**Command Terms**

1. **Analyze -** Break down in order to bring out the essential elements or structure. To identify parts and relationships, and to interpret information to reach conclusions.
2. **Annotate** - Add brief notes to a diagram or graph.
3. **Appraise** - To evaluate, judge or consider text or a piece of work.
4. **Argue** - Challenge or debate an issue or idea with the purpose of persuading or committing someone else to a particular stance or action.
5. **Comment -** Give a judgment based on a given statement or result of a calculation.
6. **Compare -** Give an account of the similarities and differences between two (or more) items or situations, referring to both (all) of them throughout.
7. **Contrast -** Give an account of the differences between two (or more) items or situations, referring to both (all) of them throughout.
8. **Compare & Contrast -** Give an account of the similarities and differences between two (or more) items or situations, referring to both (all) of them throughout.
9. **Construct -** Display information in a diagrammatic or logical form
10. **Deduce** - Reach a conclusion from the information given.
11. **Define -** Give the precise meaning of a word, phrase, concept or physical quantity.
12. **Describe -** Give a detailed account or picture of a situation, event, pattern or process.
13. **Discuss -** Offer a considered and balanced review that includes a range of arguments, factors or hypotheses. Opinions or conclusions should be presented clearly and supported by appropriate evidence.
14. **Distinguish -** Make clear the differences between two or more concepts or items.
15. **Document -** To credit sources of information used by referencing (or citing) following one recognized referencing system. References should be included in the text and also at the end of the piece of work in a reference list or bibliography.
16. **Evaluate** - To assess the implications and limitations; to make judgments about the ideas, works, solutions or methods in relation to selected criteria.
17. **Examine -** Consider an argument or concept in a way that uncovers the assumptions and interrelationships of the issue.
18. **Explain** - Give a detailed account including reasons or causes.
19. **Explore** - Undertake a systematic process of discovery.
20. **Infer -** Deduce; reason from premises to a conclusion. Listen or read beyond what has been literally expressed.
21. **Interpret -** Use knowledge and understanding to recognize trends and draw conclusions from given information.
22. **Investigate -** Observe, study, or make a detailed and systematic examination, in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
23. **Justify** - Give valid reasons or evidence to support an answer or conclusion.
24. **Outline -** Give a brief account or summary.
25. **Predict -** Give an expected result of an upcoming action or event.
26. **Present -** Offer for display, observation, examination or consideration.
27. **Recall -** Recognize or identify
28. **Reflect -** To think about deeply; consider.
29. **Summarize -** Abstract a general theme or major point(s).
30. **To What Extent -** Consider the merits or otherwise of an argument or concept. Opinions and conclusions should be presented clearly and supported with appropriate evidence and sound judgment.
31. **Use -** Apply knowledge or rules to put theory into practice.
32. **AGREE OR DISAGREE** - Support or refute a statement; give the positive or negative features; express an informed opinion one way or the other; list the advantages for or against.
33. **ASSESS THE DEGREE -** Command words such as these strongly suggest to the student that two schools of thought exist about a given subject. These questions often involve weighing the relative merit of conflicting points of view; e.g., negative vs. positive, strong vs. weak, fundamental vs. immediate.
34. **GIVE THE SIGNIFICANCE -** OF Present information which determines the importance of an event or issue. Quite often used to show causation.
35. **SUPPORT / REFUTE -** Give the points in favor of, or opposed to, a predetermined point of view or particular position. Similar to agree or disagree, however this is rooted in fact versus being opinion based.