What if we wonder?

Question Formulation Technique Focus: Asian Immigration

Rules for Producing Questions

- Ask as many questions as you can.
- Do not stop to discuss, judge or answer the questions.
- Write down every question exactly as it is stated.
- Change any statement into a question.

Document A

Document B

Adapted from: Make Just One Change: Teach Students to Ask Their Own Questions (Harvard Education Press: 2011)
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Question Formulation Technique

1. Produce Your Questions.
   - Base your questions (loosely, if need be) on the focus word, phrase, or statement.
   - Number your questions for each source.

2. Categorize Your Questions as C or O.
   - Closed-ended questions (C) can be answered with “yes” or “no” or with one word.
   - Open-ended questions (O) require an explanation and cannot be answered with "yes" or “no” or with one word.

3. Name Advantages and Disadvantages of Types of Questions.
   - Change one closed-ended question into an open-ended, and change one open-ended question into a closed-ended one.

4. Prioritize Your Questions.
   - Choose the three most important questions from your list. Mark them with an “X” or highlight them.
   - Discuss your reasons for selecting those three questions.
   - What are the numbers of your priority questions?

5. Reflect.
   - Did your questions represent historical thinking skills? Why or why not?
   - What did you learn? What value does it have?

6. Do something to extend your learning on the focus and to answer your priority questions. Research to find out answers and to develop further questions.

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