Looking for a few good questions
It really is process, not product

by Celia Rabinowitz

You know how cartoons show that a character has an idea by having a light bulb suddenly appear in a bubble over the character's head? That's what learning is—an unpredictable moment when a connection is made. And what makes learning so exciting is that it is so unmanageable. We can try to encourage it and create structures in which it can take place, but I am not sure we can (or would want to) manage it. It is really a kind of miracle.

When we talk about managing information, we usually focus on finding ways to help students learn to use information retrieval tools of all sorts, create good search queries, evaluate results, cite properly, and avoid plagiarism. We decide whether to make handouts available to students in print or on the Web. We ponder how hands-on instruction spaces should be configured.

Many of the students I see at the reference desk have requests that begin, “I need information on . . .” and I usually respond by asking, “What do you want to know about this subject?” or “What are you going to do with the information that you find?”

In class I often ask students how psychologists, or philosophers, or political scientists might ask questions about certain ideas or topics. More than a manager, I want to be a learning partner. I want students to learn that there will always be questions: Why didn't I retrieve the results I wanted from that search? Which databases will work best? Are there other resources (human, print, etc.) that will help me? Am I still asking the same questions that I was when I started?

What students need to ask
I recognize that our current preoccupation with trying to manage the process of learning and the information that accompanies it has, in some ways, been driven by necessity. Vendors modify (they would probably say enhance) search interfaces every few months, and content is continually added or deleted. We find ourselves in a seemingly never-ending expansion of electronic resources and are responsible for making sure students and faculty know how to use these expensive (albeit extremely useful) resources. But they also need to know the when, why, and why not.

Some of the really fundamental questions are ones we should be encouraging students to ask (and that we can model for them in all kinds of settings). Those questions include: What do I think I want to know? What do I already know about this? Why do I need/want to know this? Why is this question interesting to me (and worth the next eight-to-ten weeks of my time)? What kind of information is out there? These are the questions that can lead to the light bulb of revelation when real learning is taking place.

Easy on the “how”
Can we really afford to place less empha-

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sis on the "how" of searching? Despite (or because of) how fast the "how" is changing, I think we should. I am always reminding faculty that if they want to try new approaches to learning, or focus on incorporating information/technology fluencies into their courses, they must also be willing to sacrifice content.

If we really want to provide students with transferable knowledge to help them become successful lifelong learners, we need to help them know how to ask the right questions. And this probably means we won't be able to cover how to use every possible source. But we will be able to help students recognize when they have a question that information sources are likely to help answer, and how to identify the places they are most likely to find information they can use.

And if they learn that most databases support truncation, Boolean operators, limiters of various sorts, and printing or downloading, then we will have achieved our goal of helping students become adaptable and able to use new tools.

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Sometimes the screen of hits in PsycInfo provides the very spark that results in the light bulb of revelation. But the spark has to have something with which to interact, and that's where the unpredictability of our, and our students', intellectual curiosity comes in. That's the unmanageable part of this process that we often overlook in our desire to feel as if we have control over the information and information tools with which we work. I, for one, am glad that the amazing human-driven part of this enterprise remains a constant.
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