

GEN0307

MIRACLE OF THOUGHT

Chapter 9

Questioning

OVERVIEW

Concept

Type

Technique

Good

Workshop

Questioning Concept

Questioning Concept

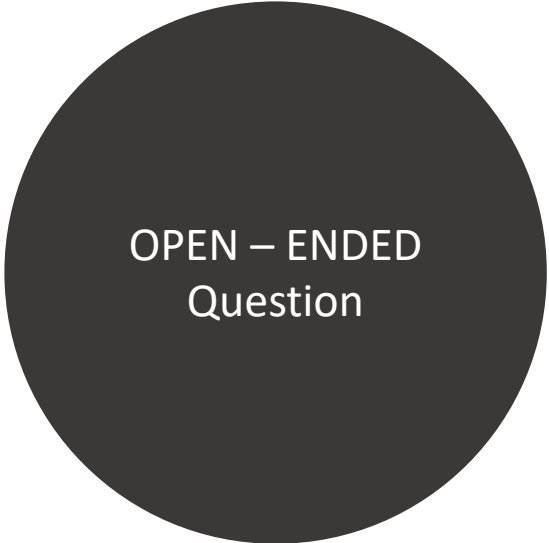
The questions are thought-provoking, which will help develop critical thinking skills. In addition, questions were also raised to promote "awareness" or proactive thinking. And it can cause changes in both ways of thinking and new ways of working.

Questioning Beneficial

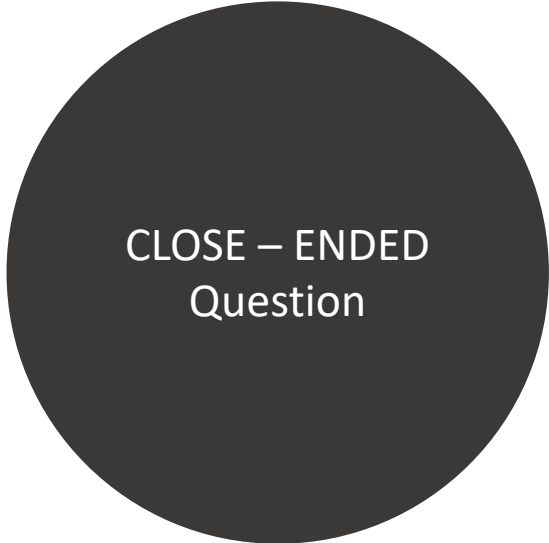
1. We learn about life through questioning.
2. The more you ask, the more you get.
3. Good quality of life It all depends on the questions we ask.
4. Asking questions keeps you open and ready to learn new things.
5. Asking questions makes us smarter.
6. Asking the right point can cause happiness

Type of Questioning

Type of Questioning



OPEN – ENDED
Question



CLOSE – ENDED
Question

Type of Questioning

1. **An open-ended question** is a question that forces the respondent to answer in full sentences. from their own thoughts and feelings These questions are neutral. does not direct the person being asked and lead to a multi-word response.
2. **A closed-ended question** is answered with a short or single word, often used to ascertain facts and specifics.

Type of Questioning



Type of Questioning

1. Comparative questions for respondents to compare similarities with different things, people, or places.
2. Decision-making questions, in which the respondent must classify and make a decisive decision
3. Asking for application of knowledge in various situations is asking for solving various situations based on existing knowledge or experience.
4. Classification questions require respondents to think about classifying or categorizing. or rearrange them by comparing differences similarities and relationships and regrouping
5. Ask the relationship between the reasons and ask the respondent to observe the phenomenon that How does it thicken? How was the result?
6. Ask to know the intent Have the respondent tell the intent of the story.

Type of Questioning

7. Questions to create critical thinking Have the respondent think about completeness, accuracy, the respondent must think carefully before answering.
8. Ask questions to express opinions, allowing respondents to draw conclusions and make decisions based on factual information. principles as criteria
9. Ask to open up a discussion Ask to open up a debate scrutinizing a particular decision
10. ask for definition Or give an explanation, a question to summarize the concept or meaning, definition, explanation in words or phrases.
11. ask to notice want to find answers by means of observation
12. Ask to provoke new questions. while students are thinking, reading, working what problem or not

Questioning Technique

Questioning Technique

1. When asking questions, do not specify the respondent or ask the learner in order because knowing when to answer before will cause the respondent to be indifferent.
2. In using questions, they should not be asked repeatedly.
3. In questioning, do not rush the answer if asked. You should give yourself the opportunity to stop thinking and find answers.
4. while the respondent pauses or hesitates in answering They should be encouraged, encouraged, not expecting answers or showing boredom.
5. Allowing a large number of people to answer because it spreads ideas and leads to a good conclusion
6. Create a friendly atmosphere in which to feel like participating in the Q&A.
7. Use questions for which respondents have sufficient knowledge and experience.
8. Questions asked should be analyzed in order to improve and revise for use in other occasions.

Questioning Warning

1. It's a question that should be asked specifically concise and clear.
2. Use language that is easy to understand, allowing respondents to understand exactly what they want.
3. If the Q&A is right, it should be reinforced, and if the answer is not right, the impulse should be reinforced to keep trying.
4. If there is no answer, it should be re-asked, simplified questions, or explained, amplified, giving the respondent a guide to answer.
5. Use the questions in accordance with the content, age, intelligence of the learner.
6. Those who are not interested in answering questions should also be encouraged to participate in answering.

Good Questioning

Good Questioning

1. Light questions are already asked and people want to answer because, say the least, it's about building relationships or warming up conversations. Light questions that are easy to answer. Happy to answer and say it until you get used to it.
2. Bad questions, regardless of the relationship with the asked person, and also do not encourage awareness.
3. Heavy questions who don't want to answer because they have to think hard or it can be awkward, so they have to build a good relationship before asking, but it can raise awareness or hijack change.
4. Good questions people want to answer with enthusiasm and can raise awareness and have the consequences of action from the answers.



Good Questioning

1. Ask about “what you want” because people tend to think. "Want to thrive," "Want to succeed," questions that make you realize what you want, want to have, want to be, or "want to..."
2. Asking about the value of work, asking about "What does work mean to society?" "What is work worth to society?"
3. Ask about the definition of a word. It's asking about the basics. If you're having a conversation with someone who likes to use certain words, try asking, "Tell me more about this."
4. Ask about opposite concepts. Try asking for "opposite concepts," or words with opposite meanings. It will be easy to delve into the essence of the idea.
5. Questions that wonder what is thought to be common. People who think it's normal can turn into good questions. For example, ask the president of a large company, “At the beginning of the business How is the situation?”
6. Try changing your stance. “If you are in that situation What will it be?” “If you are a new employee. what do you think with the way it works now.”
7. Asking about the present and the future If the four types of questions are distinguished, it can be seen that “light questions” and “good questions” are often asked about the present or future, while “bad questions” and “hard questions” are often asked about the past.
8. Good questions are open-ended. The higher the executive position, the more They tend to use closed-ended questions. which limits the scope of the answer yes or no or selectively. Therefore, directive relationships are often closed-ended.

WORKSHOP

WORKSHOP

Start asking yourself deep questions.

1. How important is happiness to ourselves? So what's important?
2. Is it possible... that we can face problems and feel good at the same time?
3. Have we done anything to achieve our dreams today?

WORKSHOP

And then try to ask more and more difficult questions.

1. What is the most important thing in our lives?
2. How can we achieve that goal?

The more often we ask ourselves important questions, the easier it is to accept ourselves and allow us to move forward to change our lives for the better.