

Worked examples 206-207

IC feature(s) in focus	
Concise checklist	2. Keep the discussion going over several turns f) Invite Feedback: Invite – ask questions with appropriate level of support
Full checklist	3.1 Maintain the interaction generic questions may be difficult for a weaker partner to respond

Example 206: P01

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-tqeI9t4x9E> (06:44)

Task: A town wants more tourists to visit. Discuss why the different ideas given will attract more tourists to the town.

1. F: I think holiday flats will attract more tourists because
2. there're- it's just more space? ((briefly looks at M))
3. uh for the tourists to live in while they're on holiday?
4. And, what do you think about that?
5. M: Uhhh well uh I agree with you, but, maybe, providing parks
6. is much better?
7. F: Mm- why do you think that, actually?
8. M: Mm because I think to spend time in parks are good, with the
9. family.

Guiding questions

- At lines 1-4, F expresses her view that providing holiday flats will attract tourists to the town, and then asks M what she thinks about this idea. How did M respond at lines 5-6?
 - *(Further prompts: Has M commented on F's idea? What does M do instead?)*
- At lines 5-6, M introduces a new idea 'providing parks is much better'. Is there anything you notice that M has not done?
 - *(Providing reasons / explaining why)*
- What evidence do we have for this?
 - *(In the next turn, F asks M 'why do you think that, actually?')*
- In asking this question (line 7), in what way(s) do you think F has helped M?
 - *(F has helped M take another turn to talk, and develop the idea of providing parks a bit further)*
- Has F successfully helped M? What evidence do we have for this?
 - *(Yes. M provides a reason in the next turn, lines 8-9)*

#InviteByAskingQuestions
 #GetPartnerToSayMore
 #HelpYourPartner

Example 207: P11

Task: A friend is given some money to spend before going on holiday. Discuss 1) the different ways to spend the money and 2) decide which way is the best.

1. L: So: I think go to the book shop is the best way.
2. ((pause)) ((L pushes the exam booklet slightly towards Y,
3. while Y glances at the examiner))
4. Y: Uh, me too ((smiles))
5. ((points to a picture, looks at L, and then points
6. to himself))
7. L: ((pause)) ((L jerks back, smiles while looking down, appears
8. slightly frustrated))
9. Y: I think uh go to the book shop is the most important. You
10. can study many things in the book. And uh the other
11. things you need to pay for a lot of money. So I think uh
12. uhm go to a book shop is uh best one. ((looks at L))
13. ((pause))
14. L: Do you have any idea? ((glances at the exam booklet))
15. ((pause))
16. Y: ((smiles)) hmm no.
17. ((pause))
18. L: Okay. Mm if- if he wants to go to another place
19. toooo for her- for his holiday, maybe he need to buy

Guiding questions

- Before line 1, L has taken quite a long turn, talking about the ideas of going to a bookshop and going to a clothes store. He has given reasons for each and discussed the pros and cons.
- Who seems to be having difficulty contributing new ideas to the discussion, L or Y?
 - (Y)
- Where do you see the partner trying to get him to contribute new idea(s)? And in what ways? (Hint: there are two places, and the partner has tried two ways)
 - (lines 2-3 and line 14; first time through the non-verbal means of pushing the exam booklet towards Y, and second time through a more explicit means of asking a question)
- Is the partner successful in getting him to contribute new ideas? Where do you find evidence for this?
 - (No – at lines 15-16, Y produces a delayed, hesitant answer ‘no’ and does not initiate a new idea. L recognizes this at line 18 with ‘Okay’ and moves on to initiate a new idea himself.)
- What do you think is the reason why it has/hasn’t been successful?
 - (The question is too general, not easy for a weaker partner to respond to)
- What would you do differently? What questions would you ask?

#InviteByAskingQuestions #AskTheRightQuestions #GetPartnerToSayMore

Lesson learned

One of the ways to invite a quieter partner into the conversation is to ask him/her questions. Be careful! -- This does not simply mean asking him/her however many questions, whatever questions, and whenever you want.

In Example 206, F builds on what M has said (the idea of providing parks) and asks a follow-up question. She invites M to talk about something more specific, and something she has an opinion about (why providing parks is a good idea). This contrasts with L's question to Y 'Do you have any (other) idea?' in Example 207, which is much more general, and more difficult to say something about. We can see evidence of this in Y's response – he paused, hesitated, and finally answered 'no', smiling a bit embarrassingly. So, it needs to be the right kind of question asked at the right time – for the question to be helpful for your partner, offering the appropriate level of support that s/he needs.