**Socratic Circle Seminar**

**My Codes**

**↓ Ways to earn pointage:**

B

TE

GQ

ATR

STR

TR

BIB

S

Build on a point that a peer in the circle has brought up.

Provide textual evidence to support someone’s assertion.

Ask an original, insightful, analysis-based question that inspires some discussion.

Analysis-based, textual comments

Synthesis-based, text-related comments

Textual reference that advances the discussion

Bring an off-topic conversation back on track

Synthesizing ideas presented in the circle

**Neutral Comments (no points earned/no points lost):**

A

C

CQ

Agreement

Clarification

Clarification Questions

**Ways to lose pointage:**

Interrupting – not allowing a peer to complete a thought

Attempts at humor that aren’t really funny

Contradicting yourself

Spouting platitudes/clichés

Summarizing/surface-level questions or comments

Invalid or inaccurate comments

Rudeness

Off-topic or perpetuating off-topic comments

Godwin’s Law

I

NF

Con

PC

-S/SQ

Wrong

Rude

Off

GL

**Vocab**

1. **Assertion** – a claim, a statement made as truth
2. **Synthesis** - the process of combining different ideas, influences, or objects into a new whole
3. **Analysis** - the examination of something in detail in order to understand it better or draw conclusions from it; the separation of something into its constituents in order to find out what it contains, to examine individual parts, or to study the structure of the whole
4. **Criticism** (literary) - the practice of judging the merits and faults of something or someone in an intelligible (or articulate) way. The judger is called "the critic"; considered judgment of or discussion about the qualities of something, especially a creative work
5. **Platitude -** a pointless, unoriginal, or empty comment or statement made as though it was significant or helpful
6. **Deductive reasoning -** Deductive reasoning is one of the two basic forms of valid reasoning. It begins with a general [hypothesis](http://www.wisegeek.org/what-is-a-hypothesis.htm) or known fact and creates a specific conclusion from that generalization. This is the opposite of [**inductive reasoning**](http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-inductive-reasoning.htm), which involves creating broad generalizations from specific observations.