

QUESTIONING AND MODELLING

TLC Session 2 Tuesday 25 Nov

Reviewing targets from session 1



HETTHE CHARGENS

You can't teach your granny to suck eggs

Anne Fletcher, 85, and a crate of free range. No problem/

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Outstanding questioning

- Range of differentiated questions used throughout the lesson
- Probing students to justify and explain thought processers
- Thinking time given
- Understanding is checked in a range of ways
- Teacher uses dialogue effectively to ensure learning of a very high quality
- Students are actively engaged in asking the questions

Quality Questioning How? for WHY? Learning **Engaging with** research WHEN ?

WHO?

WHERE? WHAT?

MHY

How ?

- Sutton Trust
 - Geoff Petty

Sutton Trust

The two factors with the strongest evidence of improving pupil attainment are:

teachers' content knowledge, including their ability to understand how students think about a subject and identify common misconceptions

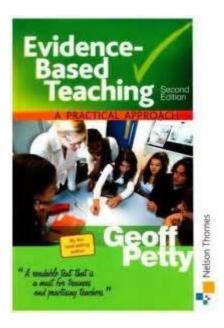
quality of instruction, which includes using strategies like effective questioning and the use of assessment

What makes great teaching? – Robert Coe

'asking a large number of questions and checking the responses of all students'

The toolkit

Geoff Petty on questioning



These are the answers – what was the question?

13584% of lessons62% of questions15% of pupils

Answers:

135 is the average number of questions ina 1 hour lesson84% of lessons start with a question62% of questions are closed15% of pupils never answer a question

Questioning is a crucial skill

Questioning techniques

- Hands down
- Increase wait time
- Pupils encouraged to consult in their group/with a partner in order to formulate an answer. Buzz groups
- Teacher involves a number of pupils in the answer to a single question, creating the opportunity for discussion, eg "What do you think?" "Do you agree with that answer?"
 - Use of wrong answers to develop understanding
- Iinking question stems to blooms
- Opportunities for pupils to formulate questions

Tips for asking questions

- Extend thinking time after you have asked a question
- Adopt a rule of 'No hands up'
- Avoid the temptation to prompt, provide the answer or move on to someone else
- If pupils cannot answer a question, leave it with them and say you will come back to them after they have thought about it. Don't forget to go back!
- Ask pupils to work in pairs on your questions discussion encourages collaboration and clarification of thought

Personalised questioning using BLOOMS

Which parts could not be true?

Why did Goldilocks like little bear's bed best?

Was Goldilocks good or bad? Why?

What happened in the story?

Can you think of a different ending?

What would have happened if Goldilocks had come to your house?

KNOWLEDGE What happened in the story?

COMPREHENSION Why did Goldilocks like the little bears bed best?

APPLICATION What would have happened if Goldilocks had come to your house?

ANALYSIS Which parts could not be true?

SYNTHESIS Can you think of a different ending?

EVALUATION Was Goldilocks good or bad and why?

Evaluation

Generating new ideas, products, or ways of viewing things. Designing, constructing, planning, producing, inventing

Synthesis

Justifying a decision or course of action. Checking, hypothesising, critiquing, experimenting, judging

Analysis

Breaking information into parts to explore understandings and relationships. Comparing, organising, deconstructing, interrogating, finding

Application

Using information in another familiar situation. Implementing, carrying out, using, executing

Comprehension

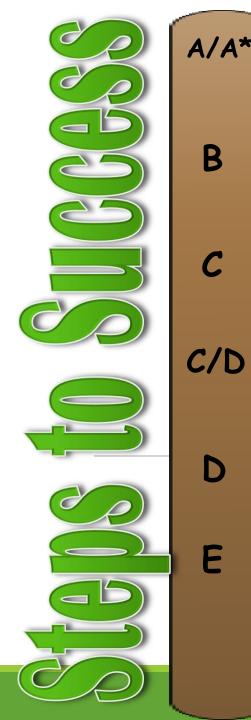
Explaining ideas or concepts. Interpreting, summarising, paraphrasing, classifying, explaining

Knowledge

Recalling information. Recognising, listing, describing, retrieving, naming.

QUESTIONING FOR LEARNING: BLOOM'S TAXONOMY

All of these come into effect when you offer pupils' the assessment grids



evaluating, creating, designing, inventing, planning

analysing, experimenting, comparing, judging, checking

explaining, applying knowledge, organising, using

understanding, summarising, classifying, paraphrasing

remembering, recalling, listing, describing

recognising, naming, describing

yes, self-delusion IS actually quite a pleasant place to be...

We don't always do what we think we're doing...



Studies have shown that teachers typically ask 3 to 4 questions per minute in a questioning session.

It stands to reason that the questions asked do not require much higher order thinking. Most research suggests that the use of higher-level questioning is positively linked to improved pupil achievement.

The implication is that teachers should plan for and ask questions requiring higher order thinking by pupils. The quality of a question is not judged by its complexity but by the complexity of thinking it provokes.



What a Quality Questioning Classroom Looks Like

 All students' answers deserve respect. Allow Wait Time 2 after students answer Give each student an equal chance to answer Invite and allow time for student questions Invite and allow time for student questions Invite and allow time for student questions During recitations, teachers Use a variety of response formats Give appropriate feedback Divergent thinking is 	Shared Beliefs	Beha	Student Outcomes	
 Help students answer correctly—rephrase, prompt, and cue when needed Ensure that correct answers are heard by all Help students answer correctly—rephrase, prompt, and cue when needed Ensure that correct answers are heard by all Make meaning out of facts Cognitive levels Thoughtfully answer teacher and peer questions Ask questions when curious Make meaning out of facts 	students learn. All students can respond to all questions. All students' answers deserve respect. Think time is important. Students will ask questions when confused or curious. All students can think and reason—beyond rote memory. Divergent thinking is important. Not all questions have	 Ask clear, focused, and purposeful questions Ask questions at all cognitive levels Allow Wait Time 1 after asking Allow Wait Time 2 after students answer Give each student an equal chance to answer Invite and allow time for student questions During recitations, teachers Use a variety of response formats Give appropriate feedback Help students answer correctly—rephrase, prompt, and cue when needed Ensure that correct answers 	 Probe and redirect Encourage students to interact with other students Students Pay attention to all questions and answers Think of answers to all questions Are on alert to answer all questions aloud Answer questions at the appropriate cognitive level Use wait times to think about answers Give wait time to others when asking questions Ask questions when confused Ask questions when curious 	 Know facts Develop understandings based on facts Use knowledge to solve problems and make decisions Develop new products and ideas Make inferences and draw conclusions Hypothesize and speculate Know and use effective questioning skills: —rephrase, cue, probe, and redirect —use Wait Times 1 and 2 —give meaningful feedback —ask questions at different cognitive levels Thoughtfully answer teacher and peer questions Ask many high-quality

Targets on Myschool

Open v closed questions Thinking time Probing questions using blooms Hands up v targeted Differentiation **Pose Pause Bounce and Pounce Assertive questioning Hinge questions**

Targets on Myschool

Choose some of the questioning and modelling techniques to focus on before the next session. Write your targets on myschool

