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We use some essential cookies to make this website work. We'd like to set additional cookies to understand how you use GOV.UK, remember your settings and improve government services. We also use cookies set by other sites to help us deliver content from their services. You have accepted additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. You have rejected additional cookies. You can change your cookie settings at any time. A guide for those who work for an MP MPs ask thousands of Parliamentary Questions every Session. Some ask more than others, but they are a crucial technique for eliciting information from the Government. While your MP may well draft and table many questions himself/herself, you will also have to do this for them. This should be done online via MemberHub. If you do not have access to MemberHub, please ask your Member to email the Table Office and ask for you to be added. Always get Parliamentary Questions authorised by your MP before they go to the Table Office. Further down this page you will find our advice on dealing with PQs but first have a look at this advice on when using research may be more appropriate. Finding information: when to use PQs and when to use research When you have to find out some obscure facts and figures, and you don't have long to do it in, it's very tempting to reach for a Parliamentary Question. After all, the Government has got to provide you with an answer; they'll usually do so pretty quickly; and it shows that your Member is being active on behalf of his or her constituents. Right? Well, not always. PQs can be a very useful tool if they are used well, but it's also often the case that the information you want can be obtained either from departmental websites, or from the Library. Remember that if a PQ is placed, in your Member's name, the answer to which is readily available (either in an existing answer or elsewhere in the public domain) the Table Office will often return such questions suggesting this is the case. It may be best to look at Library publications, or search on the Web, when you are looking for: Regularly published statistics for the constituency or the surrounding area. Some of the key data sets are available on the Library webpage [link]. A large number are available from the Office for National Statistics. If you are seeking statistics in a different format from what you already have - for instance, by constituency rather than by local authority area - a PQ may be worth trying. Often, however, if the data set you want isn't public, then it doesn't exist. It may be easier simply to ring the relevant department before submitting a PQ. As PQs are subject to 'reasonable cost' constraints, the Government won't recalculate data from scratch merely in response to a PQ. Government policy on specific issues. Government websites are pretty reliable for recent policy papers. For slightly older papers, you can use a search engine to turn up documents on the National Archives websites. As a rough guide, that will take you back to 2001. For documents older than that, it's worth consulting the Library's specialists - they often have copies of older documents, and the Library can sometimes obtain them from elsewhere (e.g. the British Library) Do you want to know how many people in a given constituency claim a particular benefit? These figures can be obtained with the DWP's tabulator tool. Immigration and asylum, and many other types of statistics are made available here on a monthly basis. Economic forecasts are now part of the Office for Budget Responsibility's remit, and not the Treasury's. They can be found here. Impact assessments. Your member may want to know whether the Government has done an impact assessment of a particular policy. There have been regulatory impact assessments for Acts of Parliament for the last few years. You can obtain these from the Library or from the department directly. You may be interested in a specific document, which you know is in existence, but which has not been made public by the department that originated it. In this case, a PQ can be used to ask the relevant minister to place a copy in the House of Commons Library. There are 3 types of Parliamentary Question - all must be directed at a particular Government Department Oral - added to the ballot for the Question Time of each Department on the Floor of the House. Limited time means not all can be answered. Written - sometimes called Ordinary Written, these will be answered with a written answer sent to your MP, and also printed in Hansard. There is no time limit imposed on the Government to answer these, but the Speaker encourages ministers to ensure that responses are "timely". Civil servants in the relevant Government department will draft the answers for the relevant Minister. Written for Named Day - when you need an answer fast, you can table a question for Named Day Answer by a certain date (minimum of three sitting days after tabling). An answer is guaranteed, but whether it is a "substantive" answer depends on the ease with which the information can be collected. Otherwise, you may receive a "holding" answer asking you to wait. Drafting PQs A PQ is simply for obtaining information from the Government; it can't be used to make a point or pass an opinion. So: It must not be biased - your language needs to be neutral. For example, if you table a Question using the word 'failure', this is accusing the Government. The Table Office will remove it and change it to 'performance' or something similar. It also can't convey information or make an argument. So you couldn't say, '100 people in my constituency have written to me about rabbit welfare, doesn't the government need to act?' It cannot seek opinion - only information. You can draft around this, however - so instead of asking what a Minister thinks of something, you can ask 'what assessment he/she has made', or 'what estimate he/she has made'. You can also add 'and if (s)he will make a statement' at the end if you are seeking further general ministerial comment. Keep language simple and the Question as concise as possible - use the minimum number of words you need to, and do not use words which are too descriptive. For example, most Questions asking a Minister what 'action' or 'measures' he/she is taking will be changed to 'steps'. There must be a basis for the question - it cannot be based solely on, for example, newspaper speculation. It cannot ask information for which that Department is not responsible - check you've got the right Department, and that the issue is not the responsibility of one of the devolved administrations. Also check the Question hasn't already been asked and answered recently - by using the Parliamentary Search. Check that the information isn't blocked - e.g. discussions taking place during Cabinet meetings, which are not obliged to be disclosed. Be careful of asking for information which it would be considered sub judice to provide (information which would prejudice a court case). In a PQ you cannot make reference to an active court case. A case is considered active in a criminal court when a charge has been made and in a civil court when the case has been 'set down' for trial. Check all the following are correct before submitting to the Table Office: You've ticked the correct box for the type of question. If written for named day, your 'named day' is a minimum of three days later. It is written for the correct department. Note: this is particularly important for oral questions. It is legible. Grammar is correct and any acronyms are spelled out. Question is in the right style. It has been authorised by your MP. It's useful to scan the Questions Book each day to look at what other MPs are tabling, especially if your MP has a portfolio. Questions can be tabled electronically through the MemberHub - your Member must ask the Table Office to give you access to this facility and you may be asked to prepare Questions for tabling by this means. At present, Members can table up to five written questions per day via e-tabling up to 6.30 pm from Monday to Thursday, and up to 2.30 pm on Fridays. The limits only apply to e-tabling - Members still table as many Questions in person or by post as they wish. 'Disordered' Questions If the Table Office has any problems with a Question they receive, your MP will receive an email asking them to contact the Table Office to discuss the Question and how it might need to be changed. This is known as the Question being 'carded'. If a Question is carded, Members' staff can call to discuss or clarify Questions. However, they may still need Member authority if a Question is substantially redrafted. Oral Questions Every day (except Fridays) MPs ask ministers questions in the House about various government policies or recent events. Ministers from each Government department must come to the House roughly once every five sitting weeks, on a rota basis, to answer these Oral Questions. Questions must be drafted in an orderly fashion just like written questions and can be submitted up to three sitting days before the relevant Question Time, giving the minister and his or her civil servants enough time to prepare detailed replies. After the minister's initial reply, the questioner is free to ask a "supplementary" question, as long as it is on the same general topic. Other Members may then intervene. If your MP has a Question selected in the ballot, you'll need to prepare a supplementary Question. The relevant adviser or researchers should be able to provide one for you, if it's not an area you're familiar with. The minister and his/her civil servants will have tried to predict the supplementary and formulate an answer in advance. Therefore, in Opposition, the more unpredictable the supplementary, whilst staying on the topic, the better. You want to try and put the Minister on the spot! What's more, your supplementary can be a lot more flexible than the "substantive", which appears on the order paper - i.e. it doesn't need to follow the same strict drafting rules. Often, it is in the supplementary that your MP seeks to deliver the "killer blow", by using some clever or punchy language or stats, making a joke or undermining the "prepared" civil service answer. From your point of view, Oral Questions particularly can also provide excellent opportunities for getting some press, especially locally if your MP is challenging a Minister, or even the Prime Minister, about a pressing constituency matter: What if your MP can't attend a Question Time in which he/she has had their Question selected by the ballot, you need to have the Question withdrawn or 'unstarred' (i.e. made into a written question). First, phone your Whips' office and let them know; then you need to call the Table Office. You should also call the Speaker's Office directly. If you forget to do this, the Speaker will be calling your MP's name in the Chamber while your MP is at the dentist, or in the constituency or whatever other task meant they could not attend, followed by the cry of "Not Here". This is considered to be a major discourtesy and will result in considerable displeasure and the possibility of your MP being disfavoured by the Speaker for some time afterward. Urgent Questions Urgent Questions are "...questions which have not appeared on the order paper but which are, in the Speaker's opinion, of an urgent character and relate either to matters of public importance or to the arrangement of business ...". [Standing Order 21 (2)] You can read the latest information on how to submit Urgent Questions on ParliNet. Tracking Questions You can use the Parliamentary Search Function on the Intranet to look up all the Questions your MP has tabled, regardless of whether or not the Question has received an answer or not. You can also see all unanswered questions on theyworkforyou.com. Written Parliamentary Questions cost £149 to be answered. Oral ones cost £410! And recess? Questions can be tabled during the recess and are printed on the first sitting day back On a final note, make the best use of Parliamentary Questions that you can. They are a simple and effective way of scrutinising the work of ministers, and you'll find countless ways to utilise the answers, from debates in the Chamber to generating proactive press stories. For further information, please see the Table Office page on ParliNet and the MPs' Guide to Procedure here: CD/April 2009 With grateful thanks to Rob Cope in the Table Office for advice on updating this guide - October 2011 Updated ES March 2013 Updated KLL June 2021 When it comes to holding politicians to account, it's the tough questions that often elicit the most telling responses. Whether you're a concerned citizen, a diligent reporter, or a passionate advocate, having a well-thought-out list of questions is crucial to understanding where you elected officials stand on important issues. This article provides a curated selection of pointed queries across various key topics that you can pose to political candidates or current office holders—questions that aim to cut through the rhetoric and get to the heart of what these leaders will stand for and fight for. What immediate policy change do you think our community needs, and how would you initiate it? Can you outline your plan for addressing local infrastructure issues? How do you intend to increase transparency in government dealings? What steps will you take to foster bipartisanship in our political environment? How do you propose to handle public sector corruption? What is your stance on campaign finance reform? How would you improve the electoral process in our country? What are your plans to engage with the local community more effectively? What measures will you implement to ensure the safety and security of our citizens? How will you prioritize the policies to address during your term? How will you hold yourself accountable for the promises you make during your campaign? What are your thoughts on term limits for politicians? If there was a conflict between your personal beliefs and the will of your constituents, how would you handle it? How would you address potential conflicts of interest that may affect your decision-making? Where do you draw the line between private financial interests and your public responsibility? How will your administration tackle whistleblower protections? What procedures would you put in place to ensure ethical conduct among your staff? Would you be willing to release your tax returns/transparency reports to the public? How will you ensure fairness and impartiality in your policy proposals? How do you envision elevating ethical standards within your office? What personal experience inspired you to enter politics? How do your personal values shape your political agenda? What historic political figure do you admire the most and why? How do you balance your political career with your personal life? Can you share a situation where your integrity was tested and how you handled it? What is the most important lesson you've learned from your time in public service? What keeps you motivated during challenging times in your political career? How do you plan to inspire the younger generations to get involved in politics? What role does empathy play in your decision-making process? How do you stay connected with the everyday experiences of your constituents? How will you address the growing concern over mental health in our community? What is your plan for tackling homelessness and the lack of affordable housing? What are your strategies for an aging population to the healthcare system? What are your thoughts on reproductive rights and access to women's healthcare services? How do you plan to handle healthcare workforce shortages, including doctors and nurses? What preventative health initiatives would you champion? How would you use technology to improve the effectiveness of healthcare delivery? What is your position on climate change and the actions necessary to tackle it? How do you propose to balance economic development with environmental sustainability? What initiatives would you support to reduce our carbon footprint? How would you involve local businesses in becoming more environmentally friendly? What is your strategy to address water scarcity and water quality issues? How do you plan to upgrade our energy infrastructure to support renewable resources? What measures will you support to preserve local wildlife and natural habitats? How do you see your role in addressing environmental justice concerns? What are your plans to incentivize the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices? How would you ensure that our community is prepared for natural disasters exacerbated by climate change? What is your stance on our country's current foreign policy directives? How do you plan to address international human rights issues? What measures will you take to support global security and prevent conflict? Can you describe how you would engage with our allies to further our national interests? What are your views on international trade agreements and their impact on our economy? How would you address the challenges of cybersecurity threats on a global scale? What is your opinion on our current level of foreign aid and military support to other countries? How do you propose to handle immigration and the treatment of refugees? In what ways can our country better contribute to global health initiatives? How will you ensure that international engagement benefits both our country and the global community? What initiatives would you support to drive technological innovation in our country? What is your stance on net neutrality, and how would you advocate for it? How would you address the ethical concerns surrounding artificial intelligence and data privacy? What role can the government play in supporting startups and tech entrepreneurship? Can you outline your thoughts on investing in research and development at the federal level? How will you ensure technology is used to enhance, rather than disrupt, the job market? What steps will you take to protect consumers from tech monopolies and ensure fair competition? How can we improve our national cybersecurity to defend against digital threats? In what ways do you see technology transforming government services, and how will you facilitate that? Be concise and clear with your question, ask for specifics, and if they diverge from the topic, politely steer them back to the original question. It is always beneficial to ask follow-up questions if you feel the answer was not sufficiently addressed. While personal attacks are not productive, understanding a politician's values and motivations can be crucial to voters. Questions about their inspirations, integrity, and balance between their personal life and public service can provide valuable insights. Absolutely, all politicians should be open to scrutiny. You can frame questions about the evolution of their views or reasons behind a particular vote to gain a deeper understanding of their reasoning and adaptability. Specific questions about their plans for monitoring and evaluating the progress of their initiatives are key. Additionally, asking for a commitment to regular updates and transparency can set a standard for accountability. In the quest for transparency and clarity from those who lead, the right question at the right time can be more powerful than any speech. As you sift through the responses to these pressing inquiries across major areas of public interest, remember that informed voting doesn't just shape a single election; it shapes our future. Use these questions as a foundation to build your understanding, hold your politicians accountable, and drive the conversation toward a better and more responsive government. CopyFacebookPinterestFlipboardLinkedInPrintEmail Skip to main content PMQs is the only opportunity for most MPs has to question the prime minister directly about government business. The IFS team analysed the appointments kept Starmer made after Labour won the 2024 general election. How many MPs stood down at the general election, and why? MPs standing down make achieving significant in this parliament difficult. What roles does the Liaison Committee play in holding the prime minister to account? A LevelPolitical StudiesEdexcel11.2.1Jump to other topicsUnlimited access to 10,000+ open-ended exam questionsMini-mock exams based on your study historyUnlock 800+ premium courses & e-booksGet started with Seneca PremiumEnd of Topic Test - Supreme CourtParliament & Executive: Committees Engaging with politicians and holding them accountable is a fundamental aspect of democracy. Whether through face-to-face interactions, social media, or interviews, asking well-researched and thoughtful questions is key to gaining insights into their perspectives and transparency. Here are some critical questions to consider asking a politician: Also check - how to become a politician / how to become a judge in india 1. "What Do You Think About Critical Social Issues Like Health Care, Education, And Immigration?" This is one of the great questions to ask a politician is crucial because it shows how the politician feels about critical social issues that affect the whole population. Ask them how they plan to improve healthcare, education, and immigration policies to understand better where they stand on these issues. 2. "How Do You Plan To Create More Jobs And Get The Economy Going?" In our current economy, jobs and economic growth are the most important things. Ask the politician what they plan to create jobs and improve the economy, and see if it fits with what you think should happen. Also check - Questions To Ask Farmers 3. "How Do You Plan To Deal With The Difference In Income?" Income inequality is a big problem, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask questions to ask a politician what they plan to do to fix the problem of income inequality and see if their ideas match your own. 4. "How Do You Feel About Gun Control?" Gun control is controversial, and it's important to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think about gun control and how they plan to keep people safe. 5. "How Do You Feel About Climate Change?" Climate change is an important issue, and it's important to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think about climate change and what they plan to do. 6. "How Do You Plan To Deal With The Problem Of People Without Homes?" Homelessness is a big problem, and it's important to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they plan to do about homelessness and see if it fits with what you think should be done. Also check - Questions To Ask Before Joining Martial Arts School 7. "How Do You Feel About Foreign Policy?" Foreign policy is a big deal, and knowing how each politician feels about it is essential. Ask the politician what they think about foreign policy and how they plan to ensure people are safe and healthy. 8. "What Do You Think About Reforming Health Care?" Healthcare reform is a fundamental issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think about healthcare reform and how they plan to improve the healthcare system. 9. "What Do You Think About Changing The Way Schools Work?" Education reform is a critical issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think about education reform and what they plan to do to make the school system better. 10. "How Do You Feel About The Environment?" The environment is a critical issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think about the environment and how they plan to protect it. 11. "What Do You Think About Taxes?" Taxes are a critical issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about them. Ask the politician what they think about taxes and what they plan to do to ensure taxes are fair. 12. "How Do You Feel About The Military?" The military is a critical issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician about their military position and how they plan to keep people safe and healthy. 13. "How Do You Feel About Civil Rights?" Civil rights are a critical issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about them. Ask the politician about civil rights and how they plan to protect all citizens' rights. 14. "How Do You Plan To Make The Country's Infrastructure Better?" Infrastructure is a critical issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. You can ask one of these questions to ask a politician what they plan to do to improve the country's infrastructure and see if it fits with what you think should be done. 15. "What Do You Think About The Budget And How Much The Government Spends?" The budget and how much the government spends are essential issues, and it's important to know where a politician stands. Ask the politician what they think about the budget, how the government spends money, and what they plan to do to ensure the government spends money wisely. 16. "What Do You Think About The Way Criminals Are Punished?" The criminal justice system is a big deal, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think about the criminal justice system and what they plan to do to make it work more fairly and justly. 17. "How Do You Plan To Help Poor People?" Poverty is a big problem, and knowing how a politician feels about it is essential. Ask the politician what they plan to do to help people who are poor and see if their ideas match up with yours. This is one of the good questions to ask a politician in an interview. 18. "What Do You Think The Government's Role Is In Society?" The role of the government in society is a significant issue, and it is essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think the government's role is in society and how they plan to ensure that the government works in a way that helps the people. These are the types of questions to ask a politician during an interview. 19. "How Do You Plan To Make Life Better For People?" The quality of life for citizens is a critical issue, and it is essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician how they plan to improve people's lives and see if their ideas match your beliefs. 20. "What Do You Think About The Government Being Open And Responsible?" Transparency and accountability in government are essential, and it's necessary to know how a politician feels about these issues. Ask the politician what they think about transparency and accountability in government and what they plan to do to ensure the government is transparent and accountable. 21. "What Do You Think About [issue]. And How Do You Plan To Deal With It If You Are Elected?" This question helps you figure out where the politician stands on an important issue and gives you an idea of how serious they are about finding a solution. 22. "How Do You Plan To Work With [the Political Party Or Group You Disagree With] To Find Common Ground And Get Laws Passed?" This question shows how well the candidate can work with people from other parties and find a middle ground, which is essential for a government that works. 23. "Can You Tell Me What You Think About [controversial Issue] And How You Came To Your Opinion?" This question lets you learn more about how politician thinks and makes decisions, which can help you determine their values and priorities. This is one of the questions to ask a political candidate. 24. "How Do You Plan To Deal With [constituency Group Concerns]?" This question helps you figure out how committed the politician is to representing everyone in their community, not just those who voted for them. 25. "How Do You Plan To Deal With [significant Social, Economic, Or Environmental Problem] In Your First 100 Days In Office?" This question lets you find out how the politician feels about a particular issue and how important it is to them. It also enables you to hold them accountable for their actions in the future. 26. "How Do You Feel About International Relations And Diplomacy?" Foreign relations and diplomacy are important topics, and knowing how a politician feels about them is essential. Ask the politician what they think about foreign policy and diplomacy and what they plan to do to spread peace and stability worldwide. 27. "What Do You Think About Changing The Way Schools Work?" Education reform is a critical issue, and it's essential to know how each politician feels about it. Ask the politician what they think about education reform and how they plan to ensure that all children can get a good education, no matter where they come from or how much money they have. This is one of the good questions to ask a politician about education. 28. "What Do You Think About Creating Jobs And Making The Economy Grow?" Job creation and economic growth are critical issues, and knowing how a politician feels about them is essential. Ask the politician what they think about job creation, economic growth, and how they plan to help the economy grow and strengthen. 29. "How Do You Plan To Deal With The Problem Of People Without Homes?" Homelessness is a critical issue, and knowing how each politician feels about it is very important. Ask the politician what they plan to do about homelessness and see if it fits with what you think should be done. 30. "What Do You Think About Civil Rights And The Right To Privacy?" Civil liberties and privacy rights are fundamental, and knowing how a politician feels about them is essential. Ask the politician what they think about civil liberties and privacy rights, as well as how they plan to protect and respect the rights of citizens. This is the good questions to ask a politician. Conclusion: In conclusion, when interviewing a politician, asking the right questions is paramount. These essential inquiries provide valuable insights into their positions on critical issues and their plans for the future. Armed with this information, voters can make informed decisions and hold politicians accountable for their actions and promises. As citizens, it is our responsibility to actively engage in political discussions and demand transparency and accountability from our elected officials. By posing thoughtful and well-researched questions, we contribute to a more informed electorate and foster a democratic society where the voices of the people are heard and respected. Never has there been a more interesting and complex time for studying civics, government, and freedom in the 21st century. Planning an inquiry unit around these topics is a sure-fire way to excite and involve your young learners. These questions range in complexity, from simple questions that can be attempted by students as young as 5 to intricate questions that involve knowledge from subjects such as civics, business, economics, careers, and global citizenship for high school students. We suggest that these questions be used in an Ontario Grade 10 Civics/Careers class, or as a complement to any social sciences course. Alternatively, middle-school students may enjoy discussing some of these questions with their friends or parents. * Download as PDF * Looking for more? Download 50 Nature & Environment Questions (PDF) Download the full set of 400 inquiry Questions (PDF) Share here: Ben Liberto, who teaches Government in Milford High School, MA, the Ten Questions framework to facilitate political conversations in classroom. * Ben was one of the Ten Questions Teacher Leaders. Political Affiliations ProjectDIRECTIONS:Your assignment is to interview your family members and talk politics with them. Have a discussion with your parents, guardians, aunts, uncles, grandparents, older siblings, etc. and see what matters most to them.Some questions to ask:Why does it (politics) matter to me?Is there a way to make politics/government about more than myself? (In other words, is there a way to get people involved that doesn't boil down to the "it's in my best interests to get involved")What do you think are the most important issues facing the United States today? If you were in charge, how would you propose we fix or address those issues?Putting cynicism aside, do you think there are any issues that Republicans and Democrats agree on, and if so, which ones?Most people tend to have a cynical view about politicians (ex. - "all politicians are corrupt and are in it for themselves") - if you do have such views, what do you think we as a nation can do to elect better people to office?What, if anything, do you do to try and promote good and effective government at the local, state, or federal level?Try to speak with as many family members as you can (by the way, this makes for an awesome discussion at Thanksgiving!)Once you've collected your information, reflect on their views. What do you think about your family's answers? If you disagreed strongly with any of them, how do you think you and they can come to some sort of compromise?This assignment will take the form of a narrative, informal essay where you discuss your findings. You are NOT to share your own political views in this essay - I only want you to examine what your family thinks about politics and reflect on their views."Questions 1 and 2 are slightly modified from their original versions in the 10 Questions themselves, but I felt it would help clarify them as my students engaged with their family members. The goal of this particular assignment is not just to get my students to think and discuss politics with their family members, but also to try and see how to build a dialogue with family members they may disagree with.Part of my motivation in this assignment is the story of Daryl Davis, the African-American man who has spent much of his life reaching out to members of the KKK and listening to them and talking with them. He has managed to get many members of the Klan to ultimately renounce their views and that organization, and ultimately I think Davis' model is how we should all strive to act with people who do not share our views: with open ears and open hearts. Seeing all of the divisive rhetoric - whether it's the internet trolls of 4chan or reddit or protestors on the streets - tends to turn us off from politics, and, more to the point, those people aren't even talking to each other. They're talking (yelling, really) over each other, and the goal isn't civil discourse, but rather simply proving the other side wrong.So my goal was to get my students talking, and, what better place to start then right at home? I know political discussions - especially around the holidays - can get very heated, but I felt this was as good a place as any to start.The assignment clearly states that my students are not to share their own political views. That's because I have serious ethical reservations about having my students share their views with me (I suppose this goes to question 2, "How much should I share?"). I do not share my own political views with my students because I do not want to influence or bias them in such a way - I firmly believe that the best thing I can do as an educator in this regard is to be as objective as I possibly can, and arm them with as much evidence, reason, and critical thinking skills so that they can figure things out for themselves. I firmly believe that were I to try and indoctrinate them in my own beliefs, I may hold sway over them for a time, but ultimately, they would resent me and my views. As of this writing, I don't have much to report on the project. I tried holding off this journal as long as possible, but I have run out of time! So the due date for this particular assignment for my Government students (I should mention that they are mostly seniors with a few juniors scattered into the mix) is Monday, December 18th. The timing isn't ideal, but I had a couple of other assignments due earlier in the month and I didn't want to overwhelm them by making this interview assignment due at the same time just so I could meet a deadline. Still, I am curious as to what my students will report come Monday when they come in. One of the things I have found frustrating is that my Government classes at Milford High are only one semester long. While there is some talk of making Government full-year (and incorporating a heavy dose of civics as well), that is still well beyond the horizon. For now, my time with my current students is rapidly coming to a close (our semester will end in mid-January). The only good news I can take away from that is the fact that when my spring semester government classes begin, I will start with the Ten Questions right away. I'm not entirely sure how I'm going to integrate them beyond my politics assignment, but I have some ideas as to how I can make it part of my students' weekly news discussions.Ben Liberto/ Milford High School" The original post is found here. To provide the best experiences, we use technologies like cookies to store and/or access device information. Consenting to these technologies will allow us to process data such as browsing behavior or unique IDs on this site. Not consenting or withdrawing consent, may adversely affect certain features and functions. Functional Functional Always active The technical storage or access is strictly necessary for the legitimate purpose of enabling the use of a specific service explicitly requested by the subscriber or user, or for the sole purpose of carrying out the transmission of a communication over an electronic communications network. Preferences Preferences The technical storage or access is necessary for the legitimate purpose of storing preferences that are not requested by the subscriber or user. Statistics Statistics The technical storage or access that is used exclusively for anonymous statistical purposes. Without a subpoena, voluntary compliance on the part of your Internet Service Provider, or additional records from a third party, information stored or retrieved for this purpose alone cannot usually be used to identify you. Marketing Marketing The technical storage or access is required to create user profiles to send advertising, or to track the user on a website or across several websites for similar marketing purposes.