

Mapping processing strategies in learning from expository text: an exploratory eye tracking study followed by a cued recall

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Article received 22 July / revised 12 December / accepted 12 December / available online 27 January

Abstract

This study starts from the observation that current empirical research on students' processing strategies in higher education has mainly focused on the use of self-report instruments to measure students' general preferences towards processing strategies. In contrast, there is a rather limited use of more direct and online observation techniques to uncover differences in processing strategies at a task specific level. We based our study on one of the most influential studies in the domain of Students' Approaches to Learning (SAL) (Marton, Dahlgren, Säljö, & Svensson, 1975). In our exploratory experiment we used eye tracking followed by a cued recall to investigate how students use processing strategies in learning from expository text. Nineteen university students participated in the experiment. Results suggested that students in the deep condition did not look longer at the essentials in the text compared with students in the surface condition, but that they processed them in a more deep way. In our sample, students in the surface condition looked longer at facts and details and also reported repeating these facts and details more often. We suggest that the combination of eye tracking followed by a cued recall is a promising tool to investigate students' processing strategies since not all differences in processing strategies are reflected in overt eye movement behaviour. The current methodology allows researchers in the domain of SAL to complement and extend the present knowledge base that has accumulated through years of research with self-report questionnaires and interviews on students' general preferences towards processing strategies.

Keywords: Processing strategies; Expository text; Eye tracking; Cued recall; Higher education

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14786/flr.v4i1.192>



1. Introduction

Learning from text is one of the most essential skills in our modern society and the ability to understand challenging texts is an important key to success in education and beyond (Mason, Tornatora, & Pluchino, 2013; McNamara, 2004; Moss, Schunn, Schneider, McNamara, & Vanlehn, 2011). One of the research traditions that is interested in how students learn from text is the domain of Student Approaches to Learning (SAL) (Gijbels, Donche, Richardson, & Vermunt, 2014; Lonka, Olkinuora, & Mäkinen, 2004; Richardson, 2000). Research in the SAL domain is founded on the seminal studies by Marton and his colleagues in the 1970s in Sweden (Marton et al., 1975). They investigated how students went about reading academic texts in experimental situations by conducting retrospective interviews (Marton et al., 1975; Richardson, 2000). A distinction was made between deep processing strategies and surface processing strategies, which has been influential in the later development of self-report questionnaires to quantify individual differences in students' processing strategies (Biggs, 1987; Entwistle & McCune, 2004).

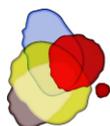
Up till now, empirical studies in the SAL field have mainly been focused on the use of self-report instruments such as interviews and questionnaires to uncover differences in students' general preferences towards processing strategies. Although these offline measures are claimed to be reliable and valid at this general level, many authors argue that the results are poor indicators of the actual processing at a task specific level (Perry & Winne, 2006; Samuelstuen & Braten, 2007; Veenman, 2005; Veenman, Bavelaar, De Wolf, & Van Haaren, 2014). Recently, there has been a plea for the use of more direct and online measurement tools when it comes to describe students' processing strategies (Richardson, 2013). In the present study we will therefore use eye tracking to map individual differences in cognitive processing followed by a cued recall. Eye tracking provides a unique opportunity to study processing strategies in a level of detail that no other measures can provide (Lai et al., 2013; van Gog & Jarodzka, 2013). In what follows we will describe how different processing strategies can be manipulated in experimental designs by the assessment demands, and how eye tracking followed by a cued recall can be useful to investigate differences in processing strategies.

2. Uncovering differences in processing strategies

Processing strategies refer to cognitive activities a student applies whilst studying (Vermunt & Vermetten, 2004). In general, two main types of processing strategies are described in the literature namely deep and surface processing strategies (Gijbels et al., 2014). Research in the SAL domain showed that deep processors try to comprehend what the author wants to say about a certain topic, try to understand the overall meaning of the text, try to relate the message to a wider context and to prior knowledge, identify the main ideas and adopt a critical angle to the conclusion. In contrast, surface processors direct their attention towards learning the text itself, focus more on specific comparisons, focus on the parts of the text in sequence, memorize details and definitions, remember introductory sentences and list points (Biggs & Tang, 2007; Entwistle & Ramsden, 1982; Marton et al., 1975; Richardson, 2000).

2.1. Processing strategies and task demands

In the 1960s, Rothkopf (1966) introduced the concept of mathemagenic activities, which refers to activities that stimulate students to actively engage in learning. The use of adjunct questions in written texts is one example of these mathemagenic activities. One possible type of an adjunct question is the inserted post question, which is placed within the text and follows the text passage containing the information needed. These questions result in a change in the processing strategy on subsequent text passages. They steer students attention to a specific type of information in the text (Hamaker, 1986; Rothkopf, 1966).



Similarly, researchers in the SAL domain agree that one of the most salient contextual variables to influence processing strategies is the assessment method (Baeten, Kyndt, Struyven, & Dochy, 2010; Gielen, Dochy, & Dierick, 2003; Marton et al., 1975; Scouller, 1998; Scouller & Prosser, 1994; Segers, Nijhuis, & Gijsselaers, 2006). Research showed that how students learn is influenced by their initial preference for a processing strategy (Baeten et al., 2010), but they can shift between deep and surface processing strategies according to the assessment demands, also known as the backwash-effect of assessment (Baeten et al., 2010; Gielen et al., 2003; Segers et al., 2006). In contrast to adjunct question research (Hamaker, 1986; Rothkopf, 1966), research in the SAL domain evaluated the effect of the assessment method at the end of a text or study process, without inserting questions in the text or interrupting the study process.

In the experiments of Marton et al. (1975), students were asked to read three texts and to prepare for answering some questions on the content after reading them. The questions they received after the first two texts were the only indication on how to behave during reading the third text. Students in the deep condition received questions at a deep level (e.g., making a summary statement), while students in the surface condition received reproduction-oriented questions. After studying the third text, a semi-structured interview was conducted to gather data on the effect of the experimental manipulation on the levels of processing. The results of the interviews suggested that students tended to adapt the intended level of processing (Marton et al., 1975; Richardson, 2000). This study was the first study in the SAL domain to confirm the possibility to manipulate students' levels of processing by appropriate questions or prompts. It shows that the level of processing depends on the expected form of assessment (Richardson, 2000). Another study of Scouller and Prosser (1994) suggested that the assessment method influences processing strategies. Their research showed that multiple-choice questions led to more surface processing strategies. Also research of Scouller (1998) investigated how students perceived two assessment methods namely multiple-choice examination and an assignment essay and which processing strategies they used. The findings were in line with Scouller and Prosser (1994), multiple-choice examination was perceived as assessing lower levels of intellectual abilities and students indicated to engage in more surface processing strategies. An assignment essay was perceived as testing higher-level intellectual abilities and students engaged in more deep processing strategies. A last study of Segers et al. (2006) showed that students who perceive the demands on a deep level, to demonstrate a thorough understanding and integration of knowledge, are more likely to employ deep processing strategies. In contrast, students who perceive the demands of assessment on a surface level, to acquire passive acquisition and reproduction of details, are expected to employ more surface processing strategies such as rote learning and concentrating on facts and details.

2.2. Processing strategies and eye tracking

Online measures to map cognitive processing strategies include the think aloud method, observation of behaviour and eye movement measurement (Schellings, 2011; Veenman, 2011). The think aloud method provides a rich source of data, but it is intrusive and can alter the processing itself (Ericsson & Simon, 1993; Veenman, 2005). The main limitation of the observation of behaviour is that it cannot detect covert cognitive processes (Veenman, 2005). According to Hyönä and Lorch (2004) eye tracking is an attractive method for studying cognitive processing strategies in comparison with other online measures because eye tracking collects several indices of processing simultaneously and does not disrupt normal processing.

There are two theoretical assumptions that make the relation between eye movement and cognitive processing clear: the immediacy assumption and the eye-mind assumption (Just & Carpenter, 1980). The immediacy assumption states that information processing is not postponed and takes place when the information is encountered. The eye-mind hypothesis explains that eye movements are closely linked to the focus of attention as students process the information in the text. Therefore, eye movements can be used to trace cognitive processing when learning from text (Hyönä, Lorch, & Rinck, 2003; Just & Carpenter, 1980). In eye tracking research, the movement of the eyeball is recorded and these movements are related to a stimulus. This allows us to investigate to what parts of the text a student allocates visual attention and for how long (Holmqvist et al., 2011; van Gog & Jarodzka, 2013). A distinction is made between two main



measures namely fixations and saccades. During fixations the eye is almost completely still and information can be extracted from the text. In contrast, during saccades the focus of visual attention is moved to another location and the eye is rapidly moving between fixations, as a result students are not able to extract information from text during saccades (Holmqvist et al., 2011; Lai et al., 2013; van Gog & Jarodzka, 2013).

Although eye tracking methodology seems a promising tool to investigate students' processing strategies, we could not find studies that examine eye movement behaviour that results from using different cognitive processing strategies such as deep and surface processing. In another related research field, namely research in reading comprehension, they already adopted the eye tracking methodology (Hyönä, Lorch, & Kaakinen, 2002; Ponce & Mayer, 2014; Rayner, 1998). More specifically, the perspective driven text comprehension framework states that the allocation of visual attention is influenced by the reading perspective and this reading perspective shapes the cognitive processing in learning from text (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2005, 2007, 2010; Kaakinen, Hyönä, & Keenan, 2002). A reading perspective refers to the mental frame from which the reader approaches a text and this perspective makes parts of the text more important to the reader than others (Hyönä et al., 2003; Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2007). Kaakinen and Hyönä (2007) gave the example that when you read a travel guide in order to find information about a specific country (e.g., Finland), you will approach the text with a specific reading perspective. This reading perspective is thus content related. Alternatively, processing strategies correspond to the different aspects of the learning material on which the learner focuses (Richardson, 2000). So students with different processing strategies focus on the same content but search for other types of information (e.g., facts and details vs. essences) (Schellings, van Hout-Wolters, & Vermunt, 1996). Research that investigates the influence of reading perspective on eye movements showed that there is more time spent on relevant words or facts in the text than on irrelevant words or facts (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2007; Kaakinen et al., 2002). Next to that, relevant words attracted more refixations than irrelevant words (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2007). Research of Kaakinen and Hyönä (2005) indicated that the extra time spent on relevant information is used to rehearse this information in order to encode it to memory. Particularly relevant for research on learning from text is that these refixations reflect purposeful and effortful strategic eye behaviour (Ariasi & Mason, 2010).

Eye tracking is an interesting method to investigate cognitive processes, but to reduce the amount of inferences required by the researcher, eye movement data should be combined with other data such as verbal reports (Hyönä, 2010; van Gog & Jarodzka, 2013). Recent studies have already applied the think aloud method to obtain verbal reports on students' processing strategies during reading and learning from text (Dinsmore & Alexander, 2012, 2015). Concurrent reporting while learning from text can affect the eye movement patterns, and therefore cued retrospective reporting offers a valuable alternative in combination with eye tracking (van Gog & Jarodzka, 2013). Besides recording the eye movement, the eye tracking software allows replaying the records of eye movements. Using this eye movement pattern as a memory cue, it may help learners to recover how they encoded and interpreted elements in the text (Hyönä, 2010; Penttinen, Anto, & Mikkilä-Erdmann, 2012; van Gog, Paas, & Van Merriënboer, 2005). Because of the small delay after processing the text and the presentation of the memory cue, students are still able to report on their cognitive processes (Veenman, 2005, 2011). For this reason we chose to use cued retrospective reporting to triangulate with eye movement measures.

3. Present study

Our study aims to extend current research on processing strategies by using eye tracking methodology followed by a cued recall to map differences in processing strategies. This more direct and online way of measuring processing strategies allows to learn more about the actual processing behaviour of students while learning from expository text.



As stated above processing strategies shape what information is looked for in a text and what information is perceived as relevant (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2005). Next to that, research using self-report measures suggested that deep processors focus more on essences and surface processors focus more on details and definitions (Biggs & Tang, 2007; Entwistle & Ramsden, 1982; Marton et al., 1975; Richardson, 2000). Based on findings from research on perspective driven text comprehension (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2008) and the SAL domain (Lonka et al., 2004), we suggest the following hypotheses for students in the deep condition (after receiving guiding questions at a deep level) and students in the surface condition (after receiving reproduction-oriented questions):

- a) Hypothesis 1: Students in the deep condition focus their attention longer on the essentials (e.g., key phrases and words) in the text compared to students in the surface condition.
- b) Hypothesis 2: Students in the deep condition, more often return back to essences compared to students in the surface condition.
- c) Hypothesis 3: Students in the surface condition focus their attention longer on facts and details (e.g., names) compared to students in the deep condition.
- d) Hypothesis 4: Students in the surface condition, more often return back to facts and details compared to students in the deep condition.

4. Method

4.1. Participants

Twenty-eight students (age range: 18-25) enrolled at the University of Antwerp (Belgium), participated on a voluntary basis. Participants were randomly divided in either the deep condition (DC, $N = 14$) or the surface condition (SC, $N = 14$). Unfortunately, data of nine respondents could not be used due equipment failure and problems with eye tracking calibration. Therefore, data of 19 students were considered in the statistical analyses (Table 2). All participants had normal or corrected-to-normal vision and Dutch was their native language.

Table 1

Participant characteristics

	DC	SC
<i>N</i>	12	7
Gender		
Male	5	5
Female	7	2

4.2. Materials

In order to test our hypotheses, we based our experimental design on the seminal studies by Marton et al. (1975). In their experiments they induced either a deep or surface processing strategy by giving students questions after they studied an academic text. In our experiment, students were asked to study a series of three expository texts (± 800 words) on a topic they were not familiar with, namely research on happiness. The texts were taken from the Dutch version of ‘The world book of Happiness’ (Bormans, 2010).



After processing each text they received a number of evaluation questions on the preceding text (Figure 1). Students in the deep condition received questions at a deep level (e.g., give a summary of the text). In contrast, students in the surface condition received reproduction-oriented questions (e.g., in which country was the research discussed in the text conducted?). So in both conditions students processed the same learning content, but received different questions. In the original study, Marton et al. (1975) interviewed and tested the students after the third text and concluded that in the surface condition, students adopted more surface processing strategies while students in the deep condition adopted more deep processing strategies. Similarly, in our study we analysed the eye tracking data and cued recalls from the third text.

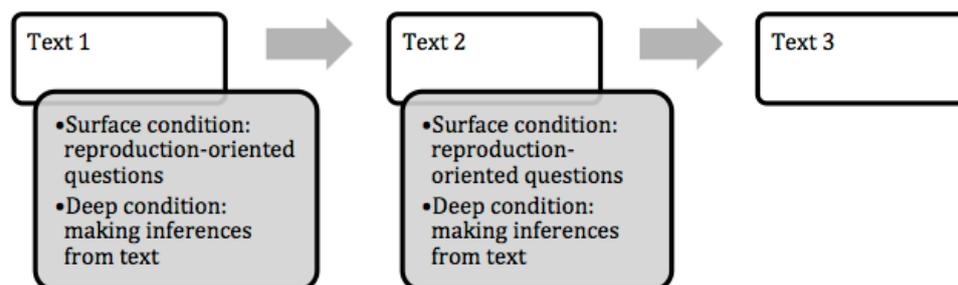


Figure 1. Experimental design.

4.3. Eye tracking

Eye movements were collected using the Tobii TX300 eye tracker (dark pupil tracking), manufactured by Tobii Technology (Stockholm, Sweden). It is integrated into a 23-inch TFT monitor with a maximum resolution of 1920 x 1080 pixels. The camera samples data at the rate of 300 Hz and registration was binocular. Tobii TX300 does not require a head stabilization system and allows for more freedom of head movement (37 x 17 cm). Gaze accuracy is 0.4° and gaze precision is 0.15°, as reported by the hardware producer. The eye tracker latency is between 1.0 and 3.3 milliseconds. Data were recorded with Tobii-Studio (3.2) software. Before starting the experiment, students were seated about 60 cm from the screen for the eye tracking calibration. A five point calibration procedure was used in which students needed to track five red calibration dots on a plain, grey background.

Areas of interest (AOI's) define regions in the text that the researcher is interested in gathering data about (Holmqvist et al., 2011). With regard to our hypotheses we are interested in key phrases and keywords for the deep condition and in details and facts for the surface condition. Six volunteers (master students in educational sciences) read the text in a pilot study to determine the key phrases and keywords. In total 15 deep AOI's (e.g., a topic sentence with summary statements) and three surface AOI's (e.g., name of a country) were marked. There were only parts of the text defined as AOI's, so not the whole text was covered with AOI's. The total size of the text was 1490 x 1087 pixels, the smallest AOI was 47 x 31 pixels and the biggest AOI was 684 x 71 pixels. The complete text could be seen on the screen, so scrolling was not needed.

In line with Hyönä et al. (2002) first pass fixation time, look back fixation time and total fixation time were analysed at the level of AOI's. An overview of the definitions is given in Table 2 (Holmqvist et al., 2011; Hyönä et al., 2003). Students were able to process the text in a self-paced manner and therefore we calculated relative duration measures. Next to that, AOI's differed in size because they sometimes contained phrases, while others consisted of only words. Therefore, AOI measures were normalized by calculating the reading depth measure (Holmqvist et al., 2011; Holmqvist & Wartenberg, 2005; Holsanova, Holmqvist, & Rahm, 2006). This reading depth measure is defined by the total time spent in an AOI per cm² and is an indication of how densely an AOI is processed. So for the three measures described in Table 2 we calculated relative measures and reading depth measures.



Table 2

Overview of eye tracking measures and their definitions

Measure	Definition
First pass fixation time	The time spent in an AOI when it was visited for the first time. A visit can consist of more fixations. It reflects early processing and object recognition.
Look back fixation time	Duration of all the regressions back to an AOI. It reflects delayed processing, for example to integrate information.
Total fixation time	The time spent in an AOI during the whole trial, it is the sum of the first pass fixation time and the look back fixation time in that AOI.

The fixation indices were calculated for either the group of deep AOI's or the group of surface AOI's. We used the Tobii fixation filter for fixation identification, which is an implementation of a classification algorithm proposed by Olsson (2007). It uses a velocity threshold (35 pixels/window) and a distance threshold (35 pixels). For all the measures, the means and standard deviations were calculated. To compare students in both conditions, we used non-parametric tests due to the small sample sizes (van Gog et al., 2005). Therefore the medians together with the first and third quartile were calculated as well. Relative measures and reading depth measures for the eye movement measures were compared for students in both conditions using Mann-Whitney U tests. We reported the exact two-tailed significance. Also in line with van Gog et al. (2005), we used a less stringent significance level of 0.10 to avoid type II error and to increase power.

4.4. Cued Recall

After the eye tracking experiment, a cued recall was conducted. After processing the third text, the experimenter informed students that they would watch the replay of eye movements of the third text together. The cued recall was conducted by using gaze videos produced by Tobii-Studio software (3.2). In the cued recall, a video showed the text and a moving red dot representing the point of fixation. The bigger the dot, the longer the fixation lasted. Students saw their gaze videos at the same speed they processed the text. The interviewer instructed students to watch the video and to tell the interviewer what they were thinking during processing the text. The interviewer also stated that she would occasionally stop the video and ask questions about the reading process, such as 'Here you fixated a lot, what were you doing?' or 'Here you are going back in the text, what were you doing?'.



Table 3

Coding scheme for the cued recall analysis

Strategy	Example	DC	SC
Surface processing		66 (65,3%)	45 (100%)
Rereading	I tried to understand that part so I was rereading it.		
Skimming	Now I am reading it again and just scanning for important words in the text.		
Guessing meaning word in context	That was GNP, I was wondering what the meaning of that word was.		
Rehearsing	Those countries, I was trying to remember them.		
Connecting to prior text	I realise that I go back a lot in the text and that is because I am trying to link parts of the text.		
Connecting to the research task	I guess the first paragraph was going to give an overview about the rest of the task, so I thought that was important.		
Detecting mistakes in the text	I was looking at the 'n' that was missing in that word.		
Deep processing		35 (34,7%)	0 (0%)
Questioning	I was wondering what they meant with that phrase.		
Paraphrasing	First, they name something and then you know a summation is coming. Second, they talk about cross national comparisons, ...		
Connecting to personal experiences	You try to process the text critically and to take you own findings and personal experience into account.		
Interpreting and elaborating	What I do most of the time is reading the text and then trying to analyse what I just read. In this way I get a better picture of what the text is about.		

The cued recalls were transcribed from the audiotapes. Next to that, we linked comments of the cued recalls to the part of the text that was discussed. The cued recalls were coded based on an initial set of ten codes developed in a study of Dinsmore and Alexander (2015). Specifically, comments were coded as either a surface or deep processing strategy (Table 3). After coding the interviews deductively, we added one extra code in the surface processing category namely “detecting mistakes in the text”. Transcripts were coded with the qualitative analysis software package Nvivo 10. Two judges (authors LC and LG) coded the cued recalls and an inter-rater agreement of 73% was reached, which is considered as substantial. We compared the number of coded utterances in each condition between the two categories (Table 3). We first analysed the data on a general level and looked for differences between students in both conditions. We also analysed the data at a more fine-grained level to see whether the reported strategies are linked to AOI's and to examine differences at the AOI level between groups.

5. Results

Table 4 shows the means and standard deviations. Standard deviations for the measures in the deep condition are higher than in the surface condition. This may be an indication that students in the deep condition differ more from each other. When we look at the cued recall results of students in the deep



condition, some students pointed out that they sometimes took a pause to integrate processed information instead of looking back. This may also be an indication that there are two types of students in the deep condition, on the one hand students who process information immediately and take a pause to integrate information and on the other hand students who need to look back to parts in the text to integrate this information and to encode it to memory.

“Sometimes I keep staring at the text, because I try to visualize it for myself” (R7, DC)

“I sometimes have the feeling that when I am staring at a word that I am not processing that word but that I am just taking a moment to think about what I have read” (R3, DC)

“Sometimes I have the feeling that I am staring at something in the text, to process the things I just read before” (R5, DC)

The most reported processing strategy in the cued recalls, is the surface processing strategy and more specifically rereading. Students in both groups indicated that they reread parts of the text the most. Only students in the deep condition reported deep and surface processing strategies. Students in the surface condition only reported surface processing strategies. Deep processing strategies are reported on a more general level and are not linked to certain phrases, paragraphs or AOI’s in the text.

“When you know you will need to answer questions after reading the text, you try to read the text critically and I always try to take into account my personal experiences and findings.” (R5, DC)

“I first think about what I read in the text, before I proceed with the next part. I try to make a summary for myself of what I read in the previous parts.” (R3, DC)

Table 4

Means and standard deviations

	Essentials				Facts and details			
	DC		SC		DC		SC	
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
FPFT r	2.69	2.22	3.23	1.48	0.40	0.21	0.38	0.25
FPFT rd	45.53	23.77	57.50	25.19	80.60	24.49	79.02	51.30
LBFT r	12.65	3.63	11.22	2.69	1.09	0.49	1.94	0.77
LBFT rd	285.66	192.02	200.75	46.39	268.20	236.77	401.22	168.88
TFT r	15.35	3.01	14.46	2.85	1.50	0.57	2.32	0.84
TFT rd	331.19	189.72	285.25	43.45	348.80	234.62	480.24	185.68

FPFT = first pass fixation time; LBFT = look back fixation time; TFT = total fixation time; r = relative measure; rd = reading depth measure.

We compared the total reading time of students in both conditions with a Mann-Whitney U test, but no significant differences were found ($U = 41, p = 0.97$). So students in both conditions spent on average the same amount of time on processing the text.



5.1. Essentials in the text

Table 5 shows the medians and quartiles for the essentials in the text for students in both conditions. We conducted Mann-Whiney U tests on all these measures but no significant differences were found between students in both groups.

Table 5

First quartile, median and third quartile for relative measures and reading depth measures.

	DC			SC			Mann-Whiney U	
	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Mdn</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Mdn</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
FPFT r	1.53	1.92	2.86	2.13	2.57	4.43	27	0.227
FPFT rd	27.65	41.14	45.17	41.18	48.55	75.67	30	0.340
LBFT r	10.93	12.92	15.88	9.39	10.60	12.69	56	0.261
LBFT rd	173.39	215.14	354.49	170.57	178.85	215.59	53	0.385
TFT r	13.97	15.63	18.26	12.42	13.02	16.41	53	0.385
TFT rd	209.29	261.89	396.90	235.15	257.08	267.00	45	0.837

Results from the cued recalls indicate that both students in the deep and surface condition reread essentials in the text. A reason for rereading is that they did not really understand essential parts of the text. The motivation to better understand these essential parts in the text is only reported by students in the deep condition. These results suggest that students in the deep condition reread these parts at a deeper level to get a better understanding.

“I am rereading a lot, I read something fast and then I think whether I understood it and no I did not, so then I go back again” (R3, DC)

“I was trying to understand that part better, so that is why I was rereading it over and over again” (R2, DC)

Both groups indicated skimming the text after reading it for the first time to look back at the essential parts of the text.

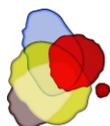
“What I often do when I finished reading, is rereading only the essential parts of the text” (R4, DC)

“I am just scanning quickly to see if I missed important words in the text” (R16, SC)

A final finding from the cued recall results is that both groups guessed the meaning of keywords in context, when they did not understand the word. Overall, cued recall results are in line with results from eye tracking, in that no big differences are found between both groups when processing essential parts in the text.

“Here, that was a difficult word, elitist, I tried to understand the meaning in the text” (R8, DC)

“Some keywords I do not know, I need to think about them or see the context to understand them” (R19, SC)



5.2. Facts and details in the text

Table 6 shows the medians and quartiles for facts and details in the text for students in both conditions. Students in the surface condition spent relatively more time on facts and details when they looked back at them and also during the whole experiment. Next to that, these students read the facts and details with more depth than students in deep condition when they look back at them and during the whole experiment.

Table 6

First quartile, median and third quartile for relative measures and reading depth measures.

	DC			SC			Mann-Whiney U	
	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Mdn</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>Q1</i>	<i>Mdn</i>	<i>Q3</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
FPFT r	0.23	0.38	0.54	0.19	0.39	0.54	46	0.773
FPFT rd	66.34	78.06	102.04	38.77	82.39	112.36	44	0.902
LBFT r	0.74	1.04	1.41	1.74	2.28	2.41	17	0.036
LBFT rd	160.56	178.28	270.98	329.09	423.92	529.68	20	0.068
TFT r	1.01	1.47	1.95	2.23	2.62	2.86	15	0.022
TFT rd	241.65	276.45	351.52	440.90	479.24	611.01	18	0.045

Cued recall results showed that students in the surface condition repeated facts and details in the text, while students in the deep condition did not. Other coding categories did not show a link with processing facts and details in the text. Again we can see a clear link between the eye movement measures and the results from the cued recalls.

“The names of those countries, I really tried to remember those” (R14, SC)

“Those four countries, I memorized them” (R19, SC)

“I tried to remember the name of the author, I thought that would be important” (R17, SC)

6. Conclusion and discussion

This exploratory study aimed at extending current research on processing strategies during learning from expository text. Research in the SAL domain is mostly based on students' self-reports of processing strategies at a general level in which the context of learning is not taken into account (Dinsmore & Alexander, 2012; Gijbels et al., 2014). By looking at the actual processing behaviour of students while learning from expository text, this study makes a first preliminary contribution to the field by using a more direct and online measurement tool at a task specific level that takes the context explicitly into account. It is the first experimental study to explore students' cognitive processing strategies at a task specific level using objective online measures. Most of the research using online measures is based on the think aloud method, which can alter the processing itself (Veenman, 2005). By using eye tracking methodology followed by a cued recall this problem is circumvented, in that this method does not demand students to manage cognitive load of the task completion and self-reports of strategies at the same time (Samuelstuen & Braten, 2007).

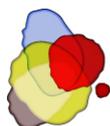


In our study we manipulated the task demands to steer processing strategies. Results from the cued recalls indicated that this manipulation was successful as students in the deep condition reported a combination of surface and deep processing strategies, while students in the surface condition only reported surface processing strategies. This is in line with previous research that showed that demands on a deep level, to demonstrate a thorough understanding, lead to more deep processing strategies whereas demands on a surface level, to acquire passive acquisition of facts and details, lead to more surface processing strategies (Marton et al., 1975; Richardson, 2000; Scouller, 1998; Scouller & Prosser, 1994; Segers et al., 2006). Results of the cued recalls indicated that students in both conditions processed facts and details and essential parts in the text but they did it in a different way. These results are similar to results from think aloud studies in which processing strategies were examined without manipulating task demands (Dinsmore & Alexander, 2012, 2015; Penttinen et al., 2012).

Based on the eye movement data, we cannot confirm the first and second hypothesis that stated that students in the deep condition focus their attention longer on essentials in the text compared to students in the surface condition and that they return more back to them. Both groups of students spent time on processing the essentials in the text. Although we could not find differences between groups based on their eye movement data, results from the cued recalls indicated that students in the deep condition reread the essentials in the text to understand them better. This motivation to better understand these parts is related to a deep way of processing (Biggs & Tang, 2007; Entwistle & Ramsden, 1982). Students in the surface condition did not report this motivation. These descriptive findings indicate that students in our sample processed the text in a different way but more substantive research is needed to further explore found differences in overt eye movement behaviour. In contrast with research from the angle of perspective driven text comprehension, these essential parts do not seem to be perceived as more relevant by students in the deep condition (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2005, 2007, 2008), they are just processed in a more deep way. Another interesting finding from the cued recall results is that some students in the deep condition indicated that they took a pause at some places in the text to integrate the processed information instead of actively looking back. Other students in the deep condition reported actively looking back at these essential parts in the text. Also the higher standard deviations for students in the deep condition may be an indication of these differences. It is in line with other research that shows that building the necessary links to incorporate text information to the developing memory representation can be achieved mentally or can result in overt behaviour in which students actively reread essential parts (Hyönä et al., 2003; Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2008). So, based on these preliminary findings, we suggest that some deep processors actively return back to essentials to encode it to memory, while others take a pause to integrate the new information without looking back to this information. Further research is needed to confirm these findings.

Regarding the third and fourth hypothesis, the results indicated that students in the surface condition indeed looked longer at facts and details and returned more back to them. It seems that students in the surface condition switch to strategic processing by paying more attention to relevant parts, namely facts and details (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2007). Research of Kaakinen and Hyönä (2005) showed that the extra time spent on relevant information is used to rehearse this information in order to encode it to memory. Results from both eye tracking and cued recalls indicate that facts and details are more repeated in order to encode into memory in the surface condition (Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2007). Only students in the surface condition reported repeating facts and details, while students in the deep condition did not report learning activities like that.

Although our findings suggest that eye tracking followed by a cued recall is a fruitful way to investigate processing strategies, we want to stress the preliminary nature of this study because of some limitations. An important limitation of this study is the small sample size. Due to equipment failure or problems with eye tracking calibration, the sample size decreased at the onset of this study. Because of this smaller sample size we decided to use non-parametric tests and deepened the results obtained by a cued recall. We also raised the significance level to increase power due to the smaller sample size (van Gog et al., 2005). The findings from this study can serve as a baseline for further research in which larger samples can be used to increase power without adjusting the significance level. Another limitation of this study is that we



used a between groups design. Reading times and online processing strategies can vary among adult readers (Hyönä et al., 2002; Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2008). Therefore we suggest for further research to use a within groups design in which students use both processing strategies to take this individual variability into account. Another way to understand the significance of individual variability is to include control variables such as reading ability, interest in the topic and prior knowledge about the topic (Fox, 2009; Mason et al., 2013). By increasing the sample size and using a within subjects design, more complex statistical analysis can be conducted to confirm our preliminary findings. In this way it will be possible to give more generalized statements regarding processing strategies as measured by eye tracking. A last limitation is that students needed to process the text on a computer screen to be able to use the eye tracking. By doing this it does not reflect the natural setting in which students habitually process learning contents.

Despite the limitations, this study was able to show that eye tracking followed by a cued recall is a promising tool to examine students' processing strategies. An important finding from our study is that it is valuable to combine eye tracking with a cued recall, because differences in processing strategies not always lead to overt eye movement behaviour (Hyönä et al., 2003; Kaakinen & Hyönä, 2008). By using a cued recall we were able to uncover differences in processing strategies that were not reflected in eye movement behaviour. Based on our preliminary findings, the combination of eye tracking and a cued recall seems to be a promising tool to further investigate cognitive processing strategies when learning from text. Students in the deep condition do not seem to look longer at essentials and do not seem to return more back to them, but processed them in a more deep way than students in the surface condition. Results suggest that students in the surface condition looked longer at facts and details and did return more back to them. This first exploratory eye tracking study in the SAL domain is an important illustration on how processing strategies can be further examined beyond the use of self-report questionnaires. In our opinion it would be worthwhile to use this innovative eye tracking methodology in multi-method designs to triangulate it with often used self-report measures to look for convergent or divergent validity. In our study we steered students' processing strategies by task demands. Although research indicated that it is possible to influence processing strategies by manipulating this contextual variable (Baeten et al., 2010; Gielen et al., 2003; Marton et al., 1975; Scouller, 1998; Scouller & Prosser, 1994; Segers et al., 2006), it would be interesting to combine it with these self-report measures in order to examine a more natural way of processing behaviour. Next to that, using multiple sources of data is important to develop a comprehensive understanding of how we can adequately measure students' processing strategies. Eye tracking methodology followed by a cued recall in the SAL domain can also deepen the conceptual underpinnings on what constitutes deep and surface processing of learning contents.

Keypoints

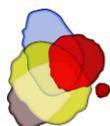
-  Eye tracking followed by a cued recall is a promising tool to uncover differences in students' processing strategies while learning from expository text.
-  Students in the deep condition do not look longer at the essentials, but they process them in a more deep way by trying to understand these parts better.
-  Students in the surface condition look longer at facts and details and try to rehearse these parts.

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