

Expert Project Assignment #4

September 26, 2017

In Class:

- I. Review types of tabbed questions.
- II. Types of Research Questions
- III. This Week's Assignment:
 - a. Writing Research Questions
 - b. Read more chapters of the long book or another shorter book.

Write Your Own Research Questions

Your assignment for this week is to use the resources you collected, skimmed and tabbed to develop further questions on your research topic. You may write or type your questions.

1. Write ten **LITTLE THINKING** questions. These are factual questions. To answer them you would read through your resources and write down the information you find. For this assignment, please write down questions for which you do not yet know the answers.
2. Write five **MORE THINKING** questions. These are questions that can be answered if you gather a good deal of factual information about your topic and interpret it.
3. Write three **MOST** THINKING questions. These are the big questions, which require big understandings of your topic to answer. You need to develop expertise on your topic to answer these questions; the questions are big enough that they *could* also apply to other topics, but you will form them in relation to your own topic.

That is a total of 18 questions.

Note: You will be evaluated on the quality, wording and relevance of the questions, not on whether you respond to each prompt.

Warning: This *seems* like a short assignment, however, **don't be fooled**. Coming up with good study questions is hard. Leave yourself plenty of time to write and rewrite...

Due Tuesday, October 3, 2017

“LITTLE THINKING” QUESTIONS

Questions that require little thinking are those that can be answered simply by copying or rewriting something someone else has done. These are sometimes called “knowledge” or “comprehension” questions. These types of questions need to be answered when you are first learning about your topic.

Examples:

- What are some events in the life of _____?
- What are the different types of _____?
- How do you make _____?
- What are the rules for playing _____?
- When was _____ invented/discovered?

“MORE THINKING” QUESTIONS

Questions that require “more thinking” are those that can be answered if you use information you already know in new situations. These are sometimes called “application” or “analysis” questions. These types of questions may be answered after you know something about your topic.

Examples:

- What were the most significant events in the life of _____?
- What motivated _____ to _____?
- How have attitudes about _____ changed since _____?
- Who were the most influential people in the development of _____?
- How have _____ changed over time?
- What scientific principles are involved in _____?
- How do we know about _____?

“MOST THINKING” QUESTIONS

Questions that require “most thinking” can only be answered if you create and/or evaluate new information. These are sometimes called “synthesis” or “evaluation” questions. These types of questions are answered by relating information to the bigger picture and/or other topics. They are sometimes answered by new inventions, creations or discoveries. They require *a lot* of knowledge about your topic.

Examples:

- How do we measure a person’s impact on society?
- What should we do when resources disagree on what happened during an historical event?
- Is some information about _____ better than other information? How do we judge?
- What is the most effective way to transmit information about _____ to the public?
- Can someone really own a good idea?
- How does an activity become popular?
- How important is/are _____ in modern times?
- What does the future hold for _____?