to edit spelling, grammar, punctuation, conventions	Select a procedure according to task needed and preform it Solve routine problem applying multiple concepts or decision points Retrieve information from a table, graph, or figure and use it to solve a problem requiring multiple steps Use models to represent concepts Write paragraphs using appropriate organization, text structure, and signal words	Use concepts to solve non-routine problems Design investigation for a specific purpose or research question Conduct a designed investigation Apply concepts to solve none-routine problems Use reasoning, planning, and evidence Revise final draft for meaning or progression of ideas	Select or devise an approach among many alternatives to solve a novel problem Conduct a project that specifies a problem, identifies solution paths, solves the problem, and reports results Illustrate how multiple themes (historical, geographic, social) may be interrelated
Analyze Break into constituent parts, determine how parts relate, differentiate between relevant-irrelevant, distinguish, focus, select, organize, outline, find coherence, deconstruct (e.g. for bias or point of view)	Retrieve information from a table or graph to answer a question Identify or locate specific information contained in maps, charts, tables, graphs, or diagrams	Categorize, classify materials Compare/contrast figures or data Select appropriate data display Organize or interpret (simple) data Extend a pattern Identify use of literary devices Identify text structure of paragraph Distinguish: relevant-irrelevant information; fact/opinion	Compare information within or across data sets or texts Analyze an draw conclusions from more complex data Generalize a pattem Organize/interpret data: complex graph Analyze author's craft, viewpoint, or potential bias	Analyze multiple sources of evidence or multiple works by the same author, or across genres, or time periods Analyze complex/abstract themes Gather, analyze, and organize information Analyze discourse styles
Evaluate Make judgments based on criteria, check, detect inconsistencies or fallacies, judge, critique			Cite evidence and develop a logical argument for concepts Describe, compare, and contrast solution methods Verify reasonableness of results Justify conclusions made	Gather, analyze, and evaluate relevancy and accuracy Draw and justify conclusions Apply understanding in a novel way, provide argument or justification for the application
Create Reorganize elements into new patterns/structures, generate, hypothesize, design, plan, construct, produce	Brainstorm ideas, concepts, or perspectives related to a topic or concept	Generate conjectures or hypotheses based on observations or prior knowledge	Synthesize information within one source or text Formulate an original problem, given a situation Develop a complex model for a given situation	Synthesize information across multiple sources or texts Design a model to inform and solve a real-world, complex, or abstract situation