Protocol for monitoring the use of metacognitive strategies during group collaborative interaction (POMSCI) (Sáiz-Manzanares, 2024)

Metacognitive Strategies	Sub-strategies	Activities (steps)	1	2	3	4	5
Orientation	Previous	1. The students forming the	1	2	3	4	5
(ask what)	knowledge	collaborative group have prior knowledge about the task.					
		2. The members of the collaborative group seek information about the task or problem to be solved.	1	2	3	4	5
		3. Collaborative group members seek information about unfamiliar concepts.	1	2	3	4	5
	Understanding of information	4. The members of the collaborative group read the instructions for solving the problem.	1	2	3	4	5
		5. The members of the collaborative group highlight the most relevant information of the case study.	1	2	3	4	5
	Positive motivational strategies in the orientation phase.	6. Students point out the most important steps in solving the problem.	1	2	3	4	5
	Creation of the socio-cognitive conflict in the Orientation Phase	7. In the orientation phase the students in the group generate moments of conflict development.	1	2	3	4	5
	Cognitive knowledge	8. Students in the group differentiate the conceptual knowledge part of the task.	1	2	3	4	5
		9. The students in the group differentiate the procedural knowledge part.	1	2	3	4	5
	Cooperative learning in the Orientation phase	10. The members of the collaborative group participate cooperatively in the orientation phase.	1	2	3	4	5
Planning (ask how)	Self-regulation in the resolution	11. Group members ask the teacher questions to help them plan the solution.	1	2	3	4	5
	Group organization	12. Group members develop a planning outline of the resolution steps.	1	2	3	4	5
		13. The group distributes the resolution tasks among the members.	1	2	3	4	5
		14. The members of the group draw up a schedule of	1	2	3	4	5

		phases and development times.					
	Positive motivational strategies in the	15. Students verbalize positive phrases during planning.	1	2	3	4	5
	planning phase.	16. Students verbalize negative phrases during the planning phase.	1	2	3	4	5
	Creation of socio- cognitive conflict in the Planning Phase	17. During the planning phase students in the group generate socio-cognitive conflict.	1	2	3	4	5
	Positive Motivational Strategies in the Planning Phase	18. Students point out the most interesting steps of the problem or task to be solved.	1	2	3	4	5
	Cooperative learning in the Planning phase.	19. Members of the collaborative group participate cooperatively in the planning phase.	1	2	3	4	5
Evaluation (supervision) (questions when	Monitoring and self-evaluation	20. Group members develop a protocol for evaluating the planned steps.	1	2	3	4	5
and why)		21. Group members ask the teacher for help in implementing the resolution plan.	1	2	3	4	5
		22. Group members ask metacognitive questions.	1	2	3	4	5
	Error detection and learning	23. Group members detect errors in the plan implementation process.	1	2	3	4	5
		24. members correct the errors detected.	1	2	3	4	5
	Positive Motivational Strategies in the Evaluation Phase	25. Students verbalize positive phrases during the evaluation phase.	1	2	3	4	5
	Creation of the socio-cognitive conflict in the Evaluation Phase	26. Students resolve discrepancies during interaction by finding common ground.	1	2	3	4	5
	Positive Motivational Strategies in the Evaluation Phase	27. Students increase their motivation in group interaction during the semester.	1	2	3	4	5
	Self-reinforcement	28. Students use self-reinforcement during the problem solving process.	1	2	3	4	5
	Cooperative learning in the Evaluation phase	29. The members of the collaborative group participate cooperatively in the evaluation phase.	1	2	3	4	5

Elaboration		Self-efficacy	30. Students verbalize the	1	2	3	4	5
(question	of		strengths and weaknesses of					
what for)			the interaction developed.					
			31. Each of the members of	1	2	3	4	5
			the group explains what					
			have been the major					
			difficulties encountered.					
			32. Each of the members of	1	2	3	4	5
			the group presents what					
			have been the greatest					
			achievements.					
			33. Each group member	1	2	3	4	5
			reflects on his or her					
			knowledge before and after					
			interaction.					
			34. Each member of the	1	2	3	4	5
			group points out lines of					
			continuity with respect to the					
			interaction developed.					
			35. The members of the	1	2	3	4	5
			collaborative group					
			participate cooperatively in					
			the development phase.					
			36. Each of the members of	1	2	3	4	5
			the group presents the main					
			difficulties they have					
			encountered.					

Note 1 = Never; 2 = Almost never; 3 = Sometimes; 4 = Almost always; 5 = Always