

6-1-2018

Explanations, Analogies, and Elaborations: Incorporating Questioning Prompts in Instruction Sessions

Omer Farooq
University of Nebraska at Omaha, ofarooq@unomaha.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/crisslibfacproc>

 Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Please take our feedback survey at: https://unomaha.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_8cchtFmpDyGfBLE

Recommended Citation

Farooq, Omer, "Explanations, Analogies, and Elaborations: Incorporating Questioning Prompts in Instruction Sessions" (2018). *Criss Library Faculty Proceedings & Presentations*. 91.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/crisslibfacproc/91>

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Dr. C.C. and Mabel L. Criss Library at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Criss Library Faculty Proceedings & Presentations by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA AT OMAHA

DR. C.C. AND MABEL L. CRISS LIBRARY

Explanations, Analogies, and Elaborations: Incorporating Questioning Prompts in Instruction Sessions

Omer Farooq, Ph.D.

Social Sciences Librarian

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Elaborative Interrogation

An Introduction to Learning Techniques (Dunlosky et al., 2013)

How learning techniques help

Cognitive benefits of explanation

Specificity of prompts across studies

Elaborations as enhancements (Hannon, 2012)

Elaborative interrogation vs. self-explanation

Effectiveness of Elaborations

Effectiveness in different contexts

Students working individually, dyads, small groups

(Woloshyn & Stockey, 1995)

High and low knowledge domains (Woloshyn et al., 1992)

Facts in longer connected discourse (Seifert, 1994)

Cognitive Mechanisms

Activation of “schema” (Willoughby & Wood, 1994)

Integrative vs. comparative elaborations (Hannon, 2012)

Cognitive mechanisms: Prior knowledge, gaps, linking new themes, structuring conceptual understanding

Examples of Prompts Used

Why would the distribution of oxygen (a system wide function) be less efficient if there is a hole in the septum (a structure of the septum)? (Chi et al., 1994)

Identify the differences between the concepts. Generate an example (Hannon, 2012)

In what ways is Japan related to other civilizations we learned? (King, 1991)

Why does an object speed up as its radius gets smaller? (McDaniel & Donnelly, 1996)

Why does the Richardson's ground squirrel live in underground tunnels? (Seifert, 1994)

Why would that animal do/have that? (Willoughby & Wood, 1994)

Elaborations: An Active-Constructive-Interactive Technique

Taxonomy of learners' activities (Chi, 2009)

Active: Most basic level, focus, repeat, manipulate the learning material

Constructive: Outputs that generate new ideas through explaining, elaborating, concept mapping, hypothesis induction

Interactive: Instructional and joint dialogues

Interactive > Constructive > Active > Passive

APPLICATIONS FOR INFORMATION LITERACY INSTRUCTION



Examples of Prompts

INFORMATION HAS VALUE
DISTINGUISH AMONG DIMENSIONS OF VALUE
OF INFORMATION

**How do you give credit to the ideas/
opinions of others? Why?**

**How do you value information in
your online interactions?**

**What are the issues related to privacy
in sharing personal information in your
online interactions?**

**Do you value information differently
using different platforms/venues of
information? Why?**



Examples of Prompts

RESEARCH AS INQUIRY

FORMULATE A RESEARCH PROCESS TO SATISFY
AN INFORMATION NEED

What is the puzzle behind the question?

What would you need to know to answer the question?

Where would you go to answer the question? How would you answer the Question?

What do you already know? Questions? What new themes emerge? How are they related to what you already know?



Examples of Prompts

SEARCHING AS STRATEGIC EXPLORATION

DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN SEARCH PROCESSES
BASED ON CIRCUMSTANCE, NEED, AND TYPE OF
INQUIRY

What platforms/venues of information would be appropriate? How are they organized/structured?

Who might produce this information?

What search strategies would you employ? Why?

How would you manage these results?



Examples of Prompts

INFORMATION CREATION AS A PROCESS

ARTICULATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENT
INFORMATION CREATION PROCESSES, METHODS
OF DELIVERY, AND FORMATS

How are format, process, and delivery related?

What's format got to do with it?

What is the value of examining different formats of information for specific information needs?



Examples of Prompts

AUTHORITY IS
CONSTRUCTED AND
CONTEXTUAL

EVALUATE THE AUTHORITY OF INFORMATION
SOURCES TO MEET AN INFORMATION NEED

What are some of the types of authority?

What factors do you look for in your assessment of authority?

What is the difference between authority and expertise?

What is your expertise?



Examples of Prompts

SCHOLARSHIP AS CONVERSATION

RECOGNIZE SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL
CONVERSATIONS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

What are some of the venues of scholarly conversation? Barriers?

What are the key issues/topics? Who are the people in the conversation?

What are the products of the conversation? Citation chaining/paradigm shifts?

How has the perspective changed on the topic over time?



THANK YOU!

Omer Farooq, Ph.D.

ofarooq@unomaha.edu

Social Sciences Librarian

University of Nebraska at Omaha

References

- Chi, M. T., De Leeuw, N., Chiu, M. H., & Lavancher, C. (1994). Eliciting self-explanations improves understanding. *Cognitive Science*, 18(3), 439-477. doi:10.1016/0364-0213(94)90016-7
- Chi, M. T. (2009). Active-constructive-interactive: A conceptual framework for differentiating learning activities. *Topics in Cognitive Science*, 1(1), 73-105. doi:10.1111/j.1756-8765.2008.01005.x
- Hannon, B. (2012). Differential-associative processing or example elaboration: Which strategy is best for learning the definitions of related and unrelated concepts? *Learning and Instruction*, 22(5), 299-310. doi:10.1016/j.learninstruc.2011.11.005
- King, A. (1991). Improving lecture comprehension: Effects of a metacognitive strategy. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 5(4), 331-346. doi:10.1002/acp.2350050404.
- McDaniel, M. A., & Donnelly, C. M. (1996). Learning with analogy and elaborative interrogation. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 88(3), 508.
- Seifert, T. L. (1994). Enhancing memory for main ideas using elaborative interrogation. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 19(3), 360-366. doi:10.1006/ceps.1994.1026
- Woloshyn, V. E., Pressley, M., & Schneider, W. (1992). Elaborative-interrogation and prior-knowledge effects on learning of facts. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 84(1), 115-124.
- Woloshyn, V. E., & Stockley, D. B. (1995). Helping students acquire belief-inconsistent and belief-consistent science facts: Comparisons between individual and dyad study using elaborative interrogation, self-selected study and repetitious-reading. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 9(1), 75-8. doi:10.1002/acp.235009010
- Willoughby, T., & Wood, E. (1994). Elaborative interrogation examined at encoding and retrieval. *Learning and Instruction*, 4(2), 139-149. doi:10.1016/0959-4752(94)90008-6