

# THE MARKS OF GOOD QUESTIONS

### PLANNING FOR INTENTIONAL DISCUSSIONS

## Types of Questions (Richard Osmer)

#### **FACTUAL**

- Asking for information
- The narrowest of questions
- Have a single right answer
- Not as difficult or threatening as offering opinions or insights

#### **EXAMPLES**

- Who was Jesus' mother?
- Where was Jesus born?

#### ANALYTICAL

- Asks people to analyze information and draw conclusions about it
- Moves beyond simple recall
- Teachers have an answer or range of answers in mind
- Builds on factual questions
- Takes more time than factual questions to be prepared for longer pauses

#### **EXAMPLES:**

- What is the role of "the poor" in Luke's Gospel?
- What are some theological differences between infant baptism and believer's baptism?

#### **PRODUCTIVE**

Open-ended and does not seek a correct answer

- Based on learner's creativity
- No one right answer
- Often deals with issues of application and transference
- The student "produces" answers that are genuinely his/her own.

#### **EXAMPLES**

- What are some different ways people come to know Christ?
- How did you come to know Christ?
- How is the church today like the church in 1-2 Corinthians?

#### **EVALUATIVE**

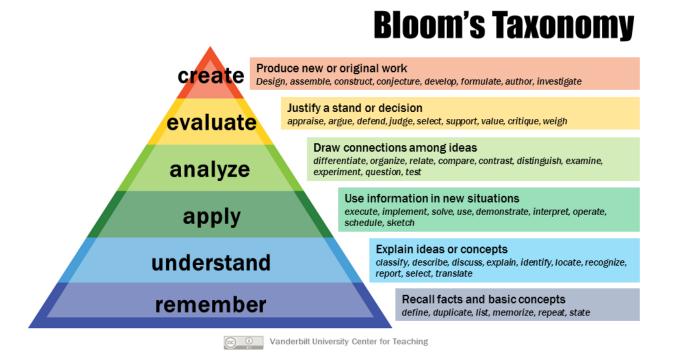
- Asks learners to make a value judgment or stake a claim
- No one right answer
- Broad and open-ended
- Takes more thinking time
- Help people become aware of the standards they apply when responding to an evaluative question.

#### **EXAMPLES**

- What are the most important teachings of the Bible?
- What are the **five key** characteristics that make for a **good** minister?
- What was your most significant moment in your faith journey?

### **Beyond Application**

We sometimes think that application is the highest, best form of question. But learning theorists tell us there are more above this.



#### **A**NALYZE

compare, distinguish, categorize, critique

#### **EVALUATE**

appraise, argue, defend, judge, select, support, value

#### **CREATE**

assemble, construct, create, design, develop, formulate, write

## **Examples: Sermon on the Mount**

- Remember: <u>List</u> what Jesus said about loving enemies.
- Understand: **Describe** the general character of the teachings.
- Apply: How can you **employ** the teachings tomorrow?
- Analyze: Compare Jesus' teachings with the Mosaic Law.
- Evaluate: **Decide** which wins: love neighbor or love enemy.
- Create: Write down rules of engagement based on the Sermon on the Mount.

# Tips for Good Questions

#### **BANK**

- Write a question bank.
  - All at once
  - Spaced out at appropriate places in lesson.
    - Will cover structure and elements in a later session.
  - Write more than you need.

### **SEQUENCE**

(Galindo, p. 50)

- Ask
  - o One at a time
  - o Do not repeat
  - Don't needlessly reword
- Pause
- Acknowledge
  - o Thank you
  - o Say more...
- Ask next question

## Selected Resources

Richard Robert Osmer, *Teaching for Faith: A Guide for Teachers of Adult Classes*. ISBN: 978-0664252175.

Includes information about question categories.

Israel Galindo, Mastering the Art of Instruction: The 9 Essential Instructional Skills Every Teacher Needs to Master. ISBN: 978-1514645109.

An easy-to-read manual that is helpful to give teachers as they improve their skills. Includes information about how to ask discussion questions.