Socratic Questioning

But is that good evidence to believe that?	
• Is there reason to doubt that evidence?	
• Who is in a position to know if that is so?	
• What would you say to someone who said?	
• Can someone else give evidence to support that response?	
By what reasoning did you come to that conclusion?	
How could we find out whether that is true?	
QUESTIONS ABOUT VIEWPOINTS OR PERSPECTIVES	
• You seem to be approaching this issue from perspective. W	hy have
you chosen this rather than that perspective?	
• How would other groups/types of people respond? Why? What wo influence them?	uld
 How could you answer the objection that would make? 	
 What might someone who believed think? 	
 Can/did anyone see this another way? 	
What would someone who disagrees say?	
What is an alternative?	
How are Ken's and Roxanne's ideas alike? Different?	
uestions that Probe Implications and Consequences	
• What are you implying by that?	
• When you say, are you implying?	
• But if that happened, what else would happen as a result? Why?	
What effect would that have?	
 Would that necessarily happen or only probably happen? 	
What is an alternative?	
• If this and this are the case, then what else must also be true?	
• If we say that this is unethical, how about that?	
Questions About the Question	
• How can we find out? • Is this the same issue as	
 What does this question assume? How wouldput the 	issue?
 Would put the question differently? Why is this question important 	portant?
 How could someone settle this question? 	
 Can we break this question down at all? 	
• Is the question clear? Do we understand it?	
• Is this question easy or hard to answer? Why?	
• Does this question ask us to evaluate something?	
• Do we all agree that this is the question?	
• To answer this question, what questions would we have to answer	r first?
• I'm not sure I understand how you are interpreting the main que issue.	

♠ A Taxonomy of Socratic Questions

It is helpful to recognize, in light of the universal features in the logic of human thought, that there are identifiable categories of questions for the adept Socratic questioner to dip into: questions of clarification, questions that probe assumptions, questions that probe reasons and evidence, questions about viewpoints or perspectives, questions that probe implications and consequences, and questions about the question. Here are some examples of generic questions in each of these categories:

QUESTIONS OF CLARIFICATION	
• What do you mean by?	• Could you give me an example?
• What is your main point?	• Would this be an example:?
• How does relate to?	 Could you explain that further?
 Could you put that another way? 	• Would you say more about that?
• Is your basic point or?	
· What do you think is the main issue	
• Let me see if I understand you; do yo	
· How does this relate to our discussion	
 What do you think John meant by h to mean? 	
• Jane, would you summarize in your	own words what Richard has said?
Richard, is that what you meant?	
QUESTIONS THAT PROBE ASSUMPTIONS	
What are you assuming?	
What is Karen assuming?	
 What could we assume instead? 	
 You seem to be assuming Do 	I understand you correctly?
 All of your reasoning depends on the 	
your reasoning on rather tha	n?
• You seem to be assuming How granted?	would you justify taking this for
• Is it always the case? Why do you th	ink the assumption holds here?
• Why would someone make this assu	
QUESTIONS THAT PROBE REASONS AND EVIL	DENCE
• What would be an example?	• Are these reasons adequate?
• How do you know?	• Why did you say that?
• Why do you think that is true?	• What led you to that belief?
• Do you have any evidence for that?	• How does that apply to this case?
 What difference does that make? 	• What would change your mind?
• What are your reasons for saying the	
• What other information do we need?	The second secon

· Could you explain your reasons to us?