
IB and INQUIRY AT PEIRCE

Sponsored by the
Peirce BAC

What does it mean to be IB?



CENTRAL IDEA:

People play different roles in society that impact our society

Lines of Inquiry (An Inquiry into...)

- 1. The responsibilities of members of a community*
- 2. How a community functions*
- 3. How our actions impact a community*

STATEMENT OF INQUIRY

A product germinates from needs, wants, and problems.

INQUIRY QUESTIONS

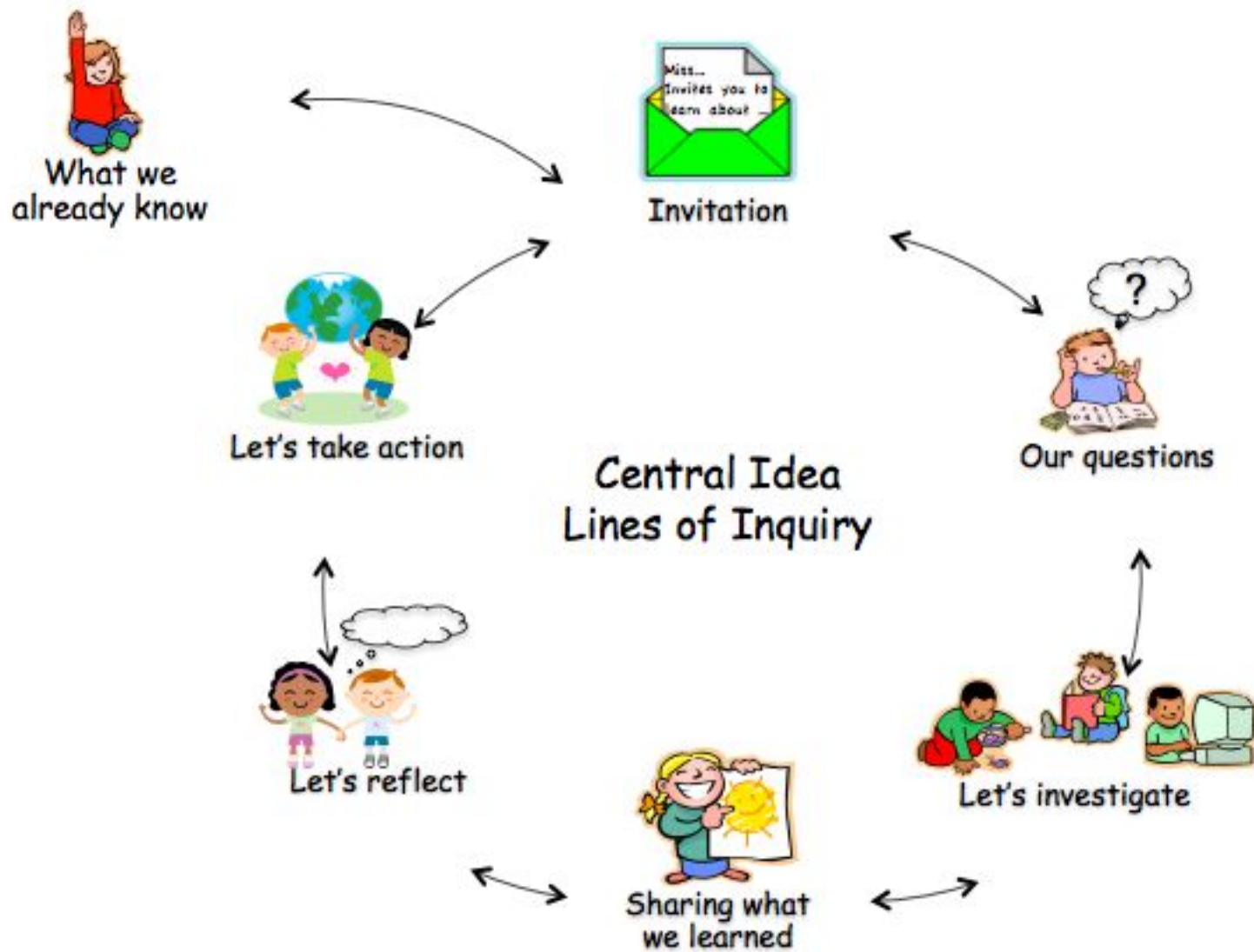
Factual: What products are worth creating?

Conceptual: How are new products imaged and created?

Debatable: Should societies make products despite finite natural resources?

The Inquiry Cycle

Transdisciplinary Theme



What are questions?

Questions guide you through your thinking.

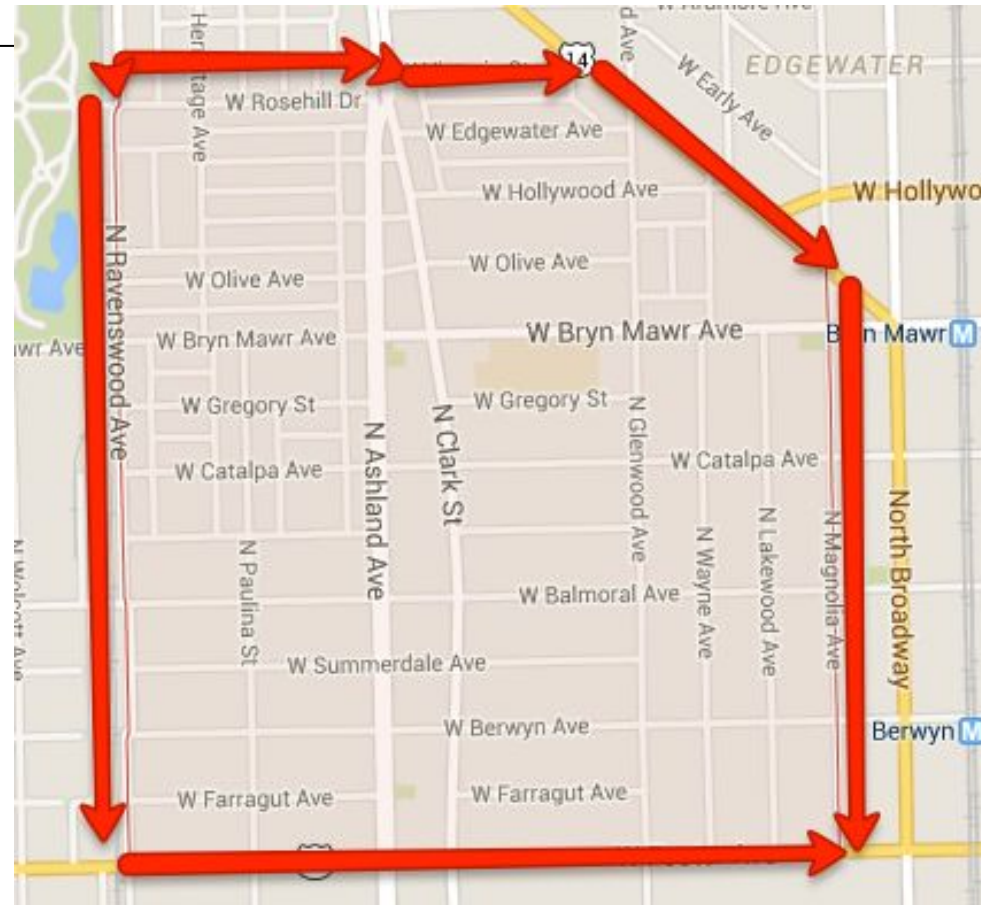
Questions allow you to understand thinking.

Questions clarify

Questions lead to deeper knowledge

Questions lead to more meaningful answers

- 1. The responsibilities of members of a community*
- 2. How a community functions*
- 3. How our actions impact a community*



What are questions

**Don't ask yes or no questions - you will most often get incomplete information

Questions with “would,” “should,” “is,” “are,” and “do you think” all lead to yes or no.

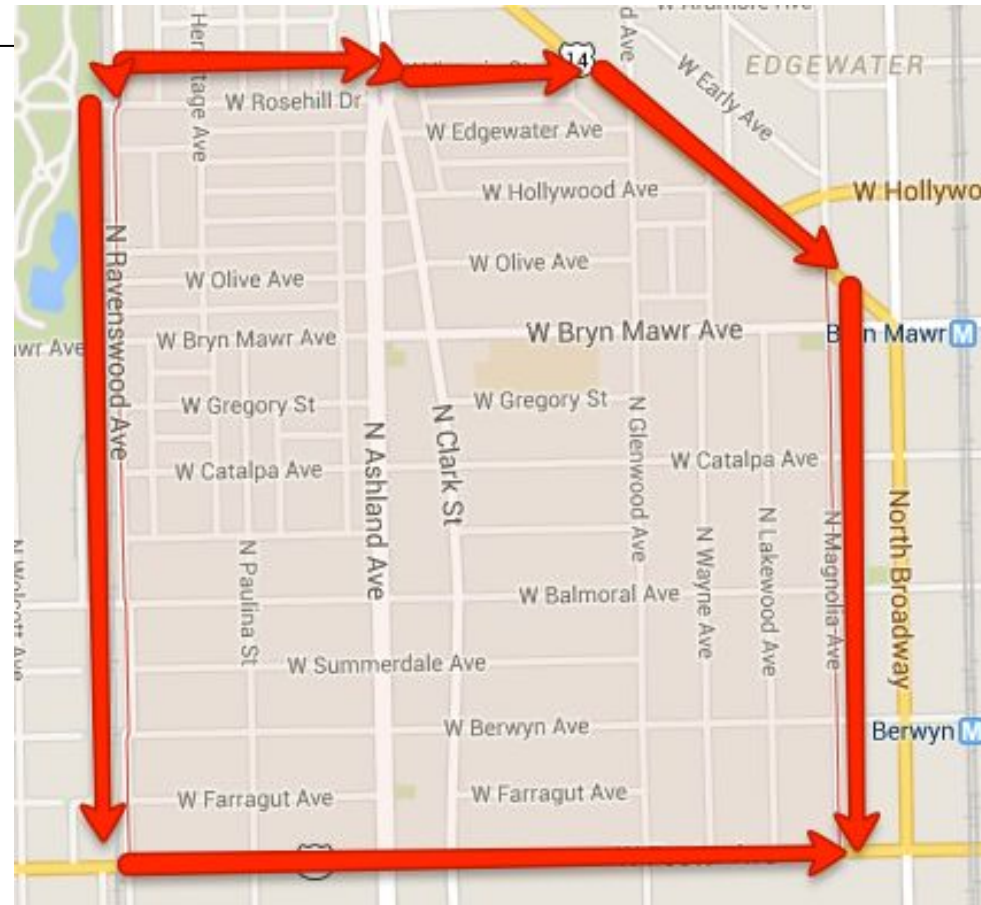
**Instead ask Open- Ended Questions - By using an open-ended question you get insights and additional information you might not have known existed.

Questions with “who,” “what,” “where,” “when,” “how,” or “why” lead to people giving some thought to their answers and provide much more information.

**Follow up questions - give you insight and let you make your own opinions about things.

“What makes you say that?” or “Why do you think that?”

- 1. The responsibilities of members of a community*
- 2. How a community functions*
- 3. How our actions impact a community*



How Questions Support Inquiry

The impact of asking good questions is meaningful in both the short- and long-term.

It's like building a monument to success brick by brick. Asking good questions can:

- foster critical thinking skills
 - boost self-confidence
 - enhance creativity
 - strengthen relationships/partnerships
 - establish trust
 - exercise your memory
 - develop oral communication skills
 - encourage good listening
 - help you become invested in the problem
 - encourage others to ask questions
 - spark lively and productive discussions
 - open your mind to other opinions/beliefs
 - protect you from making mistakes
 - make work more productive
 - make solutions more effective
 - lead you to new discoveries
 - help you make better choices/decisions
-

How to ask questions of children

Tips for asking questions

The following can help your conversations be positive and powerful:

- **Don't interrupt.** This is a good rule for any conversation, but especially if you want to get a lot of information out of a kid.
- **Ask for more.** Simply say, "I'd love to hear more about that..." Or, "Can you expand on that a little?"
- **Ask about feelings.** After a child describes an experience, ask, "How did you feel in that moment? What did you notice about your feelings?"
- **Validate feelings.** Whatever your kid feels is normal and okay. Let them know that. Feelings are okay. Tell them this.
- **Thank them for sharing with you.** Always appreciate their honesty and willingness to share the highlights and bright spots, as well as the difficult moments. This will fuel their confidence in telling you more.

Resources for asking questions

** [15 Questions to replace "How was your Day" - Edutopia](#)

** [30 Questions to ask your kid - Parent.co](#)

** [25 ways to ask your child "So how was school today" - Huffington Post](#)

** [The Importance and Impact of Asking Good Questions - Global Digital Citizen](#)

** [How to be Amazingly Good at Asking Questions - Life Hack](#)

How IB Supports Mother Tongue

****Languages are part of one's identity and we encourage students to speak in their mother tongue, when appropriate, to express their understanding of their learning**

****Implementing an English-only policy is not allowed in IB World Schools. Another way of supporting students' mother tongue is by creating a multi-literate print environment in the classroom.**

****Although monolingual teachers cannot teach students' native languages, they can build a multiliterate community.**

****They can also create opportunities for students to share children's literature in their mother tongue and have signs written in different languages.**

Additional Questions

Please Contact

Kimberly Lebovitz - PYP Coordinator

Talyia Riemer - MYP Coordinator