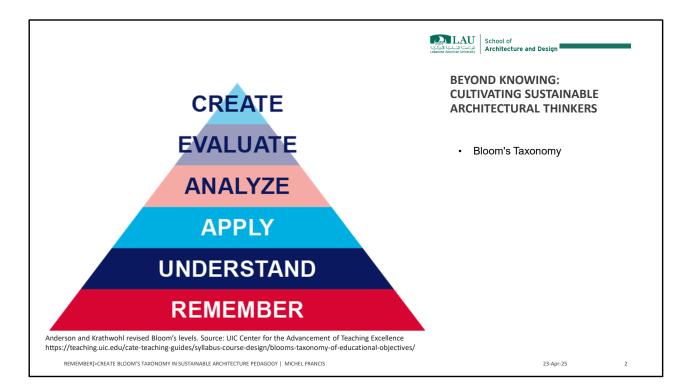


REMEMBER]>CREATE BLOOM'S TAXONOMY IN SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE PEDAGOGY

THE LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

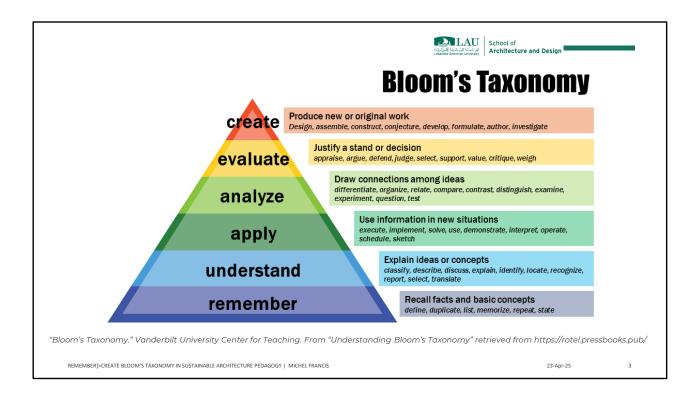
MICHEL FRANCIS Impression of Biophilic Design using prompt-to-image ai

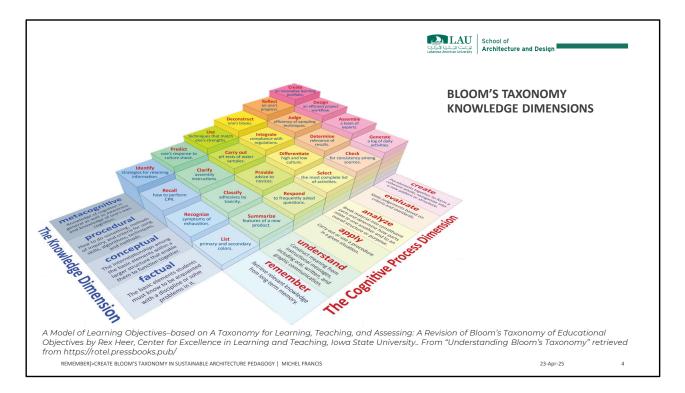


- **Brief overview of Bloom's Taxonomy:** Originally developed in 1956 by Benjamin Bloom and collaborators and subsequently revised in 2001 by Anderson, Krathwohl, and others, the taxonomy provides a hierarchical classification of cognitive processes.
- The revised taxonomy outlines six levels, progressing from foundational knowledge acquisition to higher-order thinking skills:

•

- Remembering, Understanding, Applying, Analyzing, Evaluating, and Creating
- This hierarchical structure, moving from concrete recall to abstract synthesis and judgment, appears particularly relevant for developing the cognitive toolkit needed to tackle the complexities inherent in sustainable design





The Knowledge Dimension

The knowledge dimension lays out the types of knowledge that professors expect students to acquire.

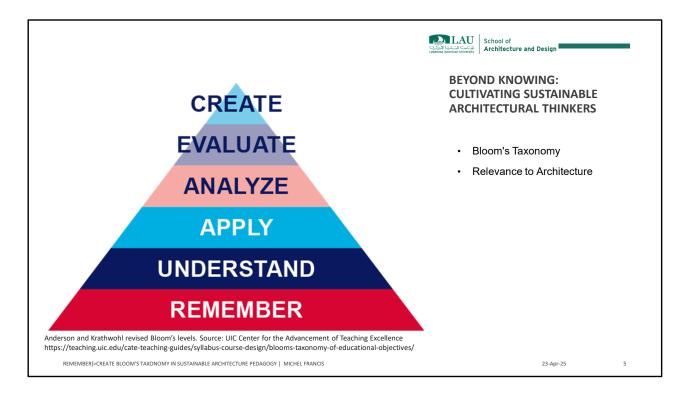
Factual knowledge includes terms, locations, and other listable knowledge. This kind of knowledge often serves as a base for more advanced knowledge.

Conceptual knowledge includes ways of organizing information and ideas, including knowledge of theories and principles. This type of knowledge helps you structure factual knowledge, as well as understand the relationships among information and ideas.

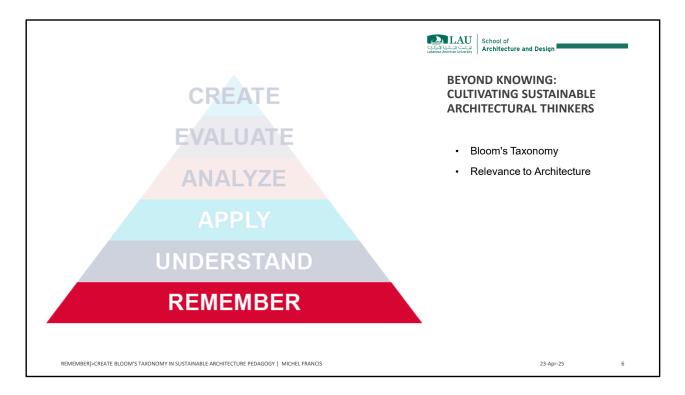
Procedural knowledge includes knowledge of techniques and methods, as well as when to use those techniques. This type of knowledge tends to be subject-specific, so, for example, different majors will use different procedures for identifying and solving problems.

Metacognitive knowledge is sometimes described as "**thinking about thinking**." This kind of knowledge involves your ability to **take a step back** and understand how you think and learn, which is why it's considered **abstract knowledge**. You will often be asked to do reflective work in college, and every time you are explaining how you know what you know, you're practicing metacognition.

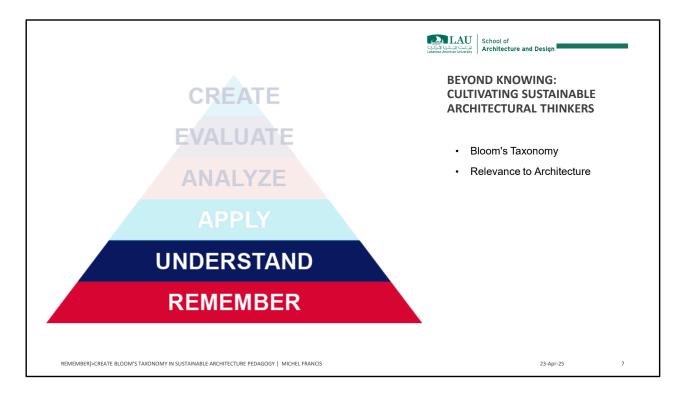
You can think about the knowledge dimension as the type of information or ideas that you are supposed to demonstrate and/or work with when you get to the cognitive processes dimension.



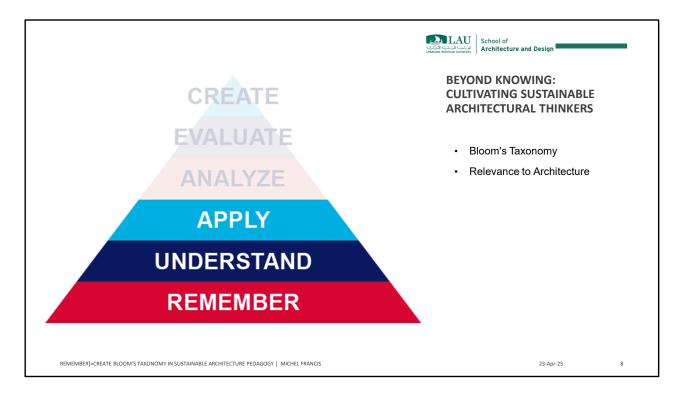
- **Relevance to Architecture:** Need to move students from basic knowledge to application, analysis, evaluation, and creation.
- architecture is fundamentally a problem-solving and creative discipline that requires moving far beyond simple memorization (technical knowledge, theoretical understanding, practical application, critical judgment, and inventive synthesis)



• **Remember:** basic architectural vocabulary, historical precedents, principles of design (like proportion, scale, rhythm), properties of materials, building codes, or basic software commands.

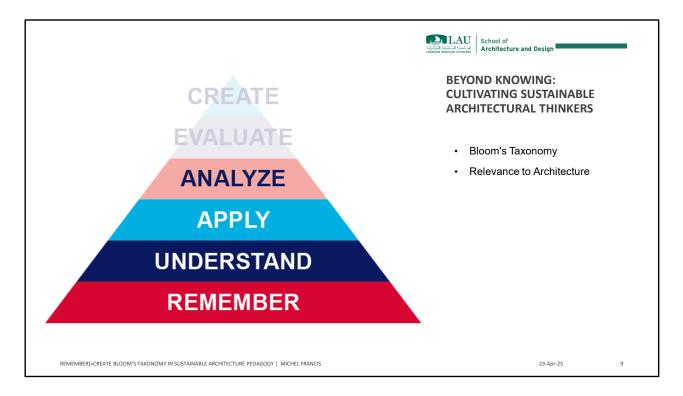


Understand: (students explain architectural concepts): interpret site analysis data, summarize architectural theories, classify building types, or explain how a particular structural system works. (beyond simple recall.)



Applying: This is where design action often begins. Students apply learned principles or rules to specific situations, such as:

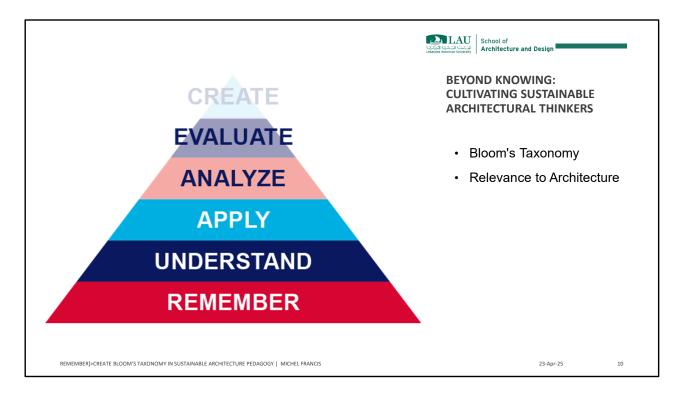
- using CAD or BIM software to execute a design idea,
- performing basic structural or environmental calculations,
- applying zoning regulations to a site plan,
- or using knowledge of **passive strategies in a** schematic design.



Analyzing: Architectural design inherently involves analysis. Students must break down complex problems (like a design brief or a site condition) into manageable parts:

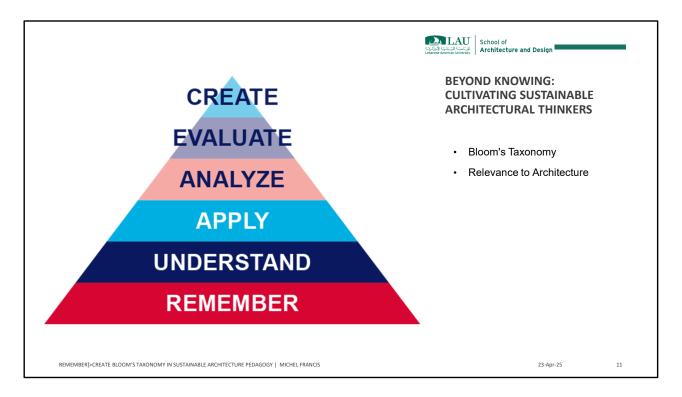
- **compare and contrast** different design options or precedents, analyze the relationship between form and function,
- or **analyze the environmental performance** of a design scheme.

This involves differentiating, organizing, and **attributing significance** to various factors.



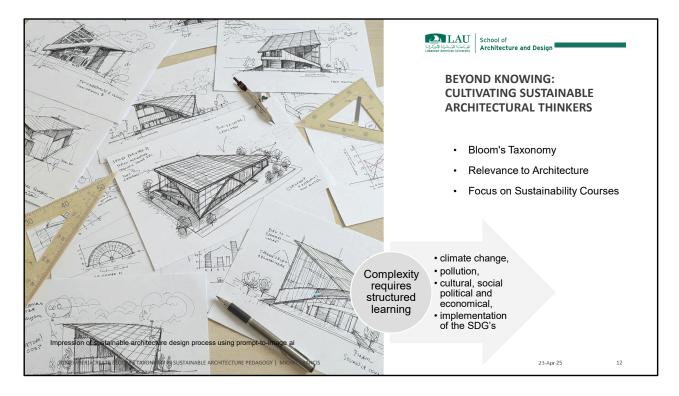
Evaluating: This critical level involves

- making judgments about the value or effectiveness of design choices based on established criteria (e.g., functional, aesthetic, technical, sustainable, social).
- Students learn to critique their own work and the work of others, justify design decisions, assess the feasibility of a proposal, or select the most appropriate material or system for a specific context.



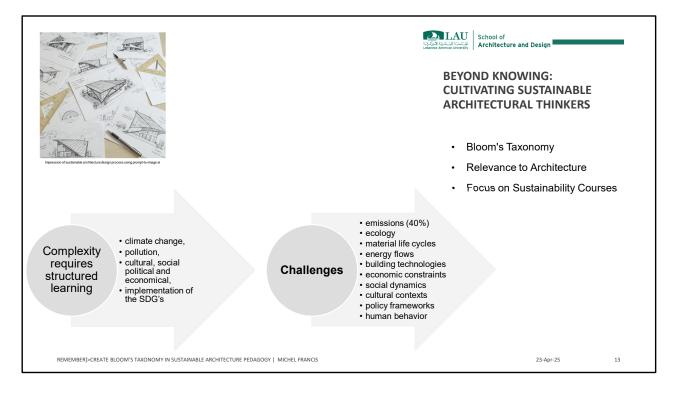
Creating: It involves synthesizing diverse information, ideas, and constraints **to** generate a novel and coherent architectural solution.

• This includes developing design concepts, producing drawings and models, and planning the execution of a design project.



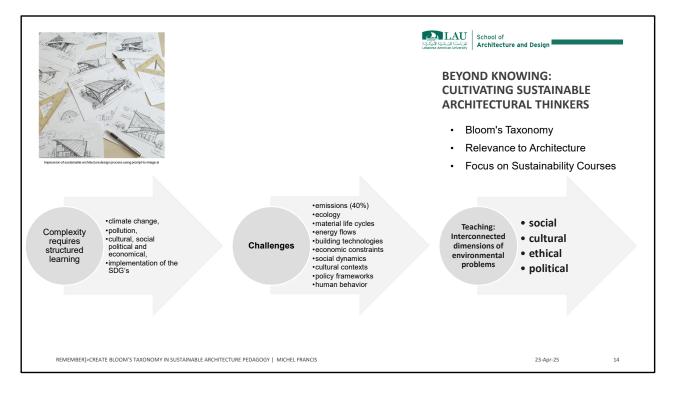
Focus on Sustainability Courses: Complexity requires structured learning to tackle challenges like

- climate change,
- pollution,
- cultural, social political and economical,
- implementation of the SDG's

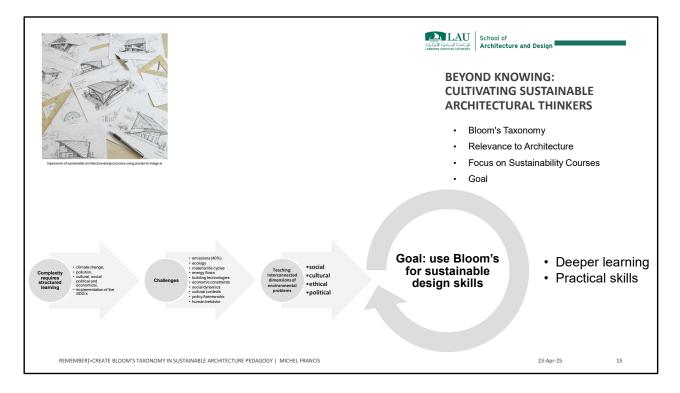


Challenges of sustainability in architecture design:

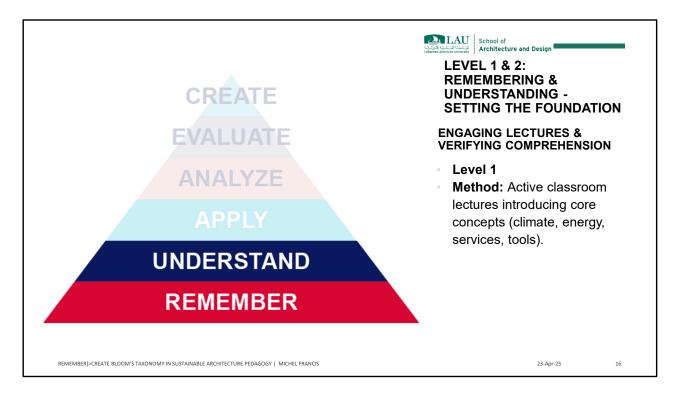
- emissions associated with buildings (40%),
- ecological processes,
- material life cycles,
- energy flows,
- building technologies,
- economic constraints,
- social dynamics,
- cultural contexts,
- policy frameworks,
- and human behavior.



Teaching sustainability effectively requires moving beyond purely technical instruction to encompass the interconnected social, cultural, ethical, and political dimensions of environmental problems.

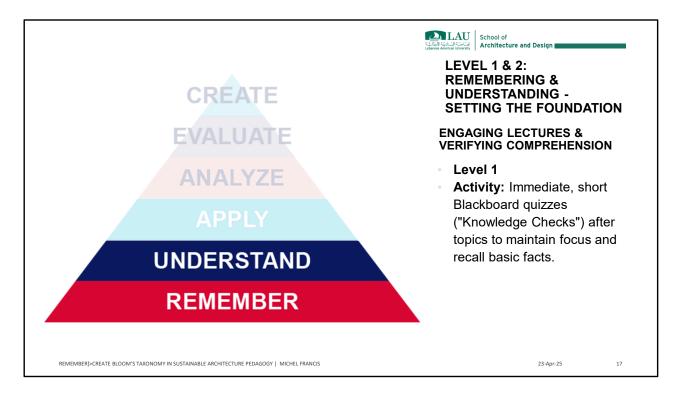


• **Goal:** Use Bloom's to structure pedagogy for deeper learning and practical, sustainable design skills.

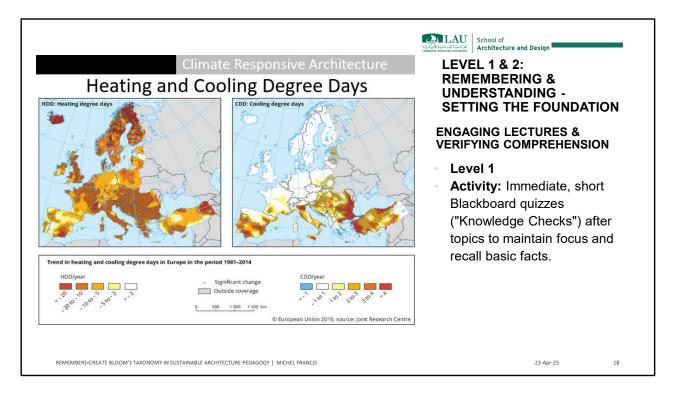


Level 1 & 2: Remembering & Understanding - Setting the Foundation (2 mins) Engaging Lectures & Verifying Comprehension Level 1 (Remembering):

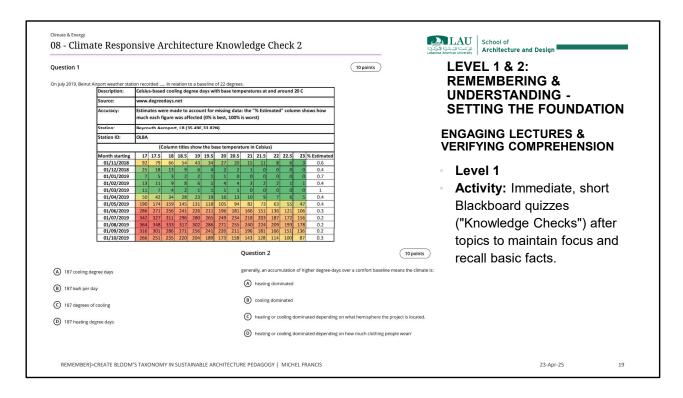
• **Method:** Active classroom lectures introducing core concepts (climate, energy, services, tools).



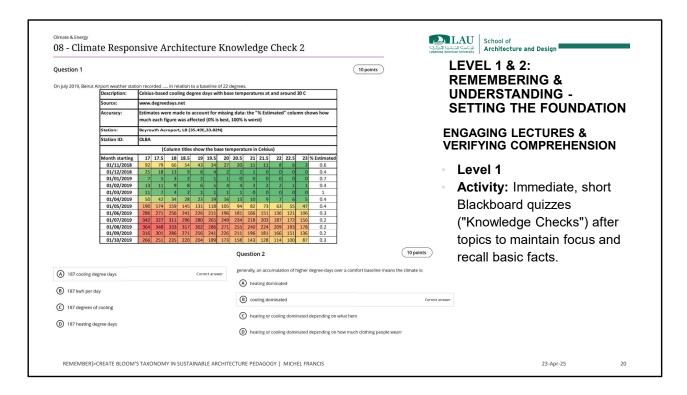
Activity: Immediate, short Blackboard quizzes, **"Knowledge Checks**", after topics to maintain focus and recall basic facts.



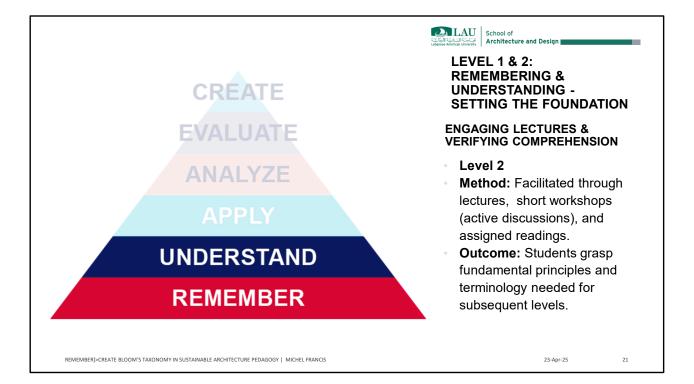
• Example of knowledge checks (remembering - test)



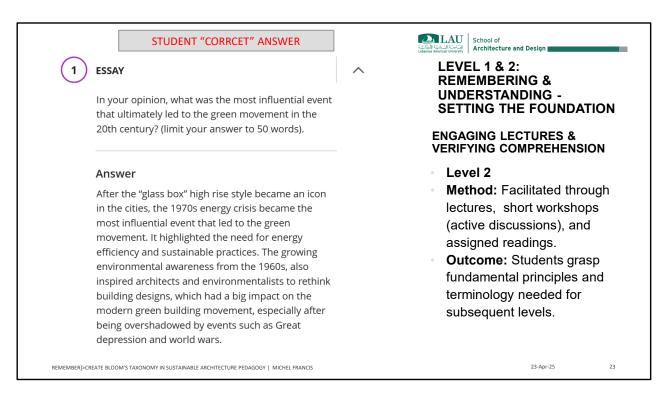
• Example of knowledge checks (remembering - test)



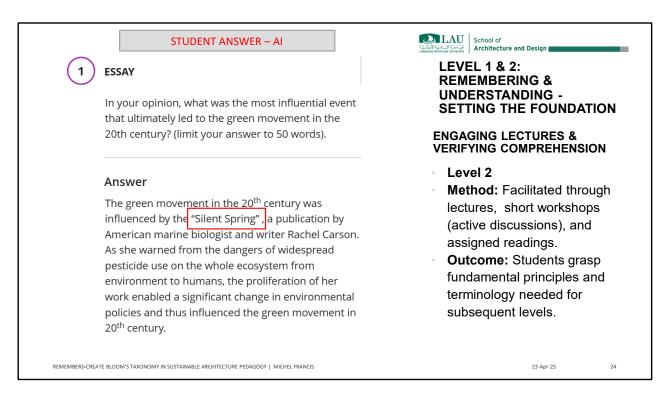
• Example of knowledge checks (remembering - answers)



1 ESSAY In your opinion, what was the most influential event that ultimately led to the green movement in the 20th century? (limit your answer to 50 words).	^	LEVEL 1 & 2: REMEMBERING & UNDERSTANDING - SETTING THE FOUNDATION ENGAGING LECTURES & VERIFYING COMPREHENSION
Answer		 Level 2 Method: Facilitated through lectures, short workshops (active discussions), and assigned readings. Outcome: Students grasp fundamental principles and terminology needed for subsequent levels.
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Correct student answer, using concepts from the topic.



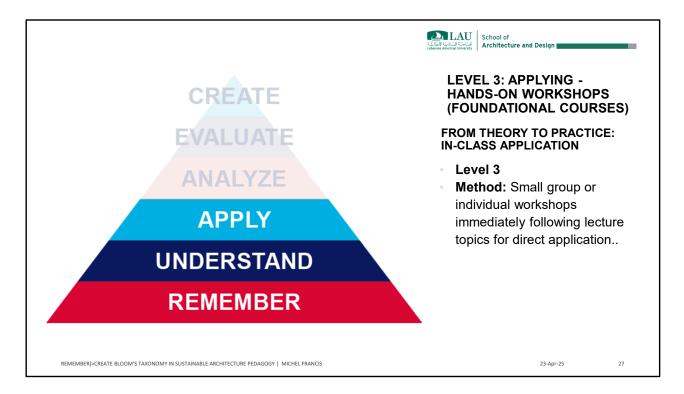
"Blind" LLM ai answer, in this example, the student entered the question as it is, not noting we are talking about "Buildings"

ChatGPT	CHATGPT – COPY/PASTE OF THE QUESTION	LEVEL 1 & 2: REMEMBERING & UNDERSTANDING - SETTING THE FOUNDATION ENGAGING LECTURES & VERIEVING COMPREHENSION
exposing the led to policy	In your opinion, what was the most influential event that ultimately led to the green movement in the 20th century? (limit your answer to 50 words). blication of Rachel Carson's <i>Silent Spring</i> was the most influential event, a dangers of pesticides and sparking public environmental awareness. It changes, inspired the modern environmental movement, and laid the for Earth Day and the establishment of the U.S. Environmental Protection	 ENGAGING LECTURES & VERIFYING COMPREHENSION Level 2 Method: Facilitated through lectures, short workshops (active discussions), and assigned readings. Outcome: Students grasp fundamental principles and terminology needed for subsequent levels.
REMEMBER]>CRE	TE BLOOM'S TAXONOMY IN SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE PEDAGOGY MICHEL FRANCIS	23-Apr-25 25

ChatGPT of a copy/pasted question

CHATGPT – ADDED THE WORD BUILDING TO THE QUESTION	School of Architecture and Design
	REMEMBERING & UNDERSTANDING - SETTING THE FOUNDATION
ChatGPT ~	ENGAGING LECTURES & VERIFYING COMPREHENSION
In your opinion, what was the most influential event that ultimately led to the green BUILDING movement in the 20th century? (limit your answer to 50 words). The 1973 oil crisis was the most influential event, exposing global energy vulnerabilities and sparking widespread interest in energy-efficient design. This catalyzed sustainable architecture, leading to innovations in insulation, passive solar design, and ultimately the green building movement focused on reducing environmental impact and resource consumption.	 Level 2 Method: Facilitated through lectures, short workshops (active discussions), and assigned readings. Outcome: Students grasp fundamental principles and terminology needed for subsequent levels.
REMEMBER)>CREATE BLOOM'S TAXONOMY IN SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE PEDAGOGY MICHEL FRANCIS	23-Apr-25 26

ChatGPT answer when adding the word "Building" to the prompt, gives a correct answer.

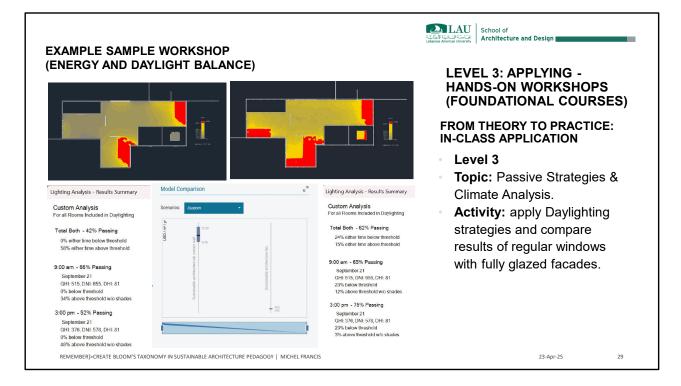


Level 3: Applying - Hands-On Workshops (Foundational Courses)

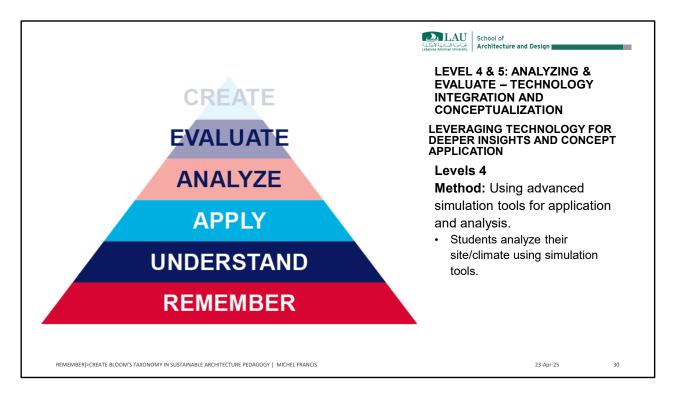
• **Method:** Small group or individual workshops immediately following lecture topics for direct application..

(ENERGY AND DAYLIGHT BALANCE) : Sustainable Archit. Lab Vorkshop 2	LEVEL 3: APPLYING - HANDS-ON WORKSHOPS (FOUNDATIONAL COURSES)
Work on Revit architecture model you created previously for a small building, create 2 options: Option 1 with regular windows on all facades. Option 2 with maximal curtain wall glazing on all facades. Task 1: 1. Create energy models and optimize them on Insight 360 for both models. 2. Move the 2 models to an Insight folder called Workshop 1. 3. Include all options permutations to show the BIM condition only. 4. take a screenshot of the insight model comparison scenarios and upload it to the workshop on Blackboard. 5. Share the Insight with your instructor (add member -> michel.fran@gmail.com to the insight) Task 2: 1. Create an Illuminance daylight analysis of both models. 2. take a screenshot of the illuminance analysis results of each model and upload it to the workshop on Blackboard.	 FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE: IN-CLASS APPLICATION Level 3 Topic: Passive Strategies & Climate Analysis. Activity: Analyze climate data, apply passive design principles (e.g., shading, ventilation) to a given building
Upload both Revit models to the BlackBoard.	example.

Example of activity in Level 3: in-class workshop (brief)



Example of activity in Level 3: in-class workshop (student answer using advanced environmental analysis tools)

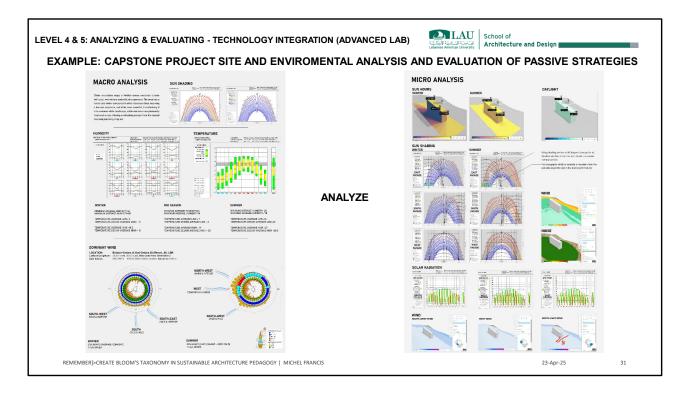


Level 4 & 5: Analyzing & Evaluate – Technology Integration and conceptualization

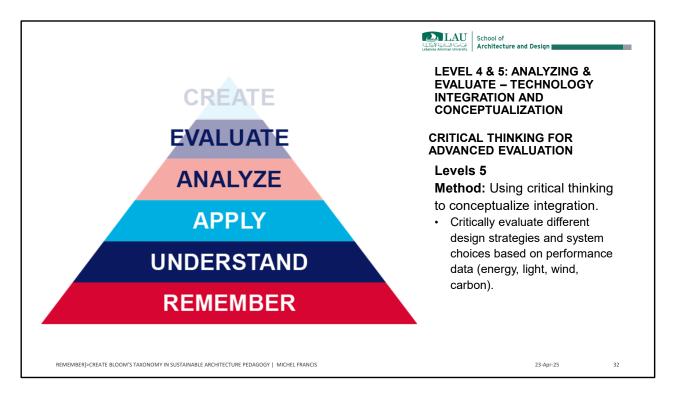
Levels 4

Method: Using advanced simulation tools for application and analysis.

• Students analyze their site/climate using simulation tools.



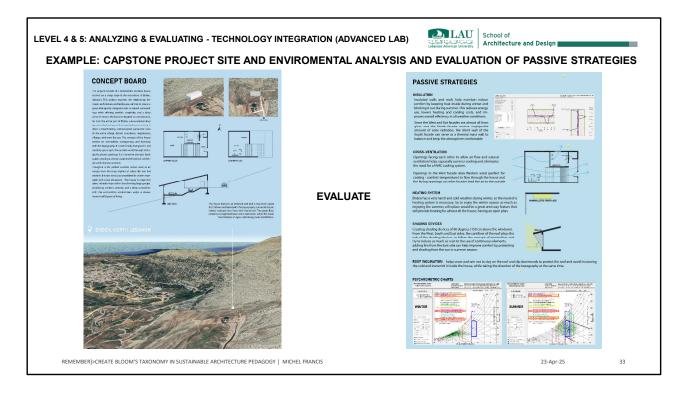
Analysis (environmental site analysis) student work



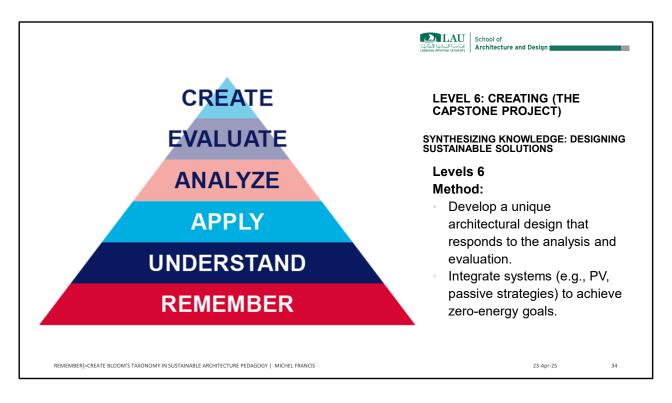
Levels 5

Method: Using critical thinking to conceptualize integration.

• Critically evaluate different design strategies and system choices based on performance data (energy, light, wind, carbon).



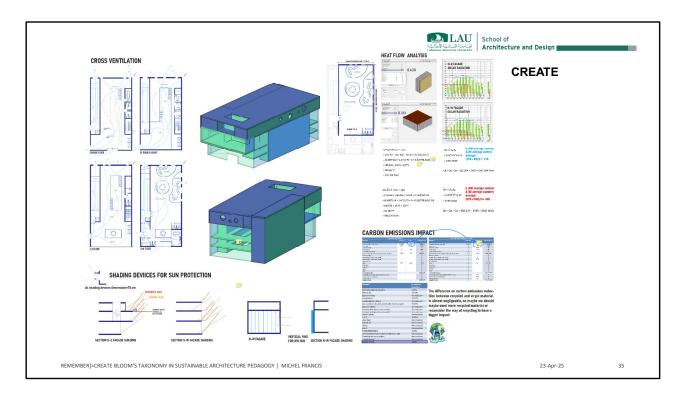
Evaluate (environmental site requirements evaluation of proper passive and active strategies) student work

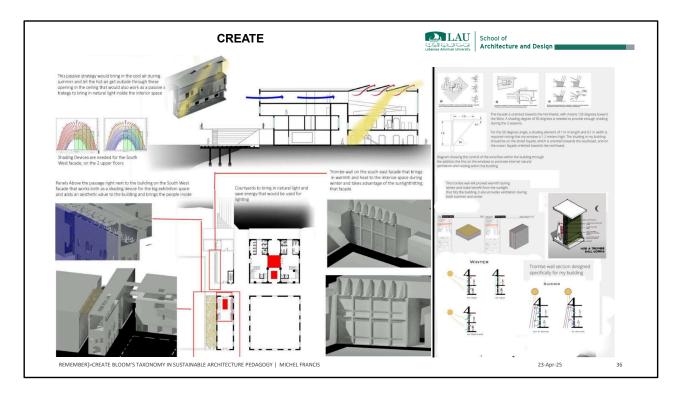


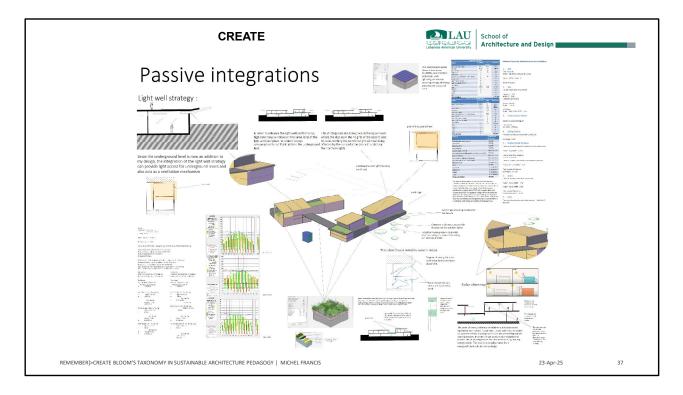
Level 6: Creating (The Capstone Project) Method:

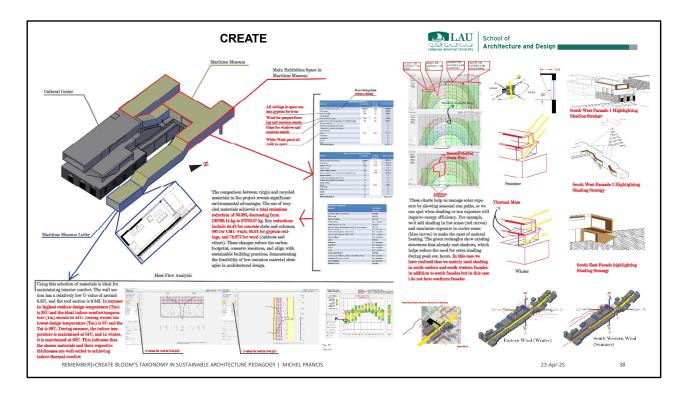
•Develop a unique architectural design that responds to the analysis and evaluation.

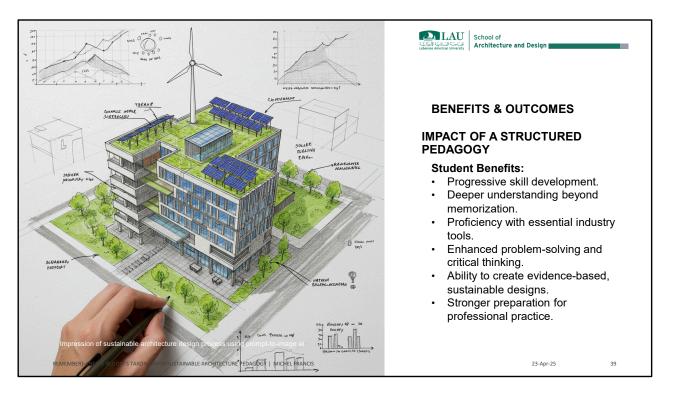
•Integrate systems (e.g., PV, passive strategies) to achieve zero-energy goals.





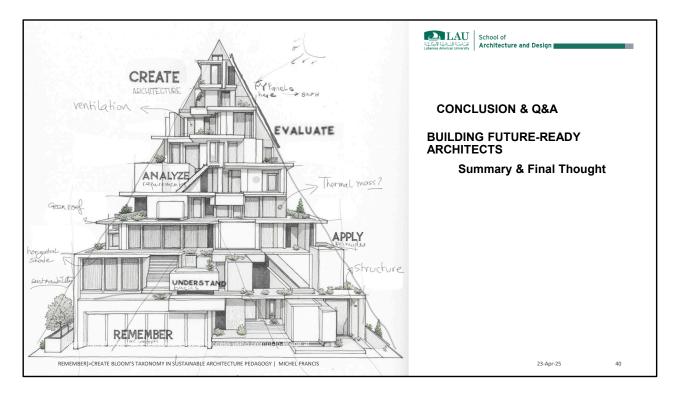






Benefits & Outcomes Student Benefits:

- •Progressive skill development.
- •Deeper understanding beyond memorization.
- •Proficiency with essential industry tools.
- •Enhanced problem-solving and critical thinking.
- •Ability to create evidence-based, sustainable designs.
- •Stronger preparation for professional practice.



- Bloom's Taxonomy provides a valuable framework for structuring architecture pedagogy, especially in complex fields like sustainability.
- This approach helps move students progressively up the cognitive ladder, from remembering basic facts to creating innovative solutions.

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