



Taksonomi Pembelajaran

Pemulung Djoko Luknanto

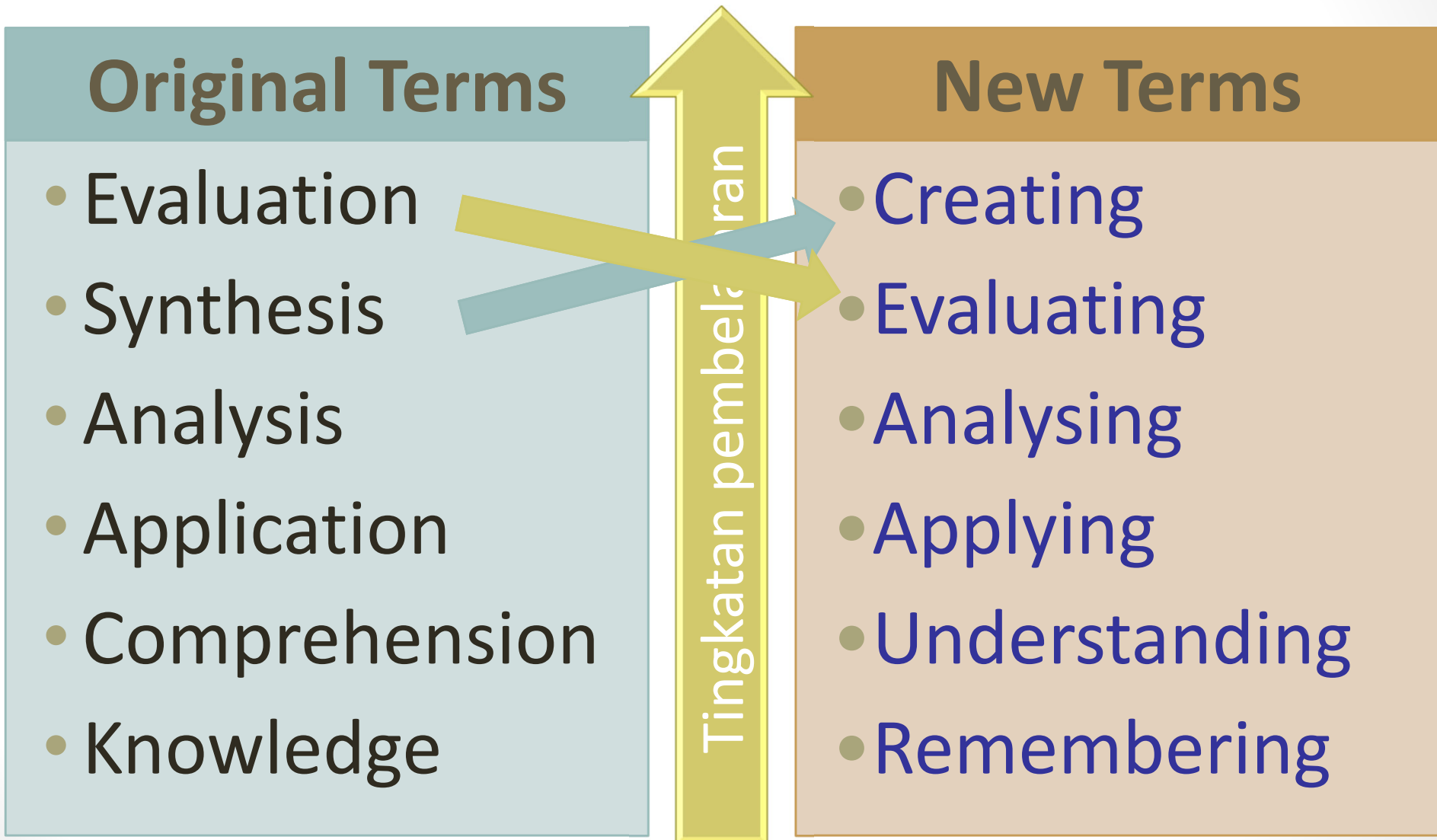


Bloom's Taxonomy

Revised Version



Cognitive Domain 1/5



(Based on Pohl, 2000, *Learning to Think, Thinking to Learn*, p. 8)



Ranah Kognitif 2/5



Cognitive Domain 3/5



Higher-order thinking



Remembering

Recalling information
Recognising, listing, describing, retrieving, naming, finding



Understanding

Explaining ideas or concepts
Interpreting, summarising, paraphrasing, classifying, explaining



Applying

Using information in another familiar situation
Implementing, carrying out, using, executing



Analysing

Breaking information into parts to explore understandings and relationships
Comparing, organising, deconstructing, interrogating, finding



Evaluating

Justifying a decision or course of action
Checking, hypothesising, critiquing, experimenting, judging



Creating

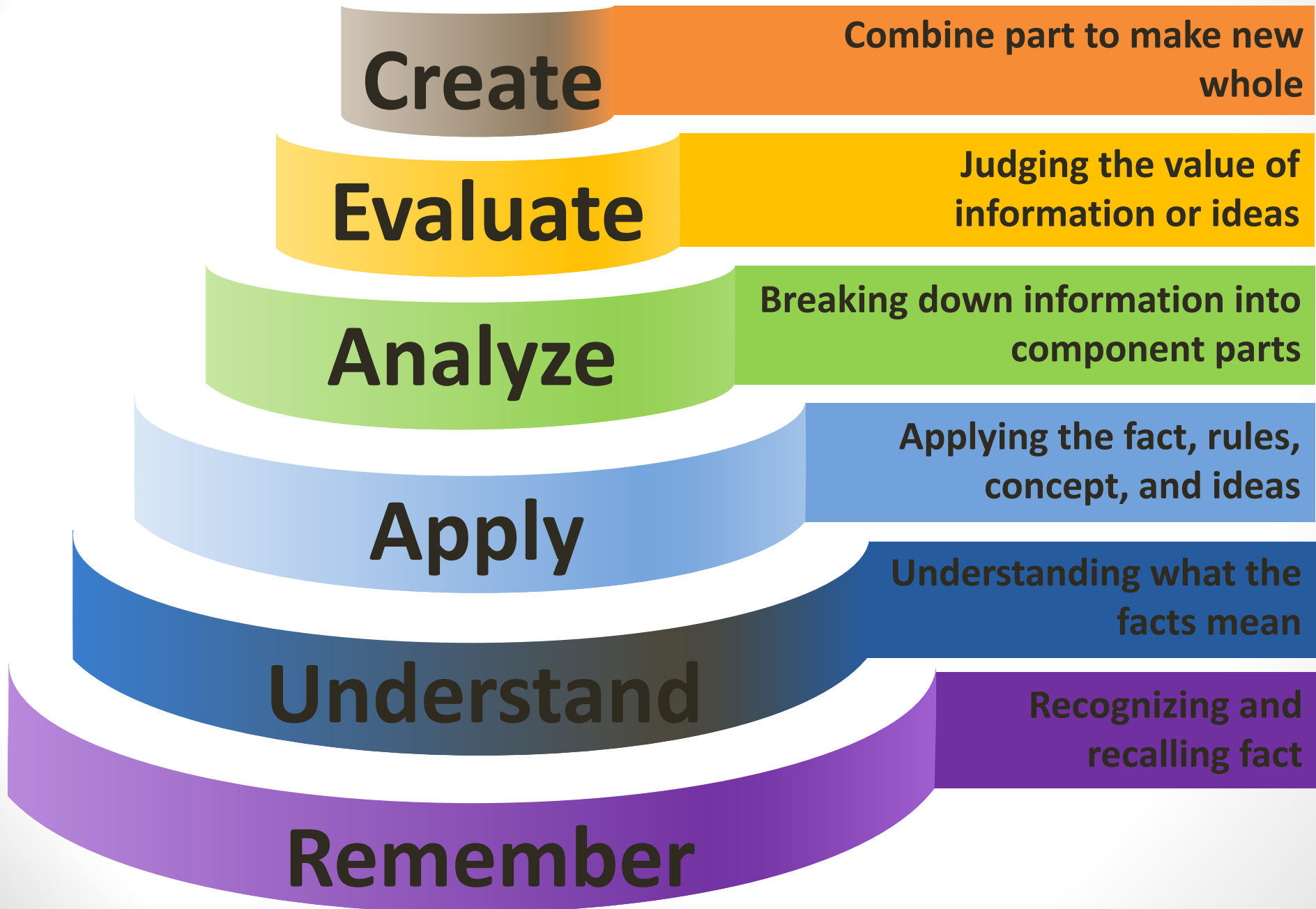
Generating new ideas, products, or ways of viewing things
Designing, constructing, planning, producing, inventing.

Tingkatan pembelajaran

Cognitive Domain 4/5

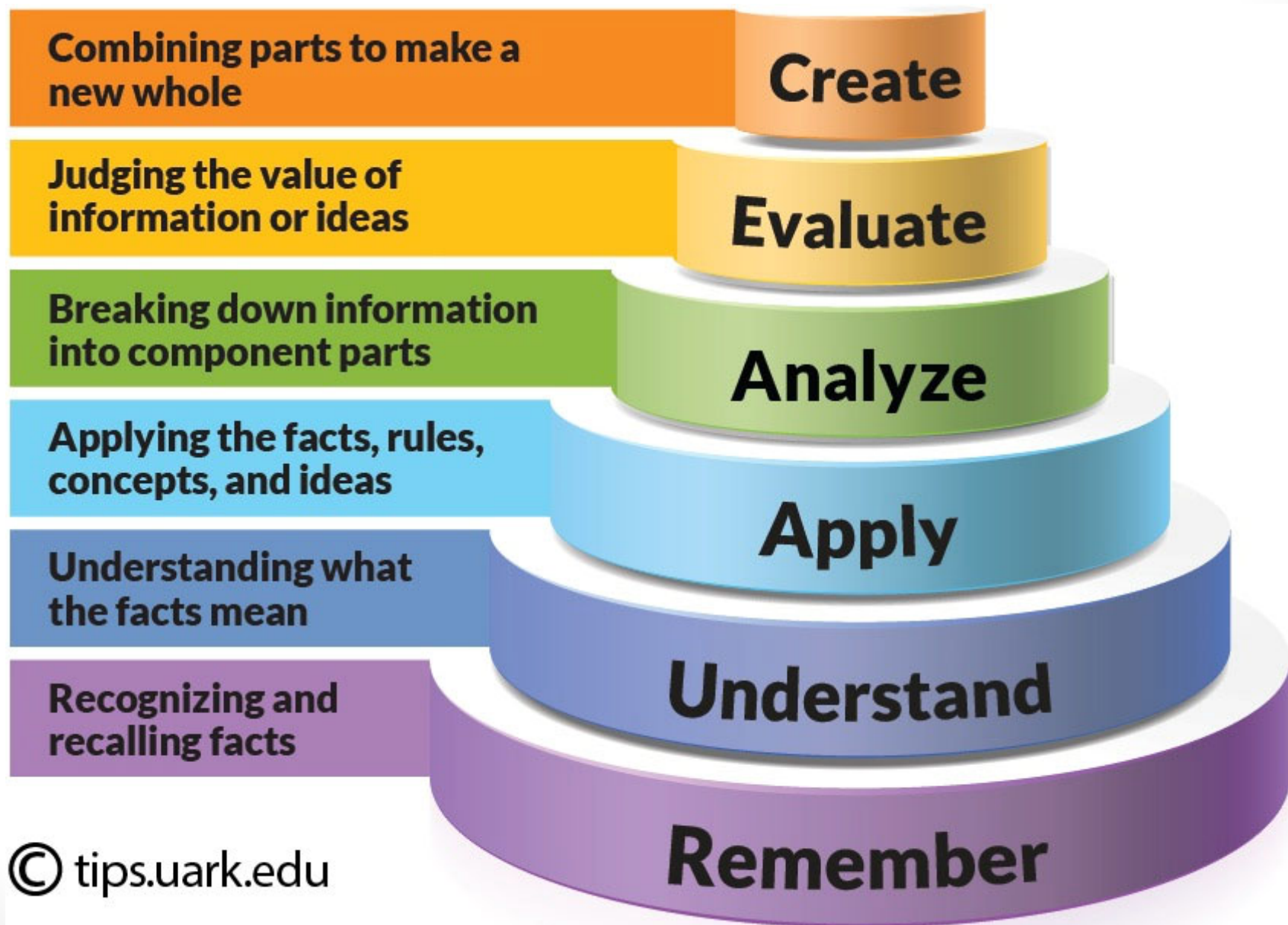


<http://tips.uark.edu/using-blooms-taxonomy/>

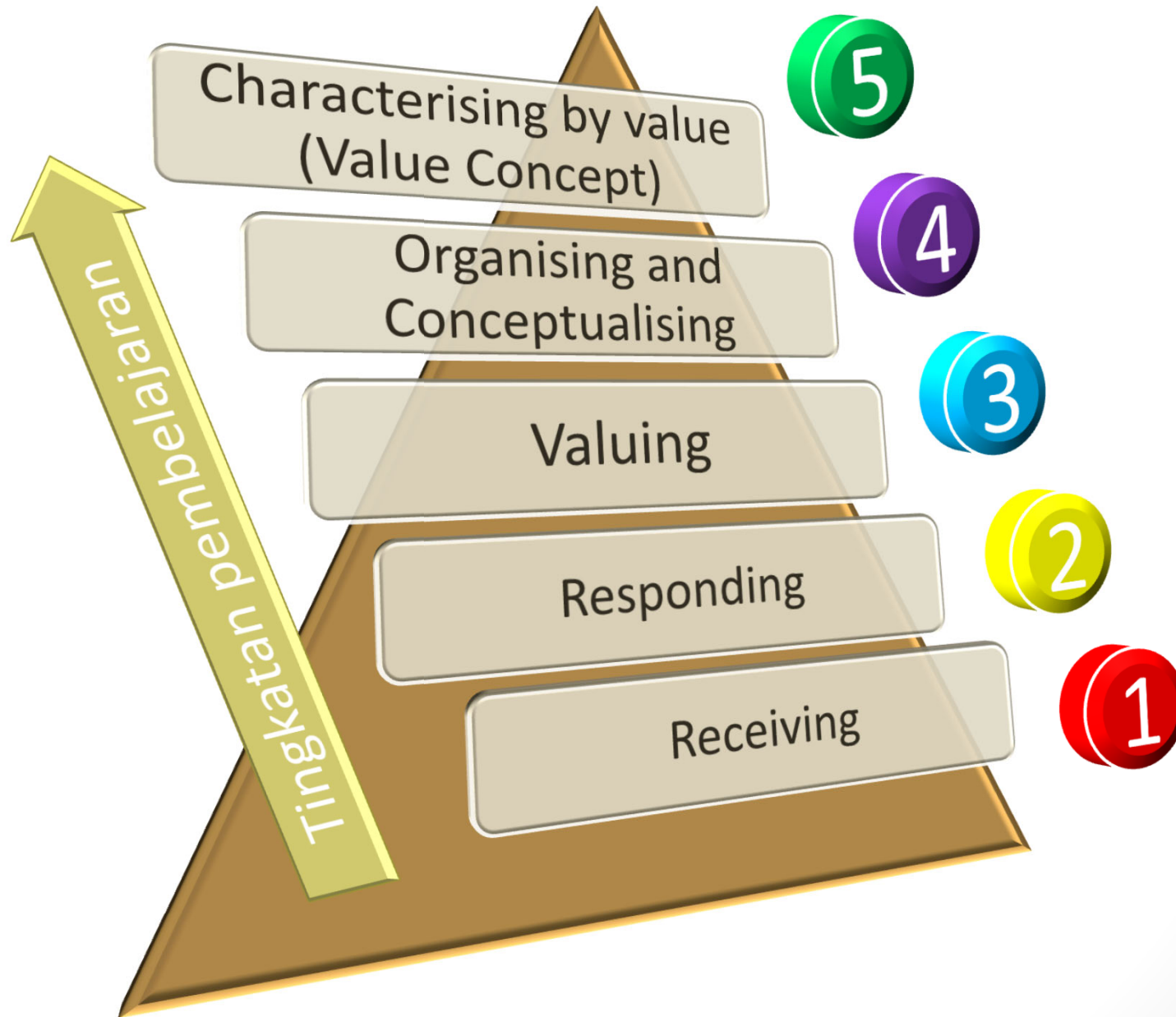




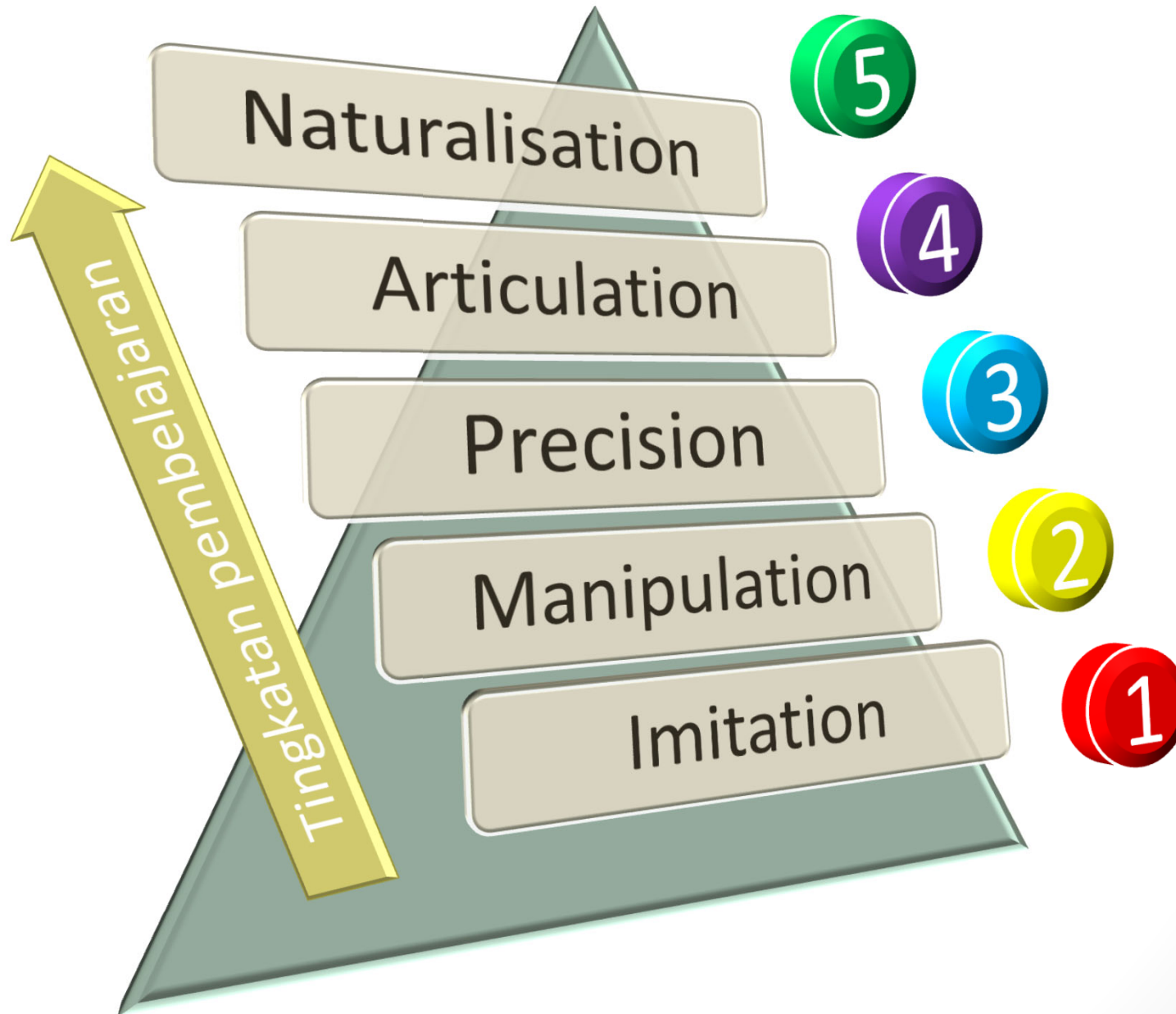
Cognitive Domain 5/5



Affective Domain



Psycho-Motor Domain



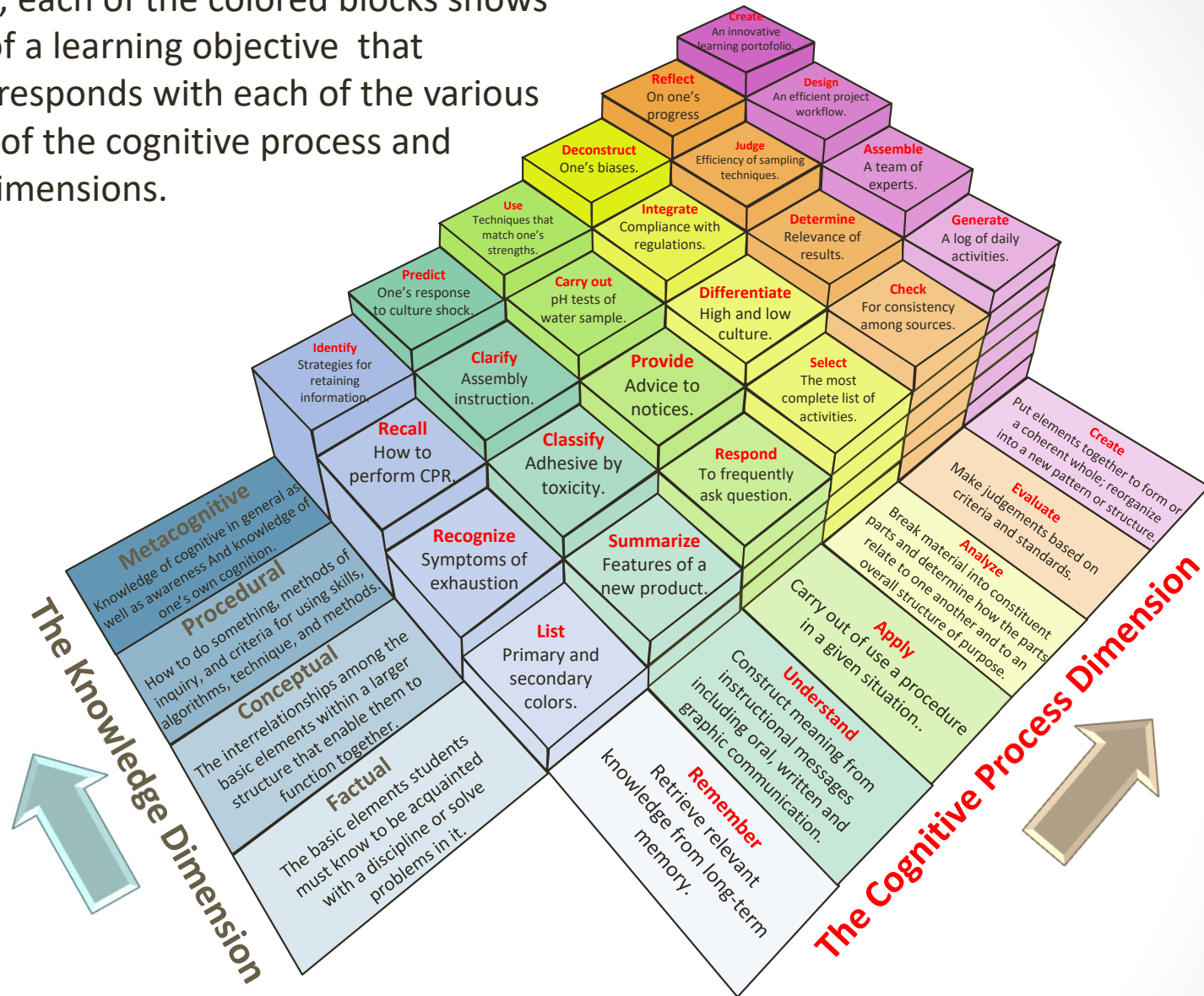


Anderson's Taxonomy

Anderson & Krathwohl (2001)



In this model, each of the colored blocks shows an example of a learning objective that generally corresponds with each of the various combination of the cognitive process and knowledge dimensions.



Anderson's Taxonomy (2001)



Anderson's Taxonomy 2001

→ The Knowledge Dimension →

← The Cognitive Process Dimension ←

	Factual The basic elements students must know to be acquainted with a discipline or solve problems in it.	Conceptual The interrelationships among the basic elements within a larger structure that enable them to function together.	Procedural How to do something, methods of inquiry, and criteria for using skills, algorithms, technique, and methods.	Metacognitive Knowledge of cognitive in general as well as awareness And knowledge of one's own cognition.
Remember Retrieve relevant knowledge from long-term memory.	List Primary and secondary colors.	Recognize Symptoms of exhaustion.	Recall How to perform CPR.	Identify Strategies for retaining information.
Understand Construct meaning from instructional messages including oral, written and graphic communication.	Summarize Features of a new product.	Classify Adhesive by toxicity.	Clarify Assembly instruction.	Predict One's response to culture shock.
Apply Carry out of use a procedure in a given situation.	Respond To frequently ask question.	Provide Advice to notices.	Carry out pH tests of water sample	Use Techniques that match one's strengths.
Analyze Break material into constituent parts and determine how the parts relate to one another and to an overall structure of purpose.	Select The most complete list of activities.	Differentiate High and low culture.	Integrate Compliance with regulations.	Deconstruct One's biases.
Evaluate Make judgements based on criteria and standards.	Check For consistency among sources.	Determine Relevance of results.	Judge Efficiency of sampling techniques.	Reflect On one's progress
Create Put elements together to form or a coherent whole; reorganize into a new pattern or structure.	Generate A log of daily activities.	Assemble A team of experts.	Design An efficient project workflow.	Create An innovative learning portofolio.



Marzano's Taxonomy

Marzano and Kendall 2008



Perkembangan Moral

Lawrence Kohlberg 1958

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawrence_Kohlberg%27s_stages_of_moral_development



Perkembangan Moral

oleh Lawrence Kohlberg

Pra-Konvensional

- 1-Orientasi kepatuhan dan hukuman
- 2-Orientasi minat pribadi

Konvensional

- 3-Orientasi keserasian interpersonal dan konformitas
- 4-Orientasi otoritas dan pemeliharaan aturan sosial

Pasca-Konvensional

- 5-Orientasi kontrak sosial
- 6-Prinsip etika universal



Perkembangan Moral

oleh Lawrence Kohlberg

