



Effects of Generating Self-Explanations on Self-Monitoring and Study Plans

Jacquelyn Tsui, Inez Zung, Dr. Emma Geller

Department of Psychology, University of California San Diego

Contact email: jytsui@ucsd.edu, izung@ucsd.edu, egeller@ucsd.edu

BACKGROUND

Prevalence of online learning contribute to reliance on **self-paced** assignments and podcasted lectures.

Effective self-monitoring is crucial for **long-term learning, academic success, and intrinsic motivation**.

Illusions of learning: Learners experience overconfidence → stop studying too early or adopt ineffective study strategies.

Generating self-explanations can help identify gaps in knowledge, improving **self-monitoring accuracy**, thus potentially impacting final exam score.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Q: How does generating explanations, compared to just reading, affect one's self-monitoring and future decisions for studying?

H1: Different studying strategies (generate explanations vs. read-only) will result in **different self-monitoring and future study plans**.

PARTICIPANTS

- N = 148 undergraduates

MATERIALS

- Generating explanation prompts developed from Rozenbilt & Keil (2002)
- Expert explanations sourced from howstuffworks.com and *The Way Things Work* by David Macaulay. Reworded by ChatGPT.

PROCEDURE

IV: Between Subjects
DV: s

Initial Rating of Understanding (T1) 0-100

Read-Only

Generate Explanation

Post-Intervention Rating (T2)

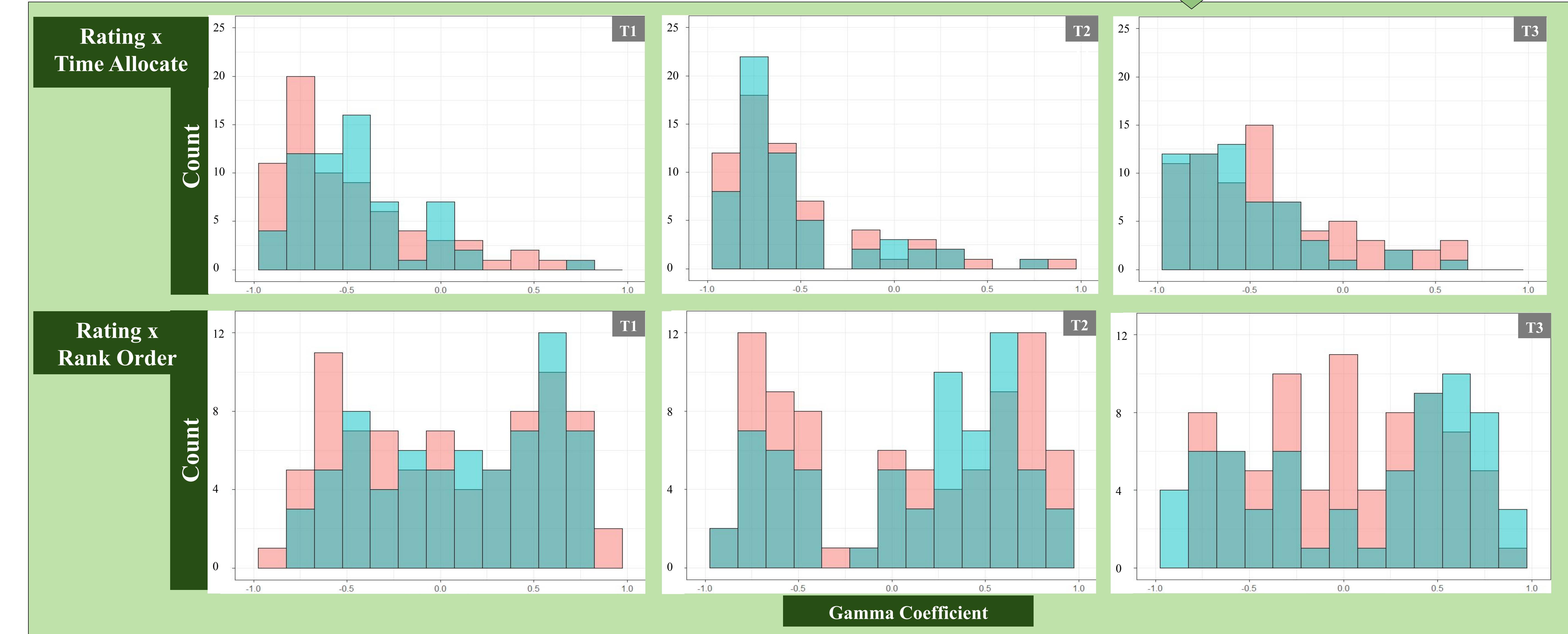
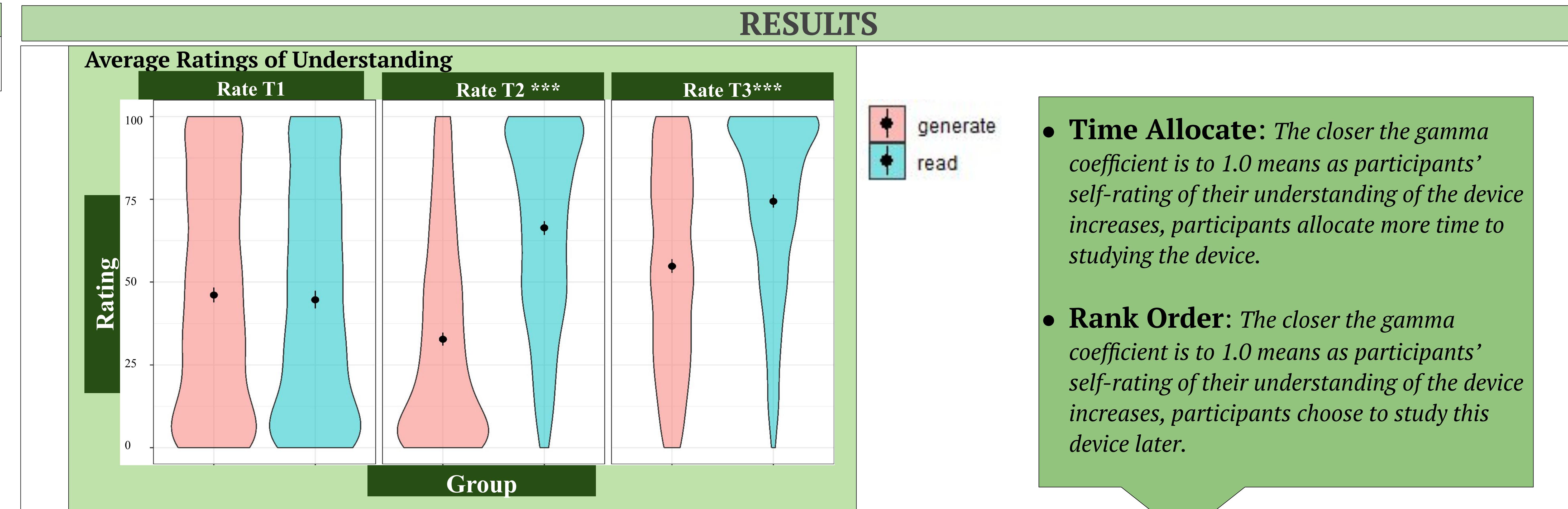
Study Time Allocation (Split 20 min across devices, can put 0 min)

Study Rank Order

20 min Study Phase

Final Rating (T3)

Short Answer Final Exam



CONTRIBUTIONS

Ratings:

- Generating led to reduced ratings at T2 and more distributed ratings at T3, suggesting recognition of knowledge gaps.

Time Allocation:

- Generally, both groups spent more time studying devices they felt they did not understand well.

Rank Order:

- Gammas between ratings and proposed study order show two broad strategies: studying highly rated devices early or late.

Limitations & Future Directions

- Short-term online study & low stakes
 - Replicate in a classroom setting with delays.
- Actual study behavior may differ from study plan.
 - Measure actual study time allocation.

REFERENCES

- Alemayehu, L., & Chen, H.-L. (2021). The influence of motivation on learning engagement: The mediating role of learning self-efficacy and self-monitoring in online learning environments. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 31(7), 4605–4618.
- Bjork, R. A., Dunlosky, J., & Kornell, N. (2013). Self-regulated learning: Beliefs, techniques, and illusions. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 64(1), 417–444.
- Bol, L., & Garner, J. K. (2011). Challenges in supporting self-regulation in distance education environments. *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 23(2–3), 104–125.
- Dunlosky, J., Hertzog, C., Kennedy, M. R. F., & Thiede, K. W. (2005). The self-monitoring approach for effective learning. *Cognitive Technology*, 10(1), 4–11.
- Greenhow, C., Graham, C. R., & Koehler, M. J. (2022). Foundations of Online Learning: Challenges and opportunities. *Educational Psychologist*, 57(3), 131–147.
- Keren, G. (1991). Calibration and probability judgments: Conceptual and methodological issues. *Acta Psychologica*, 77, 217–273.
- Rozenblit, L., & Keil, F. (2002). The misunderstood limits of folk science: An illusion of explanatory depth. *Cognitive Science*, 26(5), 521–562.
- Young, A., & Fry, J. D. (2008). Metacognitive awareness and academic achievement in college students. *Journal of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, 8(2), 1–10.

Acknowledgements: I appreciate Dr. Caren Walker for providing research method feedback.