

Asking and Answering Questions About a Speaker

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: ____ / 10



Quick Review

When someone is speaking, listen for the main idea and details. If you don't understand, ASK a question. Good questions begin with who, what, when, where, why, or how.

PRACTICE

Pick or write the BEST answer.

- Your teacher just said, "The trip to the museum is on Friday." Which is a GOOD question to ask?
 - What's for lunch tomorrow?
 - What time will we leave on Friday?
 - Did you sleep well?
 - Where is the moon today?
- A speaker said, "Bald eagles can live up to 30 years in the wild." Which question shows you LISTENED?
 - How long can bald eagles live in the wild?
 - What is your favorite color?
 - Why is the floor cold?
 - How many fingers do I have?
- Why do good listeners ASK questions?
 - to interrupt the speaker
 - to understand the topic better
 - to make the speaker stop talking
 - to show off
- When is the BEST time to ask a question?
 - right in the middle of every sentence the speaker says
 - at a natural pause, or after the speaker is done
 - before the speaker has said anything
 - you should never ask questions



5. Which is a STRONG follow-up question to: “We saw three different kinds of birds at the park”?
- A. What kinds of birds did you see?
 - B. What time is the bell?
 - C. Did you eat breakfast?
 - D. Where is the library?
6. A speaker said the play starts at 6:00 p.m. You should —
- A. repeat the time back to make sure you heard it right.
 - B. guess the time at home later.
 - C. interrupt with a totally new topic.
 - D. ignore the time.
7. A speaker shares this fact: “The Nile is the longest river in the world.” Write a question that begins with **How** that you could ask.

8. Which question word would BEST ask about a person?
- A. where
 - B. what
 - C. who
 - D. when
9. Which question word would BEST ask about a TIME?
- A. who
 - B. when
 - C. where
 - D. why

10. Pretend a classmate just said, “My family went camping last summer.” Write a question that shows you listened carefully.



Answer Keys

<p>1 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p>	<p>6 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>7 <input type="text" value="See below"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>10 <input type="text" value="See below"/></p>
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Explanations	
1. B	B is on-topic and asks for a needed detail. The others are off-topic.
2. A	A pulls a detail from the speaker. The others are unrelated.
3. B	Questions deepen understanding. The other options are not why we ask.
4. B	Wait for a pause or end. A interrupts; C is too early; D is wrong.
5. A	A asks for specifics in the speaker's topic. The others are unrelated.
6. A	Checking back confirms you heard correctly. The others lead to errors.
7.	Answer: Examples: "How long is the Nile?" "How many countries does it flow through?" "How was its length measured?" Any reasonable how-question on the topic.
8. C	Who asks about people. Where = place, what = thing, when = time.
9. B	When asks about time. The others ask about people, place, and reason.
10.	Answer: Examples: "Where did your family camp?" "Did you sleep in a tent?" "What did you cook?" Any question that pulls from the classmate's statement.

