

WHAT IS IT?

The art of questioning in lessons is ubiquitous and fluid, with it occurring in different forms during each of part of a teaching and learning cycle..

Questioning works to enhance the other principles of explanation and modelling.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Questioning allows teachers to deepen and develop students understanding. Teachers should embed a culture where simple or incomplete answers are not accepted, we should dig deep for more. At the same time if we want our students to think deeply, we must allow them the time to think.

SUMMARY

The more that teachers embed a culture of good questioning in their classroom, the more you develop high levels of academic rigour, which leaves less chance of knowledge being unchallenged, and the better your students will learn.



TALK and QUESTIONING

*'Effective questions make students think.
Students who think are students who learn.'*



1 NO HANDS



ASK THE CLASS A QUESTION

GIVE THINKING TIME

SELECT SOMEONE TO RESPOND

RESPOND TO THE ANSWERS

SELECT ANOTHER STUDENT AND RESPOND AGAIN

2 THINK PAIR SHARE



ESTABLISH TALK PARTNERS

SET THE QUESTION WITH A GOAL AND TIMEFRAME

GIVE THINKING TIME

CIRCULATE TO LISTEN

USE COLD CALLING

3 THINKING TIME



ASK THE CLASS A QUESTION

GIVE A TIMEFRAME

REPEAT THE QUESTION

HAVE 3 SECONDS OF CONCENTRATED SILENCE

SELECT SOMEONE TO RESPOND

4 PROBING QUESTIONS



ASK THE CLASS A QUESTION

FOLLOW WITH A PROBING QUESTION

LISTEN AND PROBE FURTHER

ASK ANOTHER STUDENT TO CONTINUE

CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING FROM OTHERS

5 CHORAL RESPONSE



TEACH STUDENTS A SPECIFIC DEFINITION OR PHRASE

PRACTISE CHANTING THE RESPONSE USING 'I SAY, YOU SAY' FOR STUDENTS TO COPY YOUR PHRASING

OVER TIME, RETRIEVE THIS PHRASE BY ASKING STUDENTS TO RECALL IT AND CHANT IT AS A GROUP