

C3 Framework Inquiry Arc	Stripling Model of Inquiry Process	Inquiry Skills and Strategies
<b>Dimension 1</b> <i>Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries</i>	<b>Connect:</b> <i>Initiating Inquiry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connect to own experience</li> <li>• Connect to ideas of others</li> <li>• Connect to previous knowledge and verify its accuracy</li> <li>• Gain background and context</li> </ul>
	<b>Wonder:</b> <i>Generating Questions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop wonder question that will lead to new understandings about key ideas</li> <li>• Frame questions using different levels of thinking with a push to higher levels (e.g. asking “Why?” and “How?” in addition to asking “What?”)</li> <li>• Develop question to lead to active investigation and decision-making not passive information gathering</li> <li>• Make predictions and hypotheses based on prior knowledge and background information. Predict answers to wonder questions and what type of information will answer the questions</li> </ul>
<b>Dimension 2:</b> <i>Applying Disciplinary Concepts and Tools</i>	<b>Investigate:</b> <i>Gathering Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan investigation and develop search strategies to find relevant, high-quality information</li> <li>• Identify evaluate and use multiple sources of information</li> <li>• Find and evaluate information to answer questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Paraphrase, summarize, interpret and evaluate information. Find and evaluate main ideas and supporting and conflicting evidence. Select information to keep or discard.</li> <li>– Consider author’s point of view.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Take notes using a variety of formats</li> <li>• Use information and technology responsibly</li> <li>• Think about the information to formulate new question, hypotheses</li> </ul>
<b>Dimension 3:</b> <i>Evaluating Sources and Using Evidence</i>	<b>Construct:</b> <i>Deepening Understanding and Finalizing Inquiry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize information to detect relationships among ideas</li> <li>• Draw inferences justified by the evidence</li> <li>• Think about the information to test predictions and hypotheses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Compare evidence and pattern in data</li> <li>– Use evidence to construct reasonable explanations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Recognize authors’ points of view and consider alternative perspectives</li> <li>• Construct clear and appropriate conclusions based on evidence</li> <li>• Connect new understandings to previous knowledge</li> </ul>
<b>Dimension 4:</b> <i>Communicating Conclusions and Taking Informed Action</i>	<b>Express:</b> <i>Developing and Communicating Evidence-Based Perspectives</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply new understandings to new context and new situation – create product to demonstrate new understanding</li> <li>• Select format based on needs of topic and audience</li> <li>• Communicate clearly both main and supporting points in product</li> <li>• Use the writing process to develop product</li> <li>• Evaluate and revise product based on self-assessment and feedback from others</li> <li>• Express new ideas or take action to share learning with others</li> </ul>
	<b>Reflect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set high and clear standards for own work</li> <li>• Reflect with others</li> <li>• Use criteria to assess own process and product throughout the learning. Make revisions when necessary</li> <li>• Reflect on own learning to be clear about the change in understanding</li> <li>• Ask new questions, set new goals for learning</li> </ul>

Adapted from Barbara K. Stripling “Inquiry-Based Learning.” Curriculum Connections through the Library, edited by Barbara K. Stripling and Sandra Hughes-Hassell, 10-17. Westport, CT: Libraries Unlimited, 2003