**INFO SHEET #7: Raising Questions**

**Competency**

**MELC:** Raise sensible, challenging thought-provoking questions in public forums/panel discussions, etc.

**Objectives**

After the end of the lessons, the learners are expected to be able to:

1. define various types of questions; and
2. write various types of questions.

**Key Information**

**RAISING QUESTIONS**

Gaining an understanding of the specific types of questions you ask not only helps you achieve better answers and build stronger relationships, but it will also help you avoid misleading people, or worse, prevent you from suffering a dreaded communication breakdown. Here are the several types of questions in the English language that could be used in public forums, panel discussions, etc.

**1. General or Yes/No Questions**

Common questions that can be answered with a simple “yes” or “no” are logically called yes/no

questions.

For example:

• Did she clean the room? – Yes, she did/No, she didn’t.

• Have you done your homework? – Yes, I have/ No, I haven’t.

**2. Special or WH-Questions**

A special question, as you can guess, uses a certain word at the beginning of the sentence to ask a

specific question. The questions words who, what, where, when, why, how, how many, etc., are used to begin the question:

• Leo is from Switzerland. – Where is he from?

• We go to the cinema. – Who goes to the cinema?

• The glass is on the table. – What is on the table?

**3. Choice Questions**

Choice questions are questions that offer a choice of several options as an answer (you might recognize them from your exams as multiple-choice questions). They are made up of two parts, which are connected by the conjunction or.

For example:

• Does she like ice cream or sweets? – She likes ice cream.

• Where would you go, to the cinema or the theatre? – I would go to the cinema.

**4. Disjunctive or Tag Questions**

This type of question is also made up of two parts, where the first part is a positive statement, and the second part is negative, or vice-versa. The first part of the sentence defines the expected answer. If the statement is positive, a positive answer is expected; if the statement is negative, a negative answer is expected.

For example:

• She sent him an invitation, didn’t she? – Yes, she did.

• You aren’t getting married, are you? – No, I am not.

• Gwen isn’t in France, is she? – No, she isn’t.

5. Rhetorical Questions

These are a different beast altogether because they don’t really require an answer. They’re simply statements phrased as questions to make the conversation more engaging for the listener, who is drawn into agreeing with you.

For example: ‘Isn’t it nice working with such a friendly team?’ is more engaging that ‘this team is friendly’, which doesn’t require any mental participation from the respondent.

Sources: Guthrie, Georgina. (2018, October 23). The 8 Essential Questioning Techniques You Need to Know. Retrieved January 30, 2021, from https://www.typetalk.com/blog/the-8-essential-questioning-techniques-you-need-toknow/ Preply. (2020, May 26). The 4 Main Type of Questions in English + Examples. Retrieved January 30, 2021, from <https://preply.com/en/blog/2020/05/26/types-of-questions> inenglish/#:~:text=In%20English%2C%20there%20are%20four,be%20able%20to%20be%20prepared.

**Proposed Performance Task**

**QUESTION ME!**

**Directions:** The class will be divided into four groups. Each group will answer questions about the topic assigned to them.

Suggested Categories:

* Maka Diyos
* Makatao
* Makalikasan
* Makabansa