

# QEGS – Questioning



## Questioning

- Use a range of questioning techniques during the lesson.

"Skilful questioning: the beating heart of good pedagogy"



### Cold Call

Encourages consistent engagement and accountability. It promotes active thinking, reduces passivity, and helps create a culture where all students are expected to participate.

Adapt with pre-call (tell them beforehand you're calling); batched call (tell the order of students you're asking) and rehearse and affirm (use whiteboards to check and call on correct/interesting answers).



### Hunting not Fishing:

The idea is that when you call on students and have no idea what they will say, that's fishing.

Nothing wrong with fishing- but sometimes it can be better to hunt- to circulate during the discussion to choose specific students to call on to share because their answers will be most productive to discuss.

Formative assessment must happen every lesson



### Think, Pair, Share

"Giving students the opportunity to discuss questions with a partner before answering improves their engagement and learning."

1. **Think.** Students consider a question individually
2. **Pair.** Students discuss their ideas with a partner to refine their thinking and seek peer support
3. **Share.** Selected pairs present their answers to the class.



### Hinge Questions

A hinge question is a diagnostic tool which a teacher employs when their students reach the "hinge" point. Students' responses provide the teacher with valuable evidence about what their students know, don't know and need to do next.

A hinge question, then, is a multiple-choice question which provides an immediate check of students' understanding - include common misconceptions in the incorrect options.