



## Types of questions

- **opening questions** - directing to the main topic, allowing to know the perception of the problem, etc., e.g. "What do you perceive as the most important challenge in the current situation" or "Where will we start working on the image of your institution?" or "What is the main advantage of money management?"
- **navigating questions** – their role is to make sure (you and participants) that the discussion goes in the right direction – thinking about the product and the process, e.g. "Do you think that this direction of development that emerges from the discussion, is what you really want?", "Do you all agree that this situation can be characterized in this way? Maybe someone has a different opinion?". Or "Do you see that our discussion leads us to desired conclusions?"
- **examining questions** - stimulating observation, analysis, discovering facts that may be relevant to the case, e.g. "What factors do influence the current atmosphere among employees?". "Can you describe how such a solution would work in practice?", Or: "In which way the topic you are elaborating on is essential for our discussion?"
- **experimental questions** - stimulating the imagination, allowing to search for non-standard solutions, applications, questioning the previous arrangements, e.g. "What would happen if all the barriers you are talking about disappeared", "What other applications could have such a square in front of the office building have ? ". Or: "Let's imagine, there is no national bank in our country. How would this affect our home budgets?"
- **closing questions** - allowing reaching conclusions, decisions, completing the selection, setting priorities, e.g. "What of those we were talking about today is feasible?", "How could we arrange a list of proposed changes"?. Or: "What do you think is the most important while planning your personal budget?"