



## Question Builders to Use with Paintings and Stories/Histories

### **GET IT** *Literal questions ask you to find or remember an answer in the information provided.*

➡ When?	➡ What?	➡ Define _____.
➡ Where?	➡ Who?	➡ List the _____.

### **GET IT CLEAR**

Analytic questions ask you to look closely and think thoroughly—to organize the information so you see patterns and can explain the situation.

⇒ Classify _____. ⇒ Give an example of _____. ⇒ What would the opposite be?	⇒ Compare: how is _____ like _____? ⇒ Contrast: How is _____ different from _____?	⇒ Explain how _____ works ⇒ Use a time-line, chart, diagram, or map to explain the situation.
---	---	--

### **THINK MORE**

Inferential questions ask you to make an educated guess—to think about and beyond the information given.

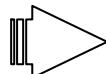
→ Predict what will happen when _____. → What is the main idea? → What do you think the artist thought about when planning this painting?	→ What might have been important to the artist? → If _____ changed, what would happen? → What might _____ have said about this?	→ What is a good title for this? → How did the artist feel about this subject? → What is the mood?
---	---	--

### **THINK IT THROUGH**

Evaluative questions ask you to make your position clear, to make a thoughtful judgment.

► What makes one painting better than another? ► Is this fact or opinion?	► Give and justify your opinion on _____. ► Which part is most important?	► What is your evidence? ► What makes this a good painting?
--	--	--

### **GET IT TOGETHER AND GET IT ACROSS**



Synthesis questions ask you to think about what you knew and what you learned and how it fits together.

Based on what you learned and what you knew, what do you think: how is this painting like a story or history you know?