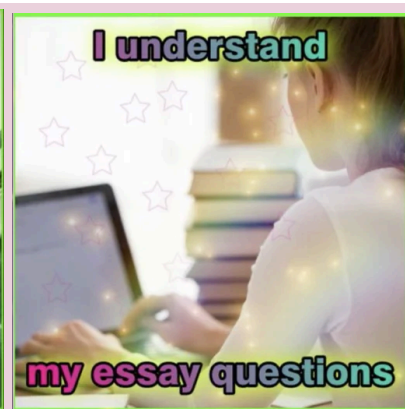


**SBQ question types:**

1. Inference (4-6 marks)
2. Inference with purpose (5-7 marks)
3. Comparison (5-7 marks)
4. Proving a claim (5-7 marks)
5. Reliability (6-7 marks)
  - a. 1-source reliability
  - b. 2-source reliability (prove)
  - c. 2-source reliability (both sources differ)
6. Evaluation (10 marks)
7. Utility
8. Surprise
  - a. 1 source surprise
  - b. 2 source surprise
9. Approve (Inference with portrayal)



## Inference

Question types:

- What can you infer about....
- What is the message of the source....
- What does this source tell you about X?
- What is the attitude of the creator of X?
- **How positive/ negative** is the creator of source about X?
  - This question type suggests that there might be two sides that you must infer; **might be a 2 para answer**
- OR any funky question that **directs you to interpret the source**

Format (PEEL):

- Point: I can infer/tell that....(Basically what you can infer or tell from the source)
- Example: This can be seen from source\_ which shows/state...(What statement/picture shown tell you this inference?)
- Explanation: This shows that (inference) because ....(Why are you able to gather the inference you made from this evidence?)
- Link: Copy point

**Tip!** Use the **issue question** to help you come up with an inference/point if unable to do so on the spot

## Inference with purpose

Question types:

- Why was this source published?
- What is the reason for Z saying Y?
- What is the intent of the author?
- Why did the author/cartoonist write/draw this source?
- Why was this speech made?

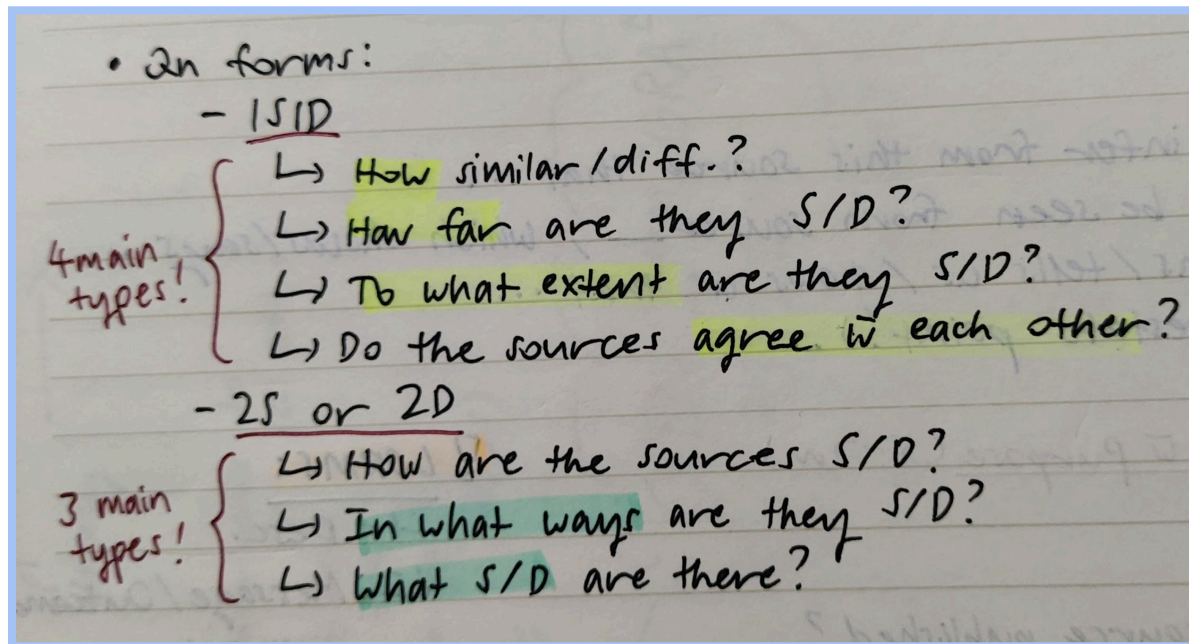
Use 3A + 1M format for this question type. ALWAYS keep in mind that “support” is not an action, so NEVER use that word. Try to twist the word around (eg. sourced biased towards the government, so that citizens will not protest/ rebel against the government)

Format:

- The reason/purpose the source was made was to (Action word e.g convince/criticise) (Audience) that (Message/inference from source) so that (Audience) (Anticipated Outcome e.g pressure government to do something, **CANNOT SAY SUPPORT, must be an ACTION!**)
  - This can be seen from source\_ which shows/states.....
  - Evidence
  - Explanation
  - CM (refer to BI for aid\*\*)
  - Link: This shows that the reason.....(copy until message) is because...
- + Remember! Always look at the provenance carefully to see who is your true audience. E.g. If the source is from America, the audience should be the Americans or the American government etc.

## Comparison

Question types:



Format:

### Similar para

- Para 1:
  - Point: Both sources are similar/different in terms of (inference/point)
  - Evidence from first source
  - Explanation for first source
  - Link
- Para 2:
  - This is similar to source \_\_\_ which states/shows (inference of second source)
  - Evidence of second source
  - Explanation of second source
  - Link: This shows that..... Hence both sources are similar in terms of....

### Difference para

- Para 1:
  - Point: Sources X and Y are different in terms of \_\_\_\_\_. Source X says (msg), while Source Y says (DIRECT OPPOSITE msg).
  - Evidence for source X
  - Explanation for source X

- Link
- Para 2:
  - Point: In contrast, Source Y states (Evidence)
  - Explanation for source Y
  - Link: Thus, (restate main pt)
  - Comparison of outcome/purpose, **AVOID THIS UNLESS YOU REALLY HAVE A LOT OF TIME SPARE**
    - Both sources are similar/different in terms of outcome/purpose
    - Source \_\_\_\_ is written by \_\_\_\_ and its purpose is to (action word) (audience) that (message/inference) so that (audience) (outcome) which is different from Source which is written by \_\_\_\_ and its purpose is to.....(similar to the one above)[Refer to purpose format if need be]
  - Link: Hence both sources are similar/different in terms of outcome
- **Tip!** You need not do comparison of purpose if you are not confident in it, you can do a second paragraph of content. But to obtain the highest level using provenance/purpose is always a must.

Remember! Should you choose **comparison of purpose**, if your previous examples and explanations in the first paragraph do not apply/show the purpose in the second paragraph, you would have to do the PEEL format again!

Also! **NEVER FALSE MATCH**. This means when comparing something, they **have to be about the same thing/issue**

## Proving a claim

Can treat proving a claim question as **reliability question**. CR can be done with Bl.

Question types:

- Does source prove (claim)?
  - Yes/No
- How far does source prove (claim)?
  - Might be a case where the source has both sides
  - Weigh how the source treats both sides and select the stronger side OR
  - Balanced treatment of both sides (2 content para: prove & not prove) BUT **this is not recommended!**

Format:

- Para 1:
  - Point: Stand + Claim (Mirror the claim)
  - Reason why the source proves claim/ not prove claim
  - Evidence
  - Explanation
  - Link back to claim and stand
- Para 2/3:
  - Point: CR by stating new source and matching reason — ‘My stand can be supported by (new source), as it also says that (matching reason) ...’
  - Evidence
  - Explanation
  - Must link back to claim and stand
- If BLATANTLY UNRELIABLE source:
  - Context motive/one-sided/CK to prove that source is unreliable and cannot prove the claim

## **Reliability (based on content; to prove 1 source is reliable/not reliable)**

Question types:

- What is this source reliable in telling you about...
- How reliable is source X?
- Do you trust source X?
- Do you believe source X?
- Do you doubt source X?

Format:

- Para 1
    - Point: This source is reliable in telling me that (main msg)
    - **Provenance\***
    - Example
    - Explanation
    - Link
  - Para 2(CR route; recommended):
    - Point: My stand can be supported/challenged by Source \_\_, which also says that (matching msg) ...
    - Example of second source
    - Explanation of second source on why it supports/challenge
    - Link: Since the source can be supported/challenged by Source \_\_, it **enhances /reduces the reliability** in telling me....
  - Para 3 (based on purpose/provenance, **AVOID THIS UNLESS YOU SERIOUSLY HAVE TIME**)
    - The source is written by \_\_\_\_ and its purpose is to....(MAO/purpose format)
    - Example
    - Explanation
    - Link: Since the author has a motive/no motive, he or she is likely to be biased /unbiased and hence reliable/unreliable in telling me....
- + Every level **MUST** conclude if reliable or not:
- 1) **Provenance**: Since neutral/biased, hence reliable/not reliable ;
  - 2) **CM** reliable/not reliable ;
  - 3) **CR** show match/don't show match, reliable/unreliable

## 2-source reliability (prove)

- How far does Source 1 prove Source 2 wrong?
  - Firstly, decide on the primary source. In this case, it's source 1.
  - If Source 1 is **reliable**, it **CAN prove** Source 2. But if it's **unreliable**, it **CAN'T PROVE**. So check reliability of Source 1 (use purpose/provenance and MAO) and hence if it's reliable/unreliable, it proves/does not prove Source 2 wrong. If sources have **same msg**, endgame is **'RIGHT'**. If sources have **diff. msg**, endgame is **'WRONG'**.

Format:

- Para 1:
  - Point: Source 1 **proves/does not prove** Source 2 **right/wrong** as BOTH Source 1 and Source 2 says (msg)/Source 1 says (msg) while Source 2 says (DIRECT OPP. msg).
  - **Provenance \*\***
  - Evid from Source 1
  - Exp from Source 1
  - Link back to msg of Source 1!
- Para 2 (recommended route, just CR directly after 1st para!\*):
  - Point: My stand is supported by (3rd source, either **BI** or any other **reliable source that has happened before 1st source event happened. CANNOT USE 2ND SOURCE STATED IN QN. TO CR!!**), which also says that (matching msg.)
  - Evid from 3rd source
  - Exp from 3rd source
  - Link\*\* : Since (3rd source) refutes/supports Source 1, it reduces/enhances the reliability of Source 1. Thus, Source 1 proves/does not prove Source 2 right/wrong.
- Para 3 (CM para, **AVOID THIS UNLESS YOU'RE SUPER CONFIDENT YOU CAN MANAGE**):
  - Point: Source 1 **proves/does not prove** Source 2 **right/wrong** as BOTH Source B and Source C says (msg)/Source B says (msg) while Source C says (DIRECT OPP. msg).
  - **Provenance \*\***
  - Evid
  - Explain
  - CM: At that time, (context) ... Thus, (motive).



- Link back to **reliability**: With this **motive/benefit to gain**, they're inclined to make skewed and unreliable/neutral and reliable statements about ...  
Since **reliable/unreliable**, this source can prove/cannot prove ...

## 2-source reliability (differ)

- Source 1 has different views about....from Source 2. Does this make one of them wrong?
  - Do **reliability of provenance**, hence if base source is reliable it can prove the other wrong. The higher level would be NOT wrong, as similarly from above, they have their own interests etc. Use the previous example higher level to answer this question too.
- Source 1 contradicts Source 2 in terms of..... Does this make one of them useless?
  - If one of the source is reliable, it makes the other source useless, not reliable, does not make other source useless. If you recall, no source is ever useless. Thus the higher level would be evaluate reliability of both sources and explain whether which one is reliable and which one isn't. And the one that isn't reliable and hence not useful in telling you what in terms of.... it is still useful in telling you something else.
- Is source 1 more believable than source 2?
- Is source 1 more reliable than source 2?

Format (change highlighted words according to question, because you need to mirror the question) :

- Para 1:
  - Point: Source 1 is (**right/wrong**) in saying (message), while source 2 is (**right/wrong**) in saying (opposite message)
  - Evidence (**for 1 source only**; the source that is **“right” or “more believable”** is easier)
  - Explain (for chosen source)
- Para 2; **CR** (for chosen source; **using 3rd source**)
  - Point: My point can be supported by (3rd source) which supports/ refutes (chosen source) by saying (message/opp message)
  - Evidence from 3rd source
  - Explain 3rd source
  - Conclusion: As (3rd source) supports/ contradicts (chosen source), it enhances/ diminishes the reliability of (chosen source), further proving that (chosen source) is **right/wrong**. Hence, (mirror the question).

## 2-source reliability (differ) Eg (recommended just go for CR!) :

Eunice Ong (7)

24/7/23

B.I.

Class 4G

2016 → Trump became US President by 2017 (Republican)

ACA → set by Obama (Democrat)

Write PURPOSEFULLY! (get st. to e pt)

'Biased TOWARDS'

SS MYE 2017 (1) Study Sources B and C.

[7m]

Both sources differ in terms of whether the ACA is beneficial. Does this make both of them equally unbelievable? Explain your answer.

↳ saying praise abt. oneself

### 2-SOURCE RELIABILITY

'Biased AGAINST'

Easy route [4-5m] – Direct CR (no analysis)	Challenging route [6-7m] – Reliability Route
<p>Source B is not believable in saying the ACA is not beneficial, but Source C is believable in saying the ACA is beneficial.</p> <p>Source B states, "Families across America have been harmed by the failed ACA". Since ACA harms many families and it has failed, it is obviously not beneficial.</p> <p>My stand can be supported by Source E that refutes Source B by saying that the ACA is beneficial. Source E states, "The health system was a mess before Obamacare. What Obamacare means is that the poor can receive the healthcare they deserve. Previously, the poor had to stay sick just because they could not afford medical care". Since the ACA has helped many poor people in America in getting medical assistance, the ACA is beneficial.</p> <p>Source E refutes Source B, it reduces the reliability of Source B. Source B is unreliable and cannot believe it. <i>MUST CONCLUDE!</i></p>	<p>[STD/MSG] Source B is not believable in saying the ACA is not beneficial, but Source C is believable in saying the ACA is beneficial.</p> <p>[PROV] The source is from a Republican politician and thus it will be biased against the ACA because the ACA is created by their rival, the Democrats. <i>include this in CR as well!!</i></p> <p>[EV/EXP] The source states that "Families across America have been harmed by the failed ACA" and "The ACA has imposed about a trillion dollars in taxes over 10 years", "It does not matter if these taxpayers have chronic medical conditions or need to buy prescriptions drugs on a regular basis. As long as they are in the higher income groups, they will have to pay higher taxes." This shows that the ACA is not beneficial, harming the high SES especially.</p> <p>[CONTEXT] The Republicans have been against the ACA right from the start and their goal is to repeal it. However, repealing the act may not be easy as it has benefitted millions of Americans as compared to the pre-ACA system. Thus, if they were to repeal it, Americans, especially the pro-Democrats/ Obama groups may protest against the Trump government.</p> <p>[MOTIVE] Under such circumstances, he would intentionally discredit the ACA so that Americans would not revolt against the government for doing so.</p> <p>[LINK TO RELIABILITY] With this benefit to gain, the Republican would be inclined to make biased statement about the ACA. Source B is unreliable.</p> <p>CR to score full marks</p>

↳ saying -ve info. / criticizing another grp!

★ Suggested NOT to do OSP!

X Elects not relevant in this context!

CANNOT write 'support'. They want an ACTION



\*To avoid: so that Americans will support the repeal (Change to: so they they will not rebel/condemn/ criticise/ revolt against the repeal).

\*To determine whether it's biased against/ biased towards, check the tone/ direction of source!

\*You cannot CR with the future when it hasn't happened yet

## **Surprise**

**Surprise** is basically comparing sources and if they **differ** in their inference of something, you **are surprised**. If they are **similar, you aren't**.

If another source **contradicts** the message of the **main source**, your stand is "I am **surprised**". If another source **supports** the message of the **main source**, your stand is "I am **not surprised**".

After comparing content, you can compare outcome/purpose to further tell you if you are surprised(different) or not(similar) after reading. But if you want to obtain a higher level, you have to state that you are NOT surprised, as 2 different authors will have different agendas/purpose OR because they have similar agendas/purpose. Then go on to explain their agendas/purpose with MAO, hence they are defending their own views/interests, have different perspectives etc and hence you are NOT surprised.

Question types (1-source surprise):

- Are you surprised by the source?
  - Must write 1 surprised and 1 not surprised

Question types (2-source surprise):

- Having read Source 1, are you surprised by Source 2?

Format (**1-source** surprise):

### **Surprised para:**

- Point (stand and messages): I am surprised by Source A (main source) in saying that (message 1) because this is **contradicted** by Source B that says (message 2).
- Evidence and explanation for Source A
- Evidence and explanation for Source B
- Link back to question: Since Source B contradicts Source A in saying that...I am surprised by Source A.

### **Not surprised para:**

- Point (Stand and messages): I am not surprised by Source A (main source) in saying that (message) because this is **supported** by Source B that also says (message).
- Evidence and explanation for Source A
- Evidence and explanation for Source B

- Link back to question: Since Source B supports Source A in saying that...I am not surprised by Source A.

Format (2-source surprise):

- For this question type, find relation/ compare between both sources & state the r/s
- Not surprised/ surprised para

## Utility

**Usefulness** is basically PEEL on what it's useful on telling you about, cross refer to **support/challenge** that it's reliable/unreliable useful/not useful in telling you what.

Followed by using purpose provenance to check for reliability, thus telling you if they are useful or not in telling you what (**AVOID THIS IF NO TIME!!**).

**Note: ALL sources are USEFUL, never say they are useless!**

Question types:

- Is this source useful in saying about...?

Format:

- Para 1:
  - Point: The source is useful in saying...
  - Evidence
  - Explain
  - Link: Hence, this shows that...
- Para 2 (**CR**):
  - Point: This is supported by (2nd source) that also says...
  - Evidence
  - Explain
  - Link: Hence, this shows that...
- Para 3:
  - Conclusion: As (2nd source) supports (1st source), it enhances the reliability of (1st source). (1st source) is **useful**. (**Make sure to CONCLUDE!**)

## **Evaluation**

**Evaluation** is basically 4 PEEL paragraphs. 2 agreeing with the statement and 2 disagreeing with the statement. Last paragraph(the additional 2 marks)is an evaluation of one of the purpose of the sources used in your PEEL paragraphs(that was not evaluated before in a previous question) and whether the author is bias or not, making them reliable/unreliable. Thus making you agree/disagree with the statement.

- Reason can be literally taken from sources, but paraphrase it a bit
- During timed conditions, write **one agree and one disagree first!** Then the other pair of agree and disagree





determining factor

SHOULD

vs SHOULD NOT

- Have the authority to do if others can't
- No choice
- Necessary for survival
- Cannot do w/o

- Can lead to greater harm than good
- Sacrifices to big/against humanity/morality

Foolproof logical extensions!!

(2) Study ALL sources. "The Affordable Care Act (ACA) should be repealed." not done

[10m]

unethical

Using sources from this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.

- Useless/pointless
- doesn't achieve goal

★ Do NOT write an extension (further impact) in stand + reason! (because your actual extension need + extend even further!)

I agree	I disagree
I agree that the ACA should be repealed as Source B shows that it is harming Americans [still paraphrased]. The source states that "Families across America have been harmed by the failed ACA" and "It does not matter if these tax payers have chronic medical conditions or need to buy prescriptions drugs on a regular basis. As long as they are in the higher income groups, they will have to pay higher taxes." Since the ACA has failed and harming citizens, it will not make sense to continue a policy that does not work. Thus, the ACA should be repealed. [FI]	I disagree that the ACA should be repealed as Source C states that doing so will bring about budget deficit and loss in tax revenue. The source states that a repeal would "mean that the government will lose billions in tax revenue. The government's budget office announced that a repeal would increase the government budget deficit by \$137 billion by 2025.". This means there will be less funds for developing infrastructure and social services to improve the lives of Americans. The repeal will disrupt progress, it brings more harm than good, so it should not be done. [FI]

always link back!!

★ ext.

You can't simply extend your point about the benefits/ detriments. You must link back SHOULD/ SHOULD NOT. So, your reasoning must be strong. I.e., something that is beneficial  $\neq$  must be done. E.g., Everyone in 4G should attend remedial lesson because it's beneficial. This reasoning does not make sense because the purpose of remedial is to help students who really need it. While a remedial is beneficial, stronger students do not need it, so why should everyone attend?

For this question, you need to argue convincingly why repeal/ not repeal. It must have repercussion at national level, otherwise it makes little sense why repeal/ not repeal.

'further impact'

Source/ Stand	Weak FI - NAQ	Compelling FI - AQ
(A) - YES, REPEAL → the promised benefits of the ACA are just April Fool's joke.	Americans will be unhappy when they found out, so it's better to repeal the ACA.	Hint: Unethical
(D) - DON'T REPEAL → 58% voted to keep the law.	Majority want the law to stay. So, don't repeal it.	Hint: Human rights
(E) - DON'T REPEAL → ACA made sure the poor did not stay sick.	With ACA, the poor will recover faster, resume work, earn income → don't repeal.	Hint: Social mobility
(F) - DON'T REPEAL → the repeal kills jobs	With ACA being kept → people won't be jobless → don't repeal.	Hint: Equality (reduce rich-poor gap) - protests

★ Something that is beneficial, doesn't necessarily need to be done (e.g. you don't need to enlist in NS just to get fit)

#### How to get +2 - Reliability Route

I disagree that the ACA should be repealed as Source B is not believable in saying that the ACA is not beneficial. The source is from a Republican politician and thus it will be biased against the ACA. The source states that "Families across America have been harmed by the failed ACA" and "It does not matter if these tax payers have chronic medical conditions or need to buy prescriptions drugs on a regular basis. As long as they are in the higher income groups, they will have to pay higher taxes." This shows that the ACA is not beneficial. The Republican has been highlighting disadvantage after disadvantage of the ACA thereby portraying it in an overly negative manner and showing how unsupportive he is of it. Due to his stance, he may not be objective in presenting an accurate account of the ACA. Thus, he may not in showing that the ACA should be repealed.

## **Approve**

Similar to basic inference PEEL para :)

- Does the author approve of \_\_\_\_ ?
- Para 1: