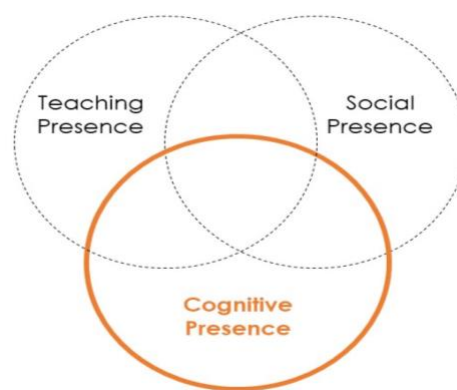


Developing Cognitive Presence

OSU Motivation in Classrooms Lab – Motivation Minute. May 2021.

How can I promote critical thinking to students?



How to facilitate meaningful learning!

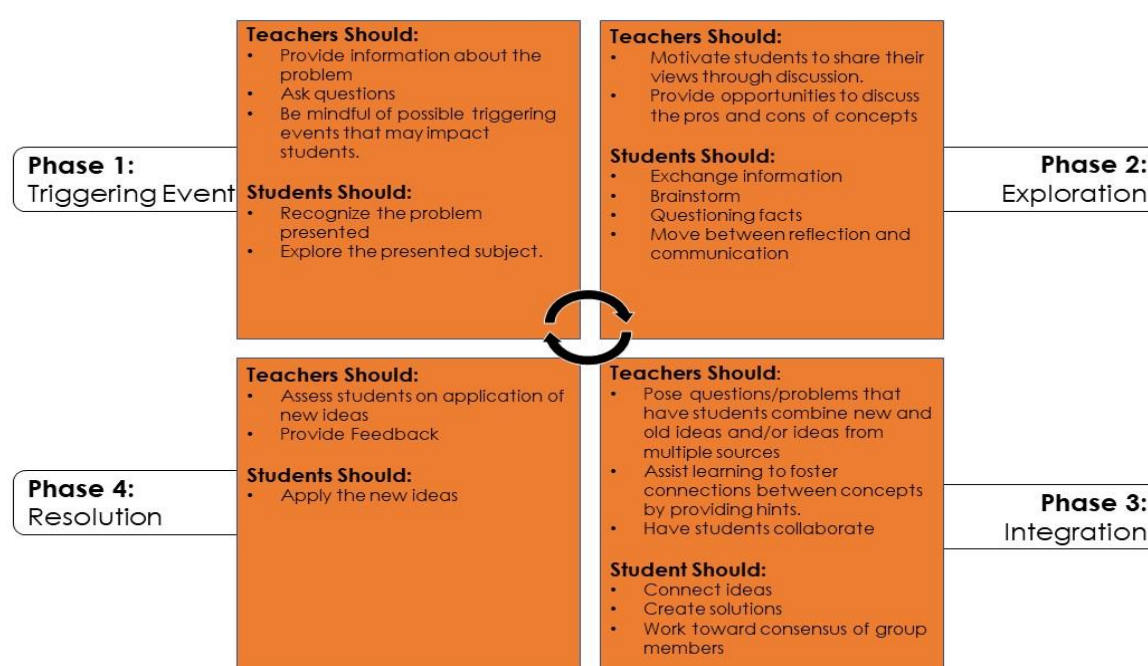
Community of Inquiry: The process in which a deep sense of learning is experienced through teaching presence ([link](#)), social presence ([link](#)), and cognitive presence.

- **Cognitive Presence:** The way learners construct and confirm meaning through continuous reflection and communication ([link](#)).
 - **Purpose:** Promotes higher order and critical thinking.

Strategies and Examples to Improve Critical Thinking

Practical Inquiry Model: This model shows the critical thinking process and how to be cognitively present.

- **Triggering Event:** An identified or recognized issue, dilemma, or problem that emerges from the student's experience. In school, this is often a learning challenge or task.
- **Exploration:** Students must perceive the root of the problem before they can begin exploring information. Toward the end of this phase, students will have a better understanding of what is relevant.
- **Integration:** Students evaluate different ideas to see how they connect to and describe the problem at hand. Teachers must encourage critical thinking during this phase.
- **Resolution:** Students will implement the new solution based on useful knowledge they have developed. The teacher assesses this new understanding by asking questions.



Resources

Cognitive Presence. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ZoXs97N6wI>

Garrison, D.R., Anderson, T., & Archer, W. (2000). Critical inquiry in a text-based environment: Computer conferencing in higher education. *The Internet and Higher Education*, 2(2), 87-105. 10.1016/S1096-7516(00)00016-6

Garrison, D.R., Anderson, T., & Archer, W. (2001) Critical thinking, cognitive presence, and computer conferencing in distance education, *American Journal of Distance Education*, 15(1), 7-23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08923640109527071>