

**Chapter 1 : The 10 Most Common Interview Questions and Answers**

*Question the Answers is the fourth studio album by The Mighty Mighty Bosstones, released on October 4, (see in music Track listing. All tracks.*

Because sometimes asking the right questions is the answer. Which is worse, failing or never trying? If happiness was the national currency, what kind of work would make you rich? Are you doing what you believe in, or are you settling for what you are doing? If the average human life span was 40 years, how would you live your life differently? To what degree have you actually controlled the course your life has taken? Are you more worried about doing things right, or doing the right things? They all start criticizing a close friend of yours, not knowing she is your friend. The criticism is distasteful and unjustified. What do you do? If you could offer a newborn child only one piece of advice, what would it be? Would you break the law to save a loved one? Have you ever seen insanity where you later saw creativity? What one thing have you not done that you really want to do? Are you holding onto something you need to let go of? If you had to move to a state or country besides the one you currently live in, where would you move and why? Do you push the elevator button more than once? Do you really believe it makes the elevator faster? Would you rather be a worried genius or a joyful simpleton? Why are you, you? Have you been the kind of friend you want as a friend? Which is worse, when a good friend moves away, or losing touch with a good friend who lives right near you? What are you most grateful for? Would you rather lose all of your old memories, or never be able to make new ones? Is it possible to know the truth without challenging it first? Has your greatest fear ever come true? Do you remember that time 5 years ago when you were extremely upset? Does it really matter now? What is your happiest childhood memory? What makes it so special? At what time in your recent past have you felt most passionate and alive? If not now, then when? Have you ever been with someone , said nothing, and walked away feeling like you just had the best conversation ever? Why do religions that support love cause so many wars? Is it possible to know, without a doubt, what is good and what is evil? If you just won a million dollars, would you quit your job? Would you rather have less work to do, or more work you actually enjoy doing? When was the last time you marched into the dark with only the soft glow of an idea you strongly believed in? If you knew that everyone you know was going to die tomorrow, who would you visit today? Would you be willing to reduce your life expectancy by 10 years to become extremely attractive or famous? What is the difference between being alive and truly living? When is it time to stop calculating risk and rewards, and just go ahead and do what you know is right? If we learn from our mistakes, why are we always so afraid to make a mistake? What would you do differently if you knew nobody would judge you? When was the last time you noticed the sound of your own breathing? What do you love? Have any of your recent actions openly expressed this love? In 5 years from now, will you remember what you did yesterday? What about the day before that? Or the day before that? Decisions are being made right now. Are you making them for yourself, or are you letting others make them for you? Please share your thoughts with us in the comments section below. And check out these books for more thought-provoking questions:

**Chapter 2 : Questioning Techniques**

*Question answering (QA) is a computer science discipline within the fields of information retrieval and natural language processing (NLP), which is concerned with building systems that automatically answer questions posed by humans in a natural language.*

Closed-domain question answering deals with questions under a specific domain for example, medicine or automotive maintenance , and can be seen as an easier task because NLP systems can exploit domain-specific knowledge frequently formalized in ontologies. Alternatively, closed-domain might refer to a situation where only a limited type of questions are accepted, such as questions asking for descriptive rather than procedural information. QA systems in the context of machine reading applications have also been constructed in the medical domain, for instance related to Alzheimers disease [1] Open-domain question answering deals with questions about nearly anything, and can only rely on general ontologies and world knowledge. On the other hand, these systems usually have much more data available from which to extract the answer. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. LUNAR, in turn, answered questions about the geological analysis of rocks returned by the Apollo moon missions. Both QA systems were very effective in their chosen domains. Further restricted-domain QA systems were developed in the following years. The common feature of all these systems is that they had a core database or knowledge system that was hand-written by experts of the chosen domain. It simulated the operation of a robot in a toy world the "blocks world" , and it offered the possibility of asking the robot questions about the state of the world. Again, the strength of this system was the choice of a very specific domain and a very simple world with rules of physics that were easy to encode in a computer program. In the s, knowledge bases were developed that targeted narrower domains of knowledge. The QA systems developed to interface with these expert systems produced more repeatable and valid responses to questions within an area of knowledge. These expert systems closely resembled modern QA systems except in their internal architecture. Expert systems rely heavily on expert-constructed and organized knowledge bases , whereas many modern QA systems rely on statistical processing of a large, unstructured, natural language text corpus. The s and s saw the development of comprehensive theories in computational linguistics , which led to the development of ambitious projects in text comprehension and question answering. Berkeley in the late s. The system answered questions pertaining to the Unix operating system. It had a comprehensive hand-crafted knowledge base of its domain, and it aimed at phrasing the answer to accommodate various types of users. Another project was LILOG, a text-understanding system that operated on the domain of tourism information in a German city. The systems developed in the UC and LILOG projects never went past the stage of simple demonstrations, but they helped the development of theories on computational linguistics and reasoning. Architecture[ edit ] As of , QA systems typically included a question classifier module that determines the type of question and the type of answer. It thus makes sense that larger collection sizes generally lend well to better QA performance, unless the question domain is orthogonal to the collection. The notion of data redundancy in massive collections, such as the web, means that nuggets of information are likely to be phrased in many different ways in differing contexts and documents, [6] leading to two benefits: By having the right information appear in many forms, the burden on the QA system to perform complex NLP techniques to understand the text is lessened. Correct answers can be filtered from false positives by relying on the correct answer to appear more times in the documents than instances of incorrect ones. Some question answering systems rely heavily on automated reasoning. Open domain question answering[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. The returned answer is in the form of short texts rather than a list of relevant documents. The system uses a combination of techniques from computational linguistics , information retrieval and knowledge representation for finding answers. The system takes a natural language question as an input rather than a set of keywords, for example, "When is the national day of China? Having the input in the form of a natural language question makes the system more user-friendly, but harder to implement, as there are various question types and the system will have to identify the correct one in

order to give a sensible answer. Assigning a question type to the question is a crucial task, the entire answer extraction process relies on finding the correct question type and hence the correct answer type. Keyword extraction is the first step for identifying the input question type. In some cases, there are clear words that indicate the question type directly. In the example above, the word "When" indicates that the answer should be of type "Date". POS Part of Speech tagging and syntactic parsing techniques can also be used to determine the answer type. In this case, the subject is "Chinese National Day", the predicate is "is" and the adverbial modifier is "when", therefore the answer type is "Date". Unfortunately, some interrogative words like "Which", "What" or "How" do not give clear answer types. Each of these words can represent more than one type. In situations like this, other words in the question need to be considered. First thing to do is to find the words that can indicate the meaning of the question. A lexical dictionary such as WordNet can then be used for understanding the context. Once the question type has been identified, an Information retrieval system is used to find a set of documents containing the correct key words. For questions such as "Who" or "Where", a Named Entity Recogniser is used to find relevant "Person" and "Location" names from the retrieved documents. Only the relevant paragraphs are selected for ranking. A vector space model can be used as a strategy for classifying the candidate answers. Check if the answer is of the correct type as determined in the question type analysis stage. Inference technique can also be used to validate the candidate answers. A score is then given to each of these candidates according to the number of question words it contains and how close these words are to the candidate, the more and the closer the better. The answer is then translated into a compact and meaningful representation by parsing. In the previous example, the expected output answer is "1st Oct. Progress[ edit ] QA systems have been extended in recent years to encompass additional domains of knowledge [10] For example, systems have been developed to automatically answer temporal and geospatial questions, questions of definition and terminology, biographical questions, multilingual questions, and questions about the content of audio, images, and video. Current QA research topics include:

### Chapter 3 : 50 Questions That Will Free Your Mind

*Review the top ten questions you'll most likely be asked at a job interview, plus examples of the best answers. Also, be sure to review the bonus questions at the end of the article, so you're prepared for some of the more challenging questions that may come up during the interview.*

**Open and Closed Questions** A closed question usually receives a single word or very short, factual answer. For example, "Are you thirsty?" Open questions elicit longer answers. They usually begin with what, why, how. An open question asks the respondent for his or her knowledge, opinion or feelings. Here are some examples: What happened at the meeting? Why did he react that way? How was the party? Tell me what happened next. Describe the circumstances in more detail. Open questions are good for: Developing an open conversation: Funnel Questions This technique involves starting with general questions, and then drilling down to a more specific point in each. Usually, this will involve asking for more and more detail at each level. When using funnel questioning, start with closed questions. As you progress through the tunnel, start using more open questions. Funnel questions are good for: Finding out more detail about a specific point: At other times, you need additional information for clarification, "When do you need this report by, and do you want to see a draft before I give you my final version? Use questions that include the word "exactly" to probe further: Gaining clarification to ensure that you have the whole story and that you understand it thoroughly. Drawing information out of people who are trying to avoid telling you something. Leading Questions Leading questions try to lead the respondent to your way of thinking. They can do this in several ways: With an assumption "How late do you think that the project will deliver? For example, "Would you like me to go ahead with Option Two? Strictly speaking, the choice of "neither" is still available when you ask "Which would you prefer Note that leading questions tend to be closed. Finding This Article Useful? Leading questions are good for: Use leading questions with care. If you use them in a self-serving way or one that harms the interests of the other person, then they can, quite rightly, be seen as manipulative and dishonest. Rhetorical questions are even more powerful if you use a string of them. Getting people to agree with your point of view. Using Questioning Techniques You have probably used all of these questioning techniques before in your everyday life, at work and at home. But by consciously applying the appropriate kind of questioning, you can gain the information, response or outcome that you want even more effectively. Questions are a powerful way of: If you do this in an affirmative way "Tell me what you like best about working here" you will help to build and maintain an open dialogue. And to make sure that you avoid jumping to conclusions. The Ladder of Inference tool can help you here, too. De-fusing a heated situation: This will not only distract them from their emotions, but will often help you to identify a small practical thing that you can do, which is often enough to make them feel that they have "won" something, and no longer need to be angry. Skillful questioning needs to be matched by careful listening so that you understand what people really mean with their answers. Your body language and tone of voice can also play a part in the answers you get when you ask questions. Subscribe to our free newsletter , or join the Mind Tools Club and really supercharge your career!

### Chapter 4 : Questioning Techniques - Communication Skills From [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Some of the hardest questions to answer during a job interview are about compensation. Here's what you will be asked and examples of the best answers. Questions about salary can be tricky to answer, and, in some locations, employers aren't allowed to ask about your salary history.*

Why do things happen the way they do? This question requires analysis of cause-and-effect and the relationship between variables. It leads naturally to problem-solving the How question or to decision-making the Which is best? It is the basic tool for figuring stuff out constructivist learning. At one point while researching student questions in one school district, I found Why? Why does the sun fall each day? Why does the rain fall? Why do some people throw garbage out their car windows? Why do some people steal? Why do some people treat their children badly? How could things be made better? This question is the basis for problem-solving and synthesis. Using questions to pull and change things around until a new, better version emerges. How is the tool which fixes the broken furnace and changes the way we get cash from a bank. How inspires the software folks to keep sending us upgrades and hardware folks to create faster chips. Which do I select? This question requires thoughtful decision-making - a reasoned choice based upon explicit clearly stated criteria and evidence. Which school or trade will I pick for myself? Which path will I follow? Confronted by a serious illness, Which treatment will I choose for myself?

### Chapter 5 : Answers - The Most Trusted Place for Answering Life's Questions

*Questioning is fundamental to successful communication - we all ask and are asked questions when engaged in conversation. We find questions and answers fascinating and entertaining - politicians, reporters, celebrities and entrepreneurs are often successful based on their questioning skills - asking the right questions at the right time and.*

### Chapter 6 : Zip - The Question Answer App

*These are the top interview questions you should be ready to answer, with word-for-word examples for each answer along with do's and don't's. Practice and get comfortable with these questions and answer examples before your interview and you'll feel more confident, while giving much better answers.*

### Chapter 7 : Quotes About Questioning - A More Beautiful Question by Warren Berger

*Powerful questions - Smart Questions, if you will - are the foundation for Information Power, Engaged Learning and Information Literacy. Sadly, most studies of classroom exchanges in the past few decades report that student questions have been an endangered species for quite some time.*

### Chapter 8 : Question the Answer

*Skillful questioning needs to be matched by careful listening so that you understand what people really mean with their answers. Your body language and tone of voice can also play a part in the answers you get when you ask questions.*

### Chapter 9 : 13 Common Interview Questions & Their Impressive Answers | LiveCareer

*The other element about this question is that it is a yes-or-no question, and we all know it's all too easy to guess what answer the teacher wants to hear, and does not push the students into the higher-order-thinking stratosphere.*