

## GENERATING CLASS DISCUSSION

This handout will help you generate class discussion. For more information, please visit KOLT in SCI Z40.

### Before Discussion:

- ◆ Explain the purpose of discussion. Inform students of ground rules as well as expected and prohibited discussion styles (e.g. staying on topic; not telling personal stories).
- ◆ Try to organize classroom chairs into a circle. This may increase the comfort level of participants.
- ◆ Inform students before class what topics will be discussed and ask them to bring related questions to class. Provide students with a core list of discussion questions.
- ◆ Generate interest through warm-up exercises. For example, before discussion, you can give your students a pertinent question to discuss in pairs for 2-3 minutes. You may also give students a few minutes to take preparatory notes before beginning discussion.
- ◆ If you plan to grade participation, determine in advance how you will assess contributions. Inform students of evaluation criteria. Maintain consistency and fairness in grading.

### During Discussion:

- ◆ Avoid yes or no questions. Instead, ask broad "how" or "why" questions.
- ◆ Try calling on individual students rather than addressing questions to the entire class. This prevents the most verbal students from dominating the discussion.
- ◆ Give students adequate time to respond. Give students a few minutes to take preparatory notes before beginning discussion.
- ◆ Maintain eye contact with students while they are responding.
- ◆ If no one answers a question, try phrasing it differently.
- ◆ Gently and tactfully correct wrong answers.
- ◆ Keep students alert by moving around the classroom and changing the intonation of your voice.
- ◆ Ask students to respond to comments made by others. If necessary, rephrase comments for the entire class.
- ◆ If *you* don't know the answer to a question, tell the student that you will look it up. Make sure you do!
- ◆ At the end of discussion, summarize the issues discussed and acknowledge all contributors individually.



### Some Question Types

- *Definitional* (how do you define  $x$ ?)
- *Contextual* (how was  $y$  influenced by the time period in which it occurred?)
- *Comparative* (can you compare  $x$  and  $y$ ?)
- *Causal* (what is the cause of  $x$ ?)
- *Evaluative* (how strong is the case for  $y$ ?)

### Resources for Further Reading

- University of California Berkeley. "Facilitating Discussions." <http://gsi.berkeley.edu/resources/sections/introduction.html>
- University of Toledo. "Fostering Effective Class Discussions." [http://www.utoledo.edu/centers/ctl/teachingresources/Fostering\\_Effective\\_Classroom\\_Discussions.html](http://www.utoledo.edu/centers/ctl/teachingresources/Fostering_Effective_Classroom_Discussions.html)
- University of Oregon. "What are some good ways to facilitate a discussion?" <http://tep.uoregon.edu/resources/faqs/presenting/facilitateddiscussion.html>