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## *Questioning Approaches:*

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Strategy/approach	Process	Gains and benefits
<b>Thinking Time:</b>  Consciously waiting for a student or class to think through an answer. e.g. 15-30secs	Provide time between setting the question and requiring an answer. Sometimes alerting students to the approach and the time available to develop an answer.	Prompts depth of thought and increases levels of challenge. Ensures all students have a view or opinion to share before an answer is sought.
<b>No Hands Questioning:</b>  Using the 'no hands up' rule	Students are aware that those required to give an answer, will be selected by the teacher. Teachers alert them to this as questions are asked.  Linked to 'thinking time'.	Improves engagement and challenges all students to think. When linked to Thinking Time, students share ideas and 'position' their own views in relation to others.
<b>Basketball questioning:</b>  Move questions and discussions between students	Teacher establishes movement of ideas and responses around the class. Builds on other students' ideas and comments. Accepts 'half-formed' ideas.	Engages more students. Stops teacher being focus for all questioning. Develops connected thinking and development of ideas.
<b>Phone a friend:</b>  Removes stress to enable those who cannot answer to participate	Those who cannot answer are allowed to nominate a fellow student to suggest an answer on their behalf, but they still have to provide their own answer, perhaps building on this.	Encourages whole-class listening and participation. Removes stress and builds self-esteem.
<b>Hot-seating:</b>	A student is placed in the 'hot-seat' to take several questions from the class and teacher.	Encourages listening for detail and provides challenge

<b>Mantle of the expert:</b>	A student is designated as an expert to answer questions from the class.	Builds self-esteem through opportunity to share detailed knowledge.
<b>Pair rehearsal:</b> of an answer or a question	Pairs of students are able to discuss and agree responses to questions together.	Encourages interaction, engagement and depth.
<b>5Ws:</b>  Modeling simple exploratory questions to gather information	Teacher models the use of Who, What, Where, When and Why to set out a simple information gathering response based on the information provided.	Encourages students to rehearse enquiry and comprehension, can extend into reasoning and hypothesis.  Creates an inquisitive disposition and a thinking/self-reflective approach to learning.

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<b>Staging or sequencing:</b> questions with increasing levels of challenge	Increasing the level of challenge with each question, moving from low to higher-order questioning	Helps students to recognise the range of possible responses and to select appropriately.
<b>Big questions:</b>  The setting of a substantial and thought provoking question	Big questions cannot be easily answered by students when the question is posed. They are often set at the beginning of the lesson and can only be answered by the end of the lesson, using all of the thinking based on all of the contributions to the lesson.	These questions develop deeper and more profound thinking. Big Questions are often moral issues or speculative questions such as, Where are we from? How big is the universe? They require extended answers and usually rely on collaborative thinking and a personal interpretation of the information provided.
<b>Fat questions:</b>  Seeking a minimum answer	Students are not allowed to answer a question using less than e.g. 15 words or using a particular word or phrase. They must give an extended answer or make a complete sentence/phrase.	Develops speaking and reasoning skills, the correct use of critical and technical language .

<b>Skinny questions</b>  A traditional approach to Q&A asking everyday questions with a fixed or specific answer	In its simplest form, students can answer yes or no to a skinny question, or give a number or knowledge based response.	Challenge level is low in skinny questions that do not seek and extended answer or reasons for the answer. Mostly knowledge and comprehension based. Does not develop thinking or reasoning.
<b>Signal questions:</b>	Providing signals to students about the kind of answer that would best fit the question being asked. Teacher responds to students attempt to answer, by signaling and guiding the answers.	The essence of purposeful questioning, moving students from existing knowledge or experience (often unsorted or unordered knowledge) to organized understanding, where patterns and meaning have been established.
<b>Seek a partial answer:</b>	In the context of asking difficult whole class questions, deliberately ask a student who will provide only a partly formed answer, to promote collective engagement.	Excellent for building understanding from student-based language. Can be used to lead into 'Basketball questioning'. Develops self-esteem.