

# Using Questions

Name: ..... Date: .....

Your completed questions form part of the coursework required for assessment. Please contact Training Support for details of how to submit your work.

*Please tick or underline each correct answer.*

1. Using questions:

- a. can help learners to take ownership of their learning;
- b. will hinder learners from taking ownership of their learning;
- c. make no difference to the learner's ownership of their learning;
- d. is always learner-centred;

2. Questions are essential when:

- a. giving prompts on the move;
- b. setting homework;
- c. determining the learner's goals;
- d. giving feedback;

3. When giving advice about the benefits of questions we advise that you should:

- a. use your expert judgement to guess what the learner is thinking;
- b. never assume that you know what the learner is thinking;
- c. always remember that you know better than the learner;
- d. never ask a question if you think the learner knows the answer;

4. An open question:

- a. only has one answer;
- b. only has one correct answer;
- c. never has a correct answer;
- d. can have multiple correct answers;

5. Closed questions are of most use for:

- a. checking facts;
- b. stimulating the learner's thought
- d. determining lesson goals;
- c. eliciting feedback;

6. Closed questions will usually be answered:

- a. with an opinion based on the learner's thoughts;
- b. with a complex, well-reasoned answer
- c. instantly;
- d. with a single word or short statement;

7. Questions:

- a. always need a verbal answer;
- b. could be answered by the learner taking action;
- c. should always force the learner to give an answer;
- d. are more likely to get a verbal answer if they are open;

8. When dealing with a specific hazard on the move a question like "What's happening ahead?" could cause problems because:

- a. you should never ask open questions on the move;
- b. there are too many potential answers;
- c. you should always tell learners what's happening ahead;
- d. the learner might not be paying attention;

9. There are several things that you can do if a learner is reluctant to answer a question, which of the following would be the most useful in this situation:

- a. breaking the question into smaller chunks;
- b. always tell them the answer;
- c. keep pushing them for an answer;
- d. ignore the 'non response' and move on to something else;

10. Sometimes learners will give you a wrong or 'less than useful' answer. In this situation you should always:

- a. tell them that they are wrong immediately;
- b. tell them to 'buck up' their ideas and study more;
- c. pretend that they are right in order to maintain motivation;
- d. respect their answer;