

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		
Level 1	Gather and Recall Information (Gathering/Input) Ask LEVEL 1 questions to identify what student knows about the problem/question and to help him/her connect to prior knowledge.	tWhat do you know about your problem? tWhat does mean? tWhat did you record in your class notes about the lecture? tWhat does it say in the text about this topic? tWhat 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?		
Level 2	Make Sense Out of Information Gathered (Processing) Ask LEVEL 2 questions to help student begin processing the information gathered, make connections and create relationships.	tCan you break down the problem into smaller parts? What would the parts be? tHow can you organize the information? tWhat can you infer from what you read? tCan you find a problem/question similar to this in the textbook to use as an example? tWhat is the relationship between and?		
Level 3	Apply and Evaluate Actions/ Solutions (Applying/Output) Ask LEVEL 3 questions to help student apply knowledge acquired and connections made to predict, judge, hypothesize or evaluate.	tHow do you know the anwser is correct? How could you check your answer? tIs there more than one way to solve the problem? Could there be other correct answers? tCan you make a model of a new or different way to share the information? tHow do you interpret the message of the text? tIs there a real-life situation where this can be applied or used? tCan you explain it in a different way? tCould the method of solving this problem work for other problems?		