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RHETORICAL ANALYSIS QUESTIONS TO ASK YOUR STUDENTS

1. What is the main idea or assertion of the text?
2. Is the evidence used to support the argument reliable?
3. Does the author/speaker reveal any prejudices against people who might disagree?
4. How does the tone affect the author/speaker's credibility?
5. Do you believe the author/speaker achieved the purpose?



Film Analysis Questions Created by Brooke J. Cannon, Ph.D.

For every film analysis, answer the following questions:

- What did you like about the film?
- What did you dislike about the film?

Topic: Developmental

Questions for *The Squid and the Whale*

- Discuss the parenting style used by each parent.
- Discuss the Identity Development Stage for the older son, Walt.
- Discuss the boundaries between each parent and each of the children.
- Discuss the self-differentiation of Walt, his father, and his mother. Give examples to support your interpretation.

Questions for *The Breakfast Club*

- Discuss the identity development of the Athlete. How does it differ from the Criminal's?
- Identify examples of the 6 elements of friendship (companionship, stimulation, physical support, ego support, social comparison, and intimacy/affection) exhibited in the movie.

Questions for *Rocket Science*

- Discuss the Identity Development Stage for Hal. How does it differ from Ben's (the former debate champion)?
- What of the 6 elements of friendship were missing, if any, for Hal in his relationships (companionship, stimulation, physical support, ego support, social comparison, intimacy and affection)?

Questions for *Stand By Me*

- Discuss the Identity Development Stage of Gordie. How does it differ from Chris's?
- Give examples of the 6 elements of friendship demonstrated in the movie (companionship, stimulation, physical support, ego support, social comparison, intimacy and affection).

Questions for *Thirteen*

- Discuss the Identity Development Stage for Tracy. How does it differ from Evie's?
- Discuss the parenting style used by Melanie and Brooke (Evie's guardian). How were they the same? How were they different?

Questions for *Thumbsucker*

- Discuss the Identity Development Stage for Justin. How does it differ from Rebecca's?
- What of the 6 elements of friendship were missing, if any, for Justin in his relationships (companionship, stimulation, physical support, ego support, social comparison, intimacy and affection)?

Topic: Social Psychology

Questions for *Rashomon*

- How do all 4 stories (Bandit, Wife, Husband, Woodcutter) share the same common theme? How does this relate to self-stereotyping?
- What do you think really happened? How/who killed the husband?
- In the original story, there was no baby at the end. Why do you think Kurosawa added that scene?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: The coach arrived at the playground at 8:35. Rakrah arrived 15 minutes later and was 15 minutes late for the training. By how much time did the coach come early than the scheduled time?

- 15 minutes
- 45 minutes
- 15 minutes
- None of these

Answer: d.

Question: Five children were administered psychological tests to know their intellectual levels. In the report, psychologists pointed out that the child A is less intelligent than the child B. The child C is less intelligent than the child D. The child E is less intelligent than the child C and child A is more intelligent than the child E. Which child is the most intelligent?

- A
- B
- D
- E

Answer: c.

- 3) Rs 4.2 lakhs
- 4) Can't be determined
- 5) None of these

Q5. If the income of company B in 1997 and 1998 were in the ratio of 2:3, what was the ratio of the expenditure of the company in these two years?

- 1) 20:29
- 2) 9:10
- 3) 29:45
- 4) 10:29
- 5) None of these

Directions (Q6 – 10): Study the following table to answer the questions.

Percentage of marks obtained by 7 students in 6 subjects (maximum marks for each subject is shown in brackets)

| Subject → ↓Students | History (75) | Geo (60) | Math (80) | Sc(50) | Eng (40) | Hindi (40) |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| P | 86 | 82 | 95 | 78 | 66 | 84 |
| Q | 92 | 78 | 85 | 89 | 72 | 76 |
| R | 76 | 94 | 89 | 75 | 62 | 69 |
| T | 67 | 74 | 74 | 84 | 85 | 82 |
| M | 74 | 86 | 64 | 80 | 78 | 72 |
| L | 88 | 89 | 76 | 88 | 70 | 64 |
| N | 90 | 96 | 86 | 92 | 65 | 66 |

Q6. Approximately what is the overall percentage of marks obtained by T in all the subject?

- 1) 79
- 2) 82
- 3) 86
- 4) 72
- 5) 76

Q7. What is the overall percentage of marks obtained by M in all the subjects ?

- 1) 82.75
- 2) 84.76
- 3) 76.84
- 4) 74.87
- 5) None of these

Album Covers analysis

Look at a selection of album covers

1. What are the typical features that an album cover has? Make a list of all the elements they have in common.
2. How would you categorise the covers in front of you? Are there any other ways of distinguishing between them other than generically?
3. Album covers serve many different functions. What do you think these are (ie what is their purpose?)

Choose one album cover out of your selection. It might be a particular favourite, or one that is particularly visually interesting. Prepare deconstruction notes of the cover (back, front, inside sleeve). Post notes and album cover on blog.

For the deconstruction you will need to explore the following:

- images used (layout, colour, style etc)
- text (fonts, size, positioning, colour etc)
- The relationship between text and images - how do they work together ie anchorage
- Differing functions of the front, back, inside sleeve
- how the iconography represents the band, the genre of music and their overall image.
- Are there any signifiers exclusive to the band/ genre
- what the cover says about the institutional context of the music ie the label, mainstream, underground, first album etc
- what can we learn about the potential/target audience from the cover ie specialist, niche, familiarity with the band, compilation, mainstream etc.
- and anything else of relevance.

How to come up with analytical questions. What is an analytical questions. Analytical reasoning sample questions and answers.

InterviewingCommon Analytical Interview Questions (With Example Answers)By Indeed Editorial TeamUpdated December 4, 2020 | Published January 3, 2020Updated December 4, 2020Published January 3, 2020Related: Top Interview Tips: Common Questions, Body Language & MoreIn this video, we dissect an entire job interview from start to finish. We analyze everything from common interview questions to etiquette and how to follow up. During an interview, your employer may ask you analytical questions to assess your critical thinking skills and ability to think through problems to find solutions. Your answers to these questions will demonstrate how you use data to analyze and evaluate processes in the workplace. In this article, we explore examples of analytical interview questions and what an employer is looking for in your answers. We'll also provide some example answers to help you create your own.Analytical interview questions with sample answersWhen you prepare for your next interview, think about instances where you have had to use logic to assess an issue and come up with a desired solution. Here are some common analytical questions employers ask, as well as example answers:Describe a time when you were given a problem without a lot of information. How did you handle this situation?This question assesses your problem-solving skills, along with your research and logical thinking abilities. When answering this question, highlight your process and how you find information and use it to help you get to the next steps. Consider using the STAR technique, which stands for Situation, Task, Action and Result.Example: "In my current role, I am often tasked with developing better processes in our workplace. My first step is to look at our database and see if there are other processes we've used previously. One particular process included entering information into both a cloud-based database and a spreadsheet. I found that we weren't always updating the info in both places. I also saw that the database could export to a spreadsheet. I brought this up to my manager, and now all the information only gets entered into the database so that when we use the information for projects, it's the most accurate."Related: How to Use the STAR Interview Response TechniqueImage descriptionTop 10 Interview QuestionsTell me about yourself.How would you describe yourself?What makes you unique?Why do you want to work here?What interests you about this role?What motivates you?What are you passionate about?Why are you leaving your current job?What are your greatest strengths?What are your greatest weaknesses?How do you use advantages and disadvantages to make a decision?This question gauges your ability to assess both positive and negative situations to improve your processes at work. When you answer this question, describe what your process is and how you evaluate the good and bad in your work.Example: "I try to make this process as simple as I can. In general, if the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, then we will usually move forward with that decision. However, I do try to take this to another level. For example, there have been a few instances where the pros outweighed the cons by one advantage. So I took a deeper dive into what this decision could cost us if we moved forward with it. I also looked at other costs outside of financials and found that this decision would end up costing us more in the long-term and could end up a detriment to our company. So we chose to forgo the decision and ultimately found a better solution to our current issues."Describe your process in troubleshooting an issue.This is a simple question that an employer will ask to assess your process development skills. An employer will want to hear about ways you might deviate from your usual process and why.Example: "I always like to understand the background of the issue quickly. From there, I go through the steps and see if there was a misstep somewhere that caused the issue. After that, I'll try different ways to fix the problem while testing those out. Hopefully, at this point, I've found a solution. If not, I will backtrack to see if there is another step I missed or if I need to escalate it to managers. What types of metrics do you currently track, and how do you use these to make a decision?Your interviewer might ask this to see what you are currently using to make decisions and if your decision-making process is similar to theirs. They may also be looking to see how you would adapt to new processes when needed.Example: "I currently use analytical software that tracks website views, click-throughs and unique visitors. These metrics are great for my team when we are developing campaigns to recruit new customers. This also helps us track if a current campaign is not doing quite as well, along with how often we are getting new consumers to our website. We use these metrics in many ways to determine what our next campaign will be along with if we need to pull current campaigns sooner."Give an example of a time when you had to take a risk to achieve your desired goal. What was your approach, and what was the outcome?An employer wants to know more about how you come up with and reach goals. When you answer this question, give details about how you take informed risks to achieve those goals. It will also help to have an example that showcases these abilities.Example: "I recently had a situation like this. My team needed to fix an issue with our company's website. Our contact page wouldn't load, and we explored all the reasons why this could happen. Normally we don't deviate from our usual processes, but I saw something in our code that just seemed off. I spoke up about it and said that all we needed to do was add a semicolon to a couple of lines. At this point, we just needed to fix the website so that we didn't lose any customers. So we tried it, and it worked. Our team is now backtracking so that we know more about why this happened. Normally we would have done some tests first, but we had to act fast, and it paid off."Related: Interview Question: "How Do You Handle Stress?"In your experience, would you say that developing and using a detailed procedure was always necessary for your job?This question assesses how well you can develop processes and if you have flexibility in changing or updating those procedures if necessary.Example: "I have noticed that I am more productive when I have a detailed procedure to follow. This helps me keep my work accurate and high-quality. There have been a few processes we have tweaked based on new technologies. I have found that for myself and my team, we work better and more efficiently when we have detailed procedures, and I'm an advocate that they are necessary to do my job well."Interview Question: "Tell Me About Yourself" (Tips and Example Answers)Related: Top 6 Common Interview Questions and AnswersJenn, an Indeed Career Coach, breaks down the intentions behind employer's questions and shares strategies for crafting strong responses.Interview tipsRemember to breathe: Make sure you get to the interview with plenty of time to sit, breathe and think. This will give you a moment to relax so your mind can be focused on offering detailed responses.Practice with a friend: Find a friend who is willing to provide you with feedback on how you are answering and any improvements you can make. This also gives you a chance to work through your answers and make sure you are comfortable answering them.Think of examples, and write them down: Sometimes, the act of writing your answer out helps your mind recall it better and faster. It will help to remember what your answers are while making sure you are coming across as authentic. The employer wants real examples—not canned responses. Count the number of triangles and squares in the given figure. Answer & Explanation Answer: C) 40 triangles, 7 Squares Explanation: The figure may be labelled as shown Triangles : The Simplest triangles are BGM, GHM, HAM, ABM, GIN, IJN, JHN, HGN, IKO, KLO, LJO, JIO, KDP, DEP, ELP, LKP, BCD and AFE i.e 18 in number The triangles composed of two components each are ABG, BGH, GHA, HAB, HGI, GIJ, IJH, JHG, JIK, IKL, KLJ, LJI, LKD, KDE, DEL and ELK i.e 16 in number. The triangles composed of four components each are BHI, GJK, ILD, AGJ, HIL and JKE i.e 6 in number. Total number of triangles in the figure = 18 + 16 + 6 =40. Squares : The Squares composed of two components each are MGNH, NIOJ, and OKPL i.e 3 in number The Squares composed of four components each are BGHA, GIJH, IKJL and KDEL i.e 4 in number Total number of squares in the figure = 3 + 4 =7 The analytical reasoning test is designed to assess you on a range of skills, including logical and critical thinking, analysis and problem solving. As well as these skills, employers want to see evidence that you can keep calm under pressure and work quickly against the clock. The test is nearly always timed, meaning you don't have long to work through each question to find the correct answer. Depending on which type of job you're applying for, the test you take may be in the style of verbal reasoning, non-verbal reasoning, inductive reasoning or deductive reasoning. As such, it's worth practising as many different types of tests as you can to familiarise yourself with the questions. The analytical reasoning test is widely used because it looks for skills that are sought after in almost every industry. It helps employers find candidates who will be quick to learn, to adapt and to solve problems. Why do employers use them? Analytical reasoning tests are widely used in the recruitment process, especially for roles that require an aptitude for data analysis, problem-solving and quick thinking. As applicants have to work harder and harder to make their CV stand out, an aptitude test like this is a good way of ensuring candidates possess the necessary skills. It's common for employers or recruiters to set the analytical reasoning test before the interview stage, so they can select candidates based on their test performance. The test therefore acts as a filter, ensuring employers get to meet the people they believe are most likely to excel. Completing a good analytical reasoning test gives an indication that you're a strong critical thinker who can rise to the challenge – an attractive proposition for any employer. How do analytical reasoning tests work? An employer will select the type of analytical reasoning test (verbal, non-verbal, inductive or deductive) based on the skills they want to examine. Finding out exactly which type of test you'll be taking is helpful so you can focus your preparation, but if you don't know we recommend trying out all of the different mock tests to familiarise yourself with the individual question styles and formats. When you take the test, you'll normally have around one minute to answer each question – which is yet another reason to familiarise yourself with the kinds of questions you're likely to be asked. Here's a brief overview of the four different test types: Verbal reasoning – requires you to read through long passages of text and showcase your comprehension and analysis skills by answering a series of questions on what you've just read. Non-verbal reasoning – presents you with images such as graphs, pictures and patterns, and requires you to use your logic and problem-solving skills to decipher the rule that connects the sequence. Inductive reasoning – equips you with certain facts or information, and then asks you to make predictions or assumptions based on that evidence. Deductive reasoning – will ask you to use the statements given to you to make further statements of fact. After the test, your score will be calculated and compared to those of the other individuals who took the same test, or a normative group (which can help an employer see how well you fared compared to previous candidates). Analytical test formats Verbal Reasoning Tests Verbal reasoning tests examine your ability to draw out key information from long, often complex passages of text, to form a conclusion. Very often this takes the form of questions to which you would select 'true', 'false' or 'cannot say' as the response. No prior knowledge of the subject matter is required, but it is important to practice verbal reasoning tests as it can take a while to get used to the question format. You will need to be able to distinguish between what's fact and what's merely being inferred when you're reading through the passages of text. This shows an employer that you have the comprehension, logic and analytical skills they're looking for. Practising verbal reasoning tests before you take the one that really matters is vital if you want to showcase the best of your abilities to a potential employer. The more mock tests you take, the better you'll get at sifting through the passages of text for evidence, quickly assimilating the information and confidently deciding what's true, false or uncertain. You'll normally have around one minute to answer each question on the verbal reasoning test (although it's always worth checking this is the case with your test when you begin). It's important you don't spend ages on a challenging problem, as you could end up not answering other questions that you might have easily been able to answer. At the end, if you have time left you can always go back to anything you weren't sure about and have another go. The verbal reasoning test is most commonly used by employers or recruiters hiring for roles where strong communication skills are critical – which applies to most jobs, hence their popularity. Non-Verbal Reasoning Tests Non-verbal reasoning tests comprise graphs, tables and data, and the accompanying questions will assess how adept you are at drawing conclusions from limited information, finding connecting patterns and working quickly under considerable time pressure. These types of analytical reasoning tests are often part of the application process for roles in industries such as finance, engineering and HR. The best way you can prepare for a non-verbal reasoning test is to take as many mock tests as you can. After you've completed a test, it's important to look back through your answers and identify your weaker areas, so you know where you need to direct your focus. Not only will practising ensure you get quicker and better, it'll also help you familiarise yourself with the different graphs, tables and images you're likely to be confronted with on a non-verbal reasoning test. As with the verbal reasoning test, you normally get around one minute to answer each question, so finding the right balance between speed and accuracy is really important – something that you'll find a lot easier if you've put the practice time in beforehand. A successful non-verbal reasoning test will prove to an employer that you have the critical thinking, reasoning and logical skills needed to cope with the demands of the job you're applying for. Inductive / Deductive Reasoning Tests If you're asked to take an inductive test or deductive test, you're essentially being asked to show how well you can identify patterns and use your logic. Although the overall skills you'll demonstrate are very similar, the two tests are slightly different. Inductive reasoning test – you'll need to identify relationships between statements, images or facts and figures, and use this analysis to show, logically, what should come next. Deductive reasoning test – you'll be given a statement of fact and you'll need to use this information to deduce another factually correct statement. These aptitude tests are most commonly used in the hiring of science, tech and IT roles, as the type of skills they seek to showcase – logical thinking, identifying patterns, problem solving and critical thinking – are all valuable in these industries. So even if you have the type of brain that finds these kinds of problems easier than most, it's always worth practising inductive/deductive reasoning tests beforehand to familiarise yourself with the specific style of question, and what's required of you in a short amount of time.

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