Your Name \_

## **Discussion Strategies – Review Study Sheet - Use with Classmates**

On the blank lines provided, write down any other phrases you use for each strategy.

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<b>Rejoinders</b> – A reply or response to another	Other examples:
person's statement. This shows you care	Wow! That's great! Oh, no!
about what the other person is saying.	Oh, really? I'm sorry to hear about that.
Zarah: Hi, Sam. How are you?	
Samuel: I'm not feeling too good.	
Zarah: <b>Oh, I'm sorry about that</b> . What's	
wrong?	
Follow-up Questions – More questions	Other examples:
you ask to get more information and keep the	
conversation going. This also shows you are	What?
interested in what the other person is saying.	When ?
	Where?           How?
Zarah: I had a great Fourth of July weekend!	How?
Samuel: That's cool! What did you do?	Why ?
Zarah: I went to my cousin's barbeque party to	
watch fireworks.	
Samuel: How fun! Were there a lot of	
fireworks?	
Clarifying Questions/Expressions –	Other examples:
Questions we ask or expressions we say to get	
a better understanding of what the other	You did what?
person means or is saying.	I'm afraid I didn't understand that.
	Can you please repeat that?
Samuel: What is your favorite book to read?	What/Where/Who did you say is?
Zarah: Oh, I love to read the Twilight series.	
Samuel: <i>Did you say Twilight?</i> Zarah: Yes, it's a book about vampires.	
Samuel: <i>I'm sorry can you please repeat that last</i>	
word?	
Zarah: Vampire.	
Samuel: What is a vampire? Can you tell me a	
little more about this word?	
Clarifying Comprehension Checks – This	Other examples:
is used when you are reading something, and	
you pause to see if the listener understands	Got it? Understand?
what you are reading.	Did you understand that?
Zarah: In this article, there is a 21 year old	
Zarah: In this article, there is a 31- year-old flight attendant that is considered a hero.	
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Do you understand so far?	
Samuel: Nowhat what is a flight attendant?	
Zarah: The person that helps people get	
comfortable in the airplanes.	

<b>Answering with details</b> – To provide more explanation, examples, and stories of what you are discussing with others. This keeps the conversation going.	Other examples: *Usually answer questions with details, using words such as <i>and</i> , <i>because</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>so</i> , or <i>more</i> <i>than one sentence</i> each time you answer.
Zarah: If could have any car right now, which car would you choose? Samuel: I would like to have a Ford Truck <b>because</b> my work requires me to bring many tools and construction supplies. Zarah: Is that all you would want a truck for? Samuel: <b>No, I could also use it for moving</b> furniture or yard waste. Also, I like trucks because they are usually taller than most cars; I feel safe.	
Interrupting Politely – To understand or clarify what other people are saying before they finish what they are saying. Samuel: Fibs are the most common lie. It says that Zarah: I'm sorry for interrupting, but what is a fib? Samuel: A fib is considered a small lie. Zarah: Oh, okay.	Other examples: Excuse me, but I have a question. Wait a minute. But
<ul> <li>Expressing Opinions – To let people know what you think about something. This allows for more discussion and learning from each other.</li> <li>Samuel: <i>I think</i> 20 years old is too young to get married.</li> <li>Zarah: <i>I don't agree</i>. <i>I think</i> it depends if the person is mature and ready.</li> </ul>	Other examples: In my opinion, That's a good point. I'm afraid I disagree on that.

YOUR REVIEW NOTES \_\_\_\_\_