



Asst Prof. Ms Pratíbha Kamblí



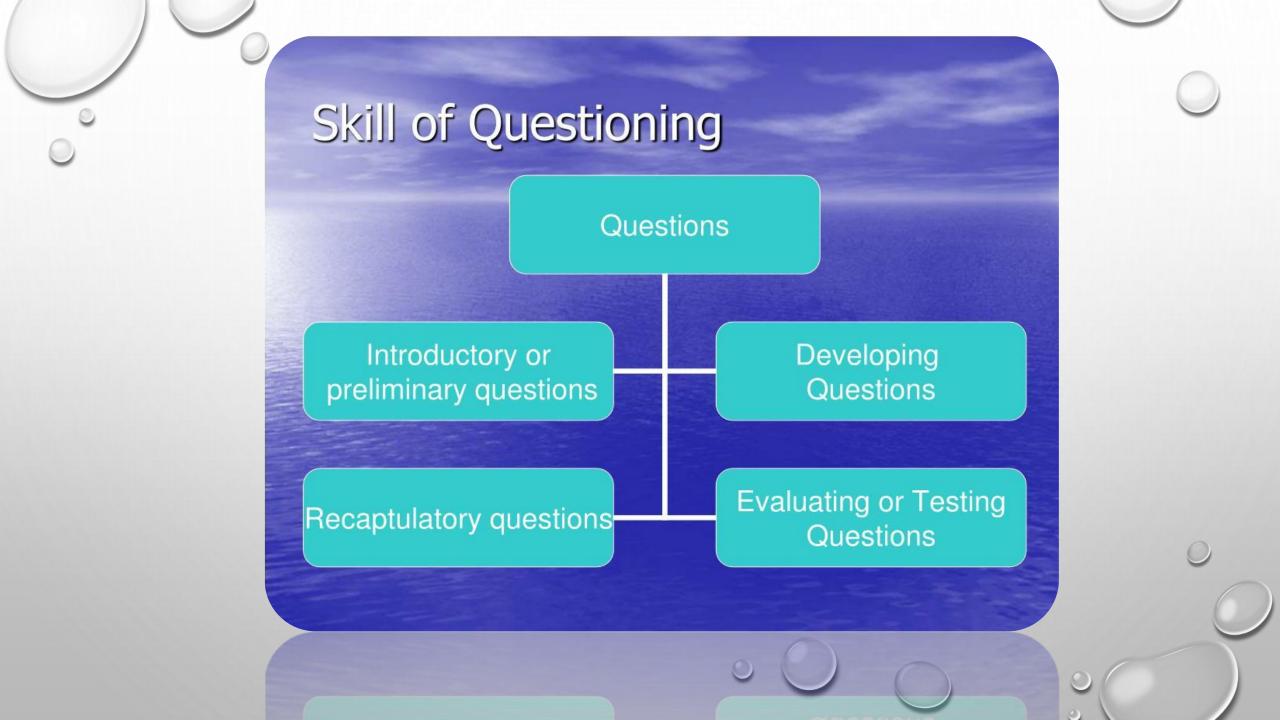
Purpose of Questions

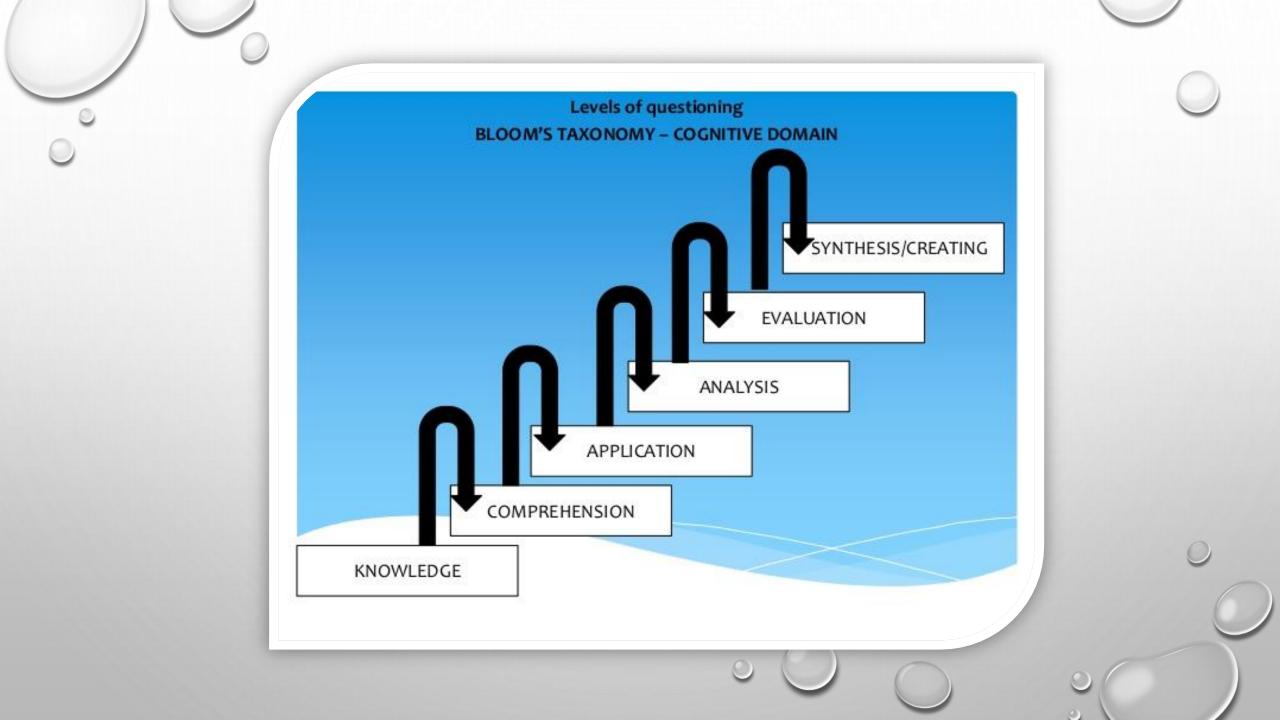
- ✓ To increase students' participation in their teaching-learning interaction.
- ✓ To encourage students to think at higher cognitive level.
- ✓ To motivate students to search for new information.
- ✓ To arouse the students' interest and their curiosity in the topic of instruction.
- ✓ To develop the students' active way of thinking and learning.

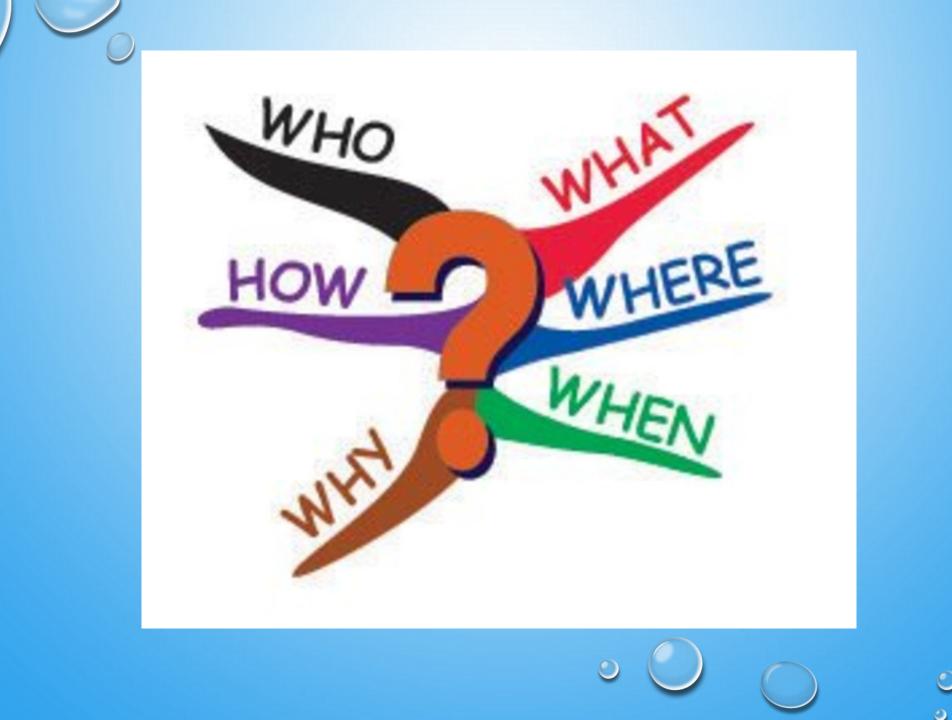
What is the purpose of questioning?



- to interest, engage and challenge pupils;
- · to check on prior knowledge;
- to stimulate recall and use of existing knowledge and experience in order to create new understanding and meaning;
- to focus thinking on key concepts and issues;
- to extend pupils' thinking from the concrete and factual to the analytical and evaluative;
- to promote reasoning, problem solving, evaluation and the formulation of hypotheses;
- to promote pupils' thinking about the way they have learned.

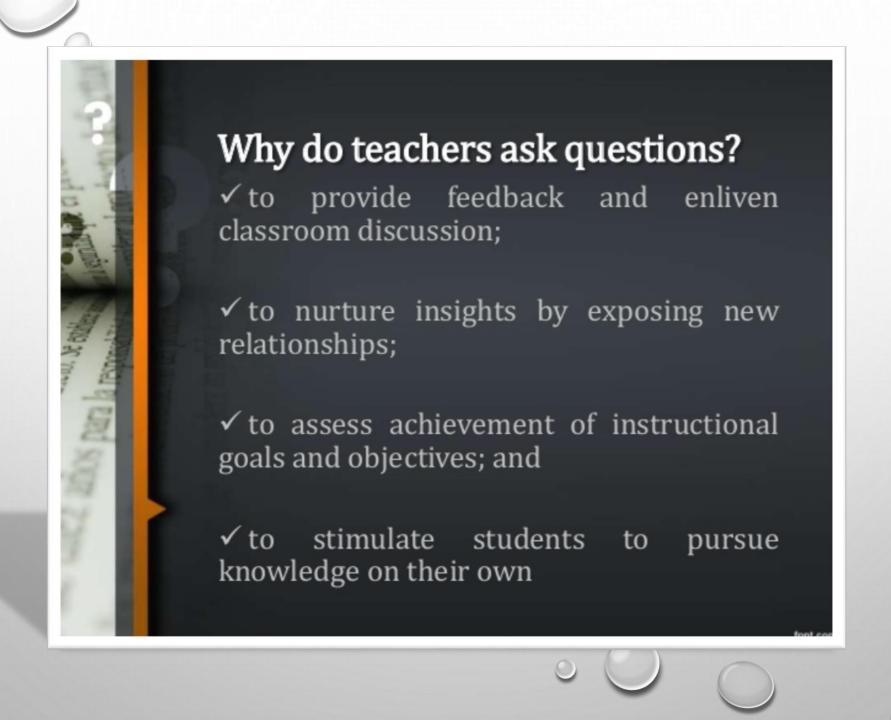






Effective Questioning Techniques

- Increase Think time and Wait time
- Talk less, ask more
- Move from simple to complex
- Avoid "yes or no" questions
- Don't let a few students dominate the conversation/questioning/answering



विषय-भूगोल समय: 6 कक्षा 5 संकल्पना : परिवहन के साधन पुराने जमाने में लोग यात्रा कैसे करते थे ? अध्यापक : वे पैदल यात्रा किया करते थे। विद्यार्थी अब लोग कैसे यात्रा करते हैं ? अध्यापक : अब वे यात्रा के लिए बसों, कारों या साइकिलों का इस्तेमाल विद्यार्थी करते हो। : तुम बसों, कारों या साइकिलों का कहाँ इस्तेमाल कर सकते अध्यापक

विद्यार्थी : इनका इस्तेमाल सड़कों पर किया जा सकता है।

अध्यापक : तो बताइए कि परिवहन का पहला साधन क्या है ?

Example: Prompting

Teacher- What are the functions of municipality?

Student- no response

Teacher- Who supplies water to your city?

Student- Municipality

Example-Level of question

- Lower order (memory)
- Middle order (translation, interpretation and application)
- Higher order (analysis, synthesis and evaluation)

Different types of questions

- 1. Closed
- 2. Tag or Tail
- 3. Open
- 4. Imaginative
- 5. Funnel
- 6. Probing
- 7. Recall and Process





Questioning Techniques: APPLE

- Ask the question clearly
- Pause (let them think!)
- Pick someone (new!)
- Listen closely (everyone)
- Emphasize correct answer
- ... Or ask again



