

## 3.13: Inquiry in Tutorial

## Using the Inquiry Process in Tutorials

Higher-level questions are at the heart of the tutorial because they prompt inquiry, a process that enables students to become independent thinkers who master their own learning. Inquiry occurs in the tutorial at Steps 5 and 6 as shown on *Handout 1.9b*. (You may want to provide students with a copy of this handout for reference.)

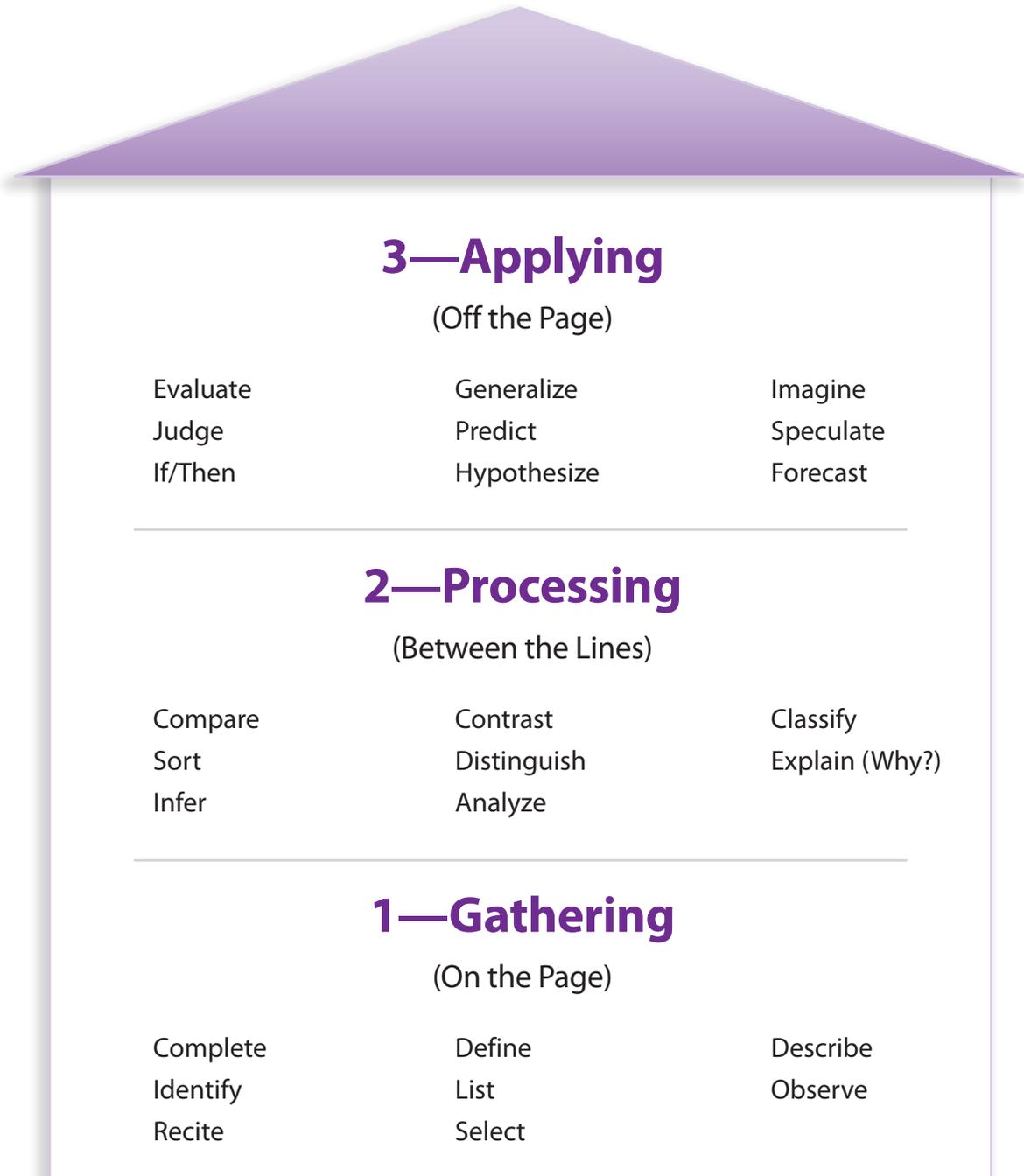
**Directions:** Read the chart, and highlight key concepts of each level of the inquiry process. Use this page as a guide during tutorials, following the steps for each student presenter.

Levels	Description of Inquiry Level	Sample Questions
<b>Level 1</b>	<p><b>Gather and Recall Information (Gathering/Input)</b></p> <p>Ask <b>LEVEL 1</b> questions to identify what student knows about the problem/question and to help him/her connect to prior knowledge.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do you know about your problem?</li> <li>• What does _____ mean?</li> <li>• What did you record in your class notes about the lecture?</li> <li>• What does it say in the text about this topic?</li> <li>• What is the formula or mnemonic device (e.g., P-E-M-D-A-S) that will help you identify the steps necessary to solve the problem?</li> </ul>
<b>Level 2</b>	<p><b>Make Sense Out of Information Gathered (Processing)</b></p> <p>Ask <b>LEVEL 2</b> questions to help student begin processing the information gathered, make connections and create relationships.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you break down the problem into smaller parts? What would the parts be?</li> <li>• How can you organize the information?</li> <li>• What can you infer from what you read?</li> <li>• Can you find a problem/question similar to this in the textbook to use as an example?</li> <li>• What is the relationship between _____ and _____?</li> </ul>
<b>Level 3</b>	<p><b>Apply and Evaluate Actions/ Solutions (Applying/Output)</b></p> <p>Ask <b>LEVEL 3</b> questions to help student apply knowledge acquired and connections made to predict, judge, hypothesize or evaluate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do you know the answer is correct? How could you check your answer?</li> <li>• Is there more than one way to solve the problem? Could there be other correct answers?</li> <li>• Can you make a model of a new or different way to share the information?</li> <li>• How do you interpret the message of the text?</li> <li>• Is there a real-life situation where this can be applied or used?</li> <li>• Can you explain it in a different way?</li> <li>• Could the method of solving this problem work for other problems?</li> </ul>

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# Costa's Levels of Thinking

To better understand the content being presented in their core subject areas, it is essential for students to learn to think critically and to ask higher levels of questions. By asking higher levels of questions, students deepen their knowledge and create connections to the material being presented. Students need to be familiar with Costa's (and/or Bloom's) Levels of Thinking to assist them in formulating higher levels of questions.



## 3—Applying

(Off the Page)

Evaluate  
Judge  
If/Then

Generalize  
Predict  
Hypothesize

Imagine  
Speculate  
Forecast

## 2—Processing

(Between the Lines)

Compare  
Sort  
Infer

Contrast  
Distinguish  
Analyze

Classify  
Explain (Why?)

## 1—Gathering

(On the Page)

Complete  
Identify  
Recite

Define  
List  
Select

Describe  
Observe