Group Three:

I. Vocabulary to look up:
Excessive, close-ended questions, manipulating, roundabout, appeal, infuriating

II. Read about the two barriers of excessive-inappropriate questioning and logical argument.

III. If you have had personal experiences with these barriers, share with your group.

IV. Be ready to share the definitions and examples. Include examples that were shared in your group.

5. Excessive-Inappropriate Questioning

a. Close-ended questions are often barriers in a relationship. These questions can usually be answered in a few words—often with a simple yes or no. For example; "When did it happen?" Example; "Where did you go?" Answer; "Out." Or. "What did you do?" Answer; "Nothing."

b. Some questions can be conversation-stoppers. They can be incomplete, indirect, and impersonal. Sometimes questions are an indirect means of manipulating the person being questioned because they are a roundabout means of attaining an end. When we ask questions constantly, we experience an almost drying up of conversation.

c. For example; "How was school today?" Answer; "Ok" For example; "Are you sorry that you did it?" "Why do you suppose you have to do it over?" "Why do you suppose you have to do it over?"

6. Logical Argument

a. We attempt to convince the other person with an appeal to facts or logic, usually without consideration of the emotional factors involved. When
we are under stress or there is a conflict between others, providing logical solutions can be infuriating.

b. Logic focuses on facts and typically avoids feelings. When we use logic to avoid emotional involvement, we are withdrawing from another at the most inopportune moment.

c. For example: "Look at the facts. If you hadn’t bought that new car, we could have made the down payment on the house."