

## Research Based Instructional Strategies

### Engaging Students in Cognitively Complex Tasks

[Engaging Students in Cognitively Complex Tasks Involving Hypothesis Generation and Testing](#) – (Go to web site for detailed examples) Engaging students in short- and long-term complex tasks that require them to generate and test hypotheses and analyze their own thinking

[Philosophical Chairs](#): Similar to a debate, students are given a central topic or question that they must choose to agree, disagree or be neutral regarding the answer.

[Socratic Questioning](#): A questioning strategy that challenges accuracy and completeness of thinking in a way that acts to move people towards their ultimate goal.

[Socratic Seminars](#): A scholarly discussion of an essential question in which student opinions are shared, proven, refuted, and refined through dialogue with other students.

[Self-Questioning Strategies](#): A process in which students ask and answer questions while reading.

[Questioning the Author](#): This strategy engages students actively with the text.

[Constructivist Teaching Strategy](#): Learning strategy to process new material and link it to what the student already knows.

[Historical Investigation Strategy](#): Historical investigation involves examining defensible scenarios for a part event about which there is no general agreement.

[Practicing Inductive and Deductive Reasoning](#): Exercise for practicing inductive and deductive reasoning.

[Scaffolding Strategies](#): Scaffold the learning experience and provide a framework for investigation.

[Role Playing](#): Acting out characters or objects allows the students to make predictions about reactions.

[WebQuests](#): A web developed curricular unit or lesson that actively engages learners through the use of internet resources.