

St. Patrick's School
Secondary 4 Social Studies Notes 2023

Name: _____ Class: Sec _____

Date: _____

Source-based Case Study Skills

IMPORTANT!

- ANSWER THE QUESTION. [ATQ]
- Highlight the important words in the **OVERARCHING QUESTION.**
- Look out for the **CONTEXT** in the background information.
- Highlight KEY WORDS / PHRASES in the question and the sources.
- ANNOTATE your sources → **WHAT DO THE KEY WORDS / PHRASES TELL YOU?** → INFERENCE
- Paragraph your points (1point = 1 paragraph)

The Skill of Inference

Simple Inference
Message
Purpose

1. The Skill of Inference

General Tips:

- Inference must be **YOUR OWN WORDS**
- You must **explain** the evidence

Question types:

1. Study Source A. What does Source A <u>tell</u> you about the policy of working from home? Explain your answer.
2. Study Source A What can you <u>learn</u> from Source A about the policy of working from home? Explain your answer.
3. Study Source A. What can you <u>infer</u> from Source A about the policy of working from home? Explain your answer.
4. Study Source A. What does Source A <u>say</u> about the policy of working from home? Explain your answer.

How to answer the question:

Question	Study Source A. What does Source A <u>tell</u> you about the policy of working from home? Explain your answer.
Answer the question	Source A <u>tells me</u> that the policy of working from home _____ [INFER]
Give evidence to support the inference	<u>I know this because Source A</u> states “ _____ ” [QUOTE] OR <u>I know this because Source A</u> is a cartoon that shows _____ [DESCRIBES SOURCE]
Explain the evidence	<u>This shows</u> _____ [EXPLAIN EVIDENCE]

2. Inferring Message

Question types:

1. Study Source A.
What is the **message** of Source A? Explain your answer.

How to answer the question:

Question	Study Source A. What is the <u>message</u> of Source A? Explain your answer.
Answer the question	The <u>message</u> of Source A is _____ [HOLISTIC INFERENCE / AUTHOR's ATTITUDE about the issue]
Give evidence to support the inference	I know this because Source A states "_____" [QUOTE] OR I know this because Source A is a cartoon that shows _____ [DESCRIBES SOURCE]
Explain the evidence	This shows _____ [EXPLAIN EVIDENCE]

Tips:

1. Detect author's feelings about the issue. → **critical / supportive** of issue
 2. Bring in **Context** if appropriate. → **WHAT DOES THE OVERARCHING QUESTION TELL YOU?**
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3. Inferring Purpose

Question Types:

1. Study Source A.
Why was this source published? Explain your answer.
2. Study Source A.
Why was this source published **at that time**? Explain your answer.
3. Study Source A.
What is the **purpose** of Source A? Explain your answer.

How to answer the question:

Question	Study Source A. Why was this source published? Explain your answer.
Answer the question using AMAO formula	Source A WANTS TO [PHRASED LIKE A REASON] _____ (ACTION BY THE AUTHOR) _____ (MESSAGE) SO THAT [PHRASED LIKE A REASON] _____ (AUDIENCE) would _____ [OUTCOME].
Give evidence to support the inference	I know this because Source A states "_____" [QUOTE] OR I know this because Source A is a cartoon that shows _____ [DESCRIBES SOURCE]
Explain the evidence	This shows _____ [EXPLAIN EVIDENCE]

Tips:

- a. Answers must be **presented as REASONS**.
- b. Bring in **Context** if appropriate. [CHECK BACKGROUND INFORMATION for Context]
- c. Message and Outcome **MUST MATCH**
 - e.g. The author wants to (R) criticise (A) the government for **implementing a liberal immigration policy** and allow more foreigners to come to Singapore to fight with the locals for job opportunities (M) so that Singaporeans (A) will **pressure the government the revise the immigration policy to make it less liberal** (O).
[The underlined phrases show clearly that the message MATCHES the outcome]
- d. For possible audience: get clues from the **provenance**. **LENGTHY** Provenances are **RICH in INFORMATION**.
- e. For outcome: There must be an **ACTION** from the audience.

Possible Actions by the author

Positive Actions	Negative Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ convince➤ encourage➤ praise➤ persuade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ criticise➤ condemn➤ mock➤ ridicule➤ warn➤ discredit

Examples of Context:

- E.g. In 2015 / 2020, Singapore was holding the General elections and so it was imperative for political parties to win votes [**GENERAL ELECTIONS**]
- E.g. USA and China had tensions due to differing ideologies and so they do not trust each other. [**DIFFERING IDEOLOGIES**]
- E.g. Pakistan and Afghanistan are neighbours and therefore Pakistan would want their neighbours to do well so that tensions and trouble do not spill into Pakistan. [**RELATIONS OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**]
- E.g. As a government official, the Minister would want to defend the government's policies and thus would portray them in a positive light [**DEFEND POLICIES**]
- E.g. As a member of the opposition party, it is natural for him / her to examine government policies in a critical manner. [**CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES**]

IMPORTANT!

CONTEXT CAN BE FOUND IN THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SBGS OR IN THE PROVENANCE!

The Skill of Comparing

The Skill of Comparing

Question types:

Type 1:

1. Study Sources B and C.
How different are the two sources? Explain your answer.
2. Study Sources B and C.
In what ways are the two sources **similar**? Explain your answer.

Comparing Type 1

How to answer the question:

Question Type 1:	Study Sources B and C. How different are these two sources? Explain your answer.
<u>PARAGRAPH 1</u>	
Answer the question (ATQ)	Sources B and C are similar in saying _____ [INFERENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]
[GIVE 1 st COMPARISON]	OR Sources B and C are similar because Source B says _____ and Source C says _____ [INFERENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]
Support comparison with evidences from <u>BOTH</u> sources	I know this because Source B states “ _____ ” but Source C states “ _____ ”. [EVIDENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]
<u>PARAGRAPH 2</u>	
Answer the question (ATQ)	Sources B and C are different in their description of _____ [BASIS OF COMPARISON] Source B says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE B] but Source C says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE C]
[GIVE 2 ND COMPARISON]	

Support comparison with evidences from <u>BOTH</u> sources	I know this because Source B states “_____” but Source C states “_____”. [EVIDENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]
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Questions Type 2:

1. Study Sources B and C.
How far does Source B **agree** with Source C about [issue]? Explain your answer.
2. Study Sources B and C.
How far does the cartoonist in Source B **disagree** with Source C? Explain your answer.

Comparing Type 2

How to answer the question:

Question Type 2:	Study Sources B and C. How far does Source B agree with Source C about how governments manage the COVID-19 pandemic? Explain your answer.
<u>PARAGRAPH 1</u>	
Answer the question (ATQ)	Sources B and C agree because they are similar in saying _____ [INFERENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]
[GIVE 1 st COMPARISON]	OR Sources B and C agree because they are similar as Source B says _____ and Source C says _____ [INFERENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]
Support comparison with evidences from <u>BOTH</u> sources	I know this because Source B states “ _____ ” but Source C states “ _____ ”. [EVIDENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]
<u>PARAGRAPH 2</u>	
Answer the question (ATQ)	Sources B and C disagree because they are different in their description of _____ [BASIS OF COMPARISON] Source B says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE B] but Source C says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE C]
[GIVE 2 ND COMPARISON]	
Support comparison with evidences from <u>BOTH</u> sources	I know this because Source B states “ _____ ” but Source C states “ _____ ”. [EVIDENCES FROM SOURCES B AND C]

IMPORTANT!:-

1. Must give **BOTH similarities & differences**
2. If comparing language:
 - Must explain the tone / language on WHAT ISSUE. Simply saying positive / negative **IS NOT ENOUGH**.
 - E.g. Source B **portrays** the *full subject based banding (FSBB)* by the Ministry of Education **favourably** but Source C **condemns** FSBB by *listing all the shortcomings of the programme*.
3. For type 2 questions, it is **IMPORTANT TO ANSWER THE QUESTION**. Simply writing 'one difference' or 'one similarity' would warrant 0 marks even if the comparison is valid.
4. There needs to be a MATCH in the comparison. A match means:
 - **Agree / Similar = SAME MEANING INFERENCES**
 - **Disagree / Different = EXACT OPPOSITE MEANING INFERENCES**
5. **Key Vocabulary:**
 - **Similarity → BOTH / AND / SIMILARLY**
 - **Difference → HOWEVER / BUT**
6. Some Basis of Comparison [BOC] **{ONLY APPLIES TO DIFFERENCES}**:

- a. Causes
- b. Impact / Consequences / Effects
- c. How effective a programme is
- d. How successful a programme is
- e. Authors' opinion → Supportive / in favour of / approves vs critical / condemns / disapproves / does not view favourably
- f. Purpose
- g. Who to blame / support

*** This list is not exhaustive.**

The Skill of Reliability / Utility

Testing Reliability

Question types:

1. Study Source D.
How far do you **trust** what Source D says about [issue]? Explain your answer.
2. Study Source D.
How far does Source D **prove** that [issue]? Explain your answer.
3. Study Source D.
How far can you **believe** what Source D says about [issue]? Explain your answer.
4. Study Source D.
How **reliable** is Source D **as evidence** about [issue]? Explain your answer.
5. Study Source D.
How **credible** is Source D **as evidence** about [issue]? Explain your answer.
6. Study Source D.
How far can you **accept** Source D **as evidence** about [issue]? Explain your answer.
7. Study Source D.
Are you **convinced** by what Source D says about [issue]? Explain your answer.
[RELIABLE AND THEREFORE CONVINCED]

How to answer the question:

Question:	Study Source D. How reliable is Source D as evidence about how governments manage climate change? Explain your answer.
PARAGRAPH 1 Answer the question and infer from source. (S.I) Gives evidences from source. (E)	Source D is <u>reliable as evidence</u> as because Source D says _____ _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE D]
	I know this because Source D states “ _____ ” _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE D]

PARAGRAPH 2 Cross Reference (CR)	Furthermore, Source D is reliable because it is supported by Source B as Source B says _____ _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE B] I know this because Source B states “ _____ ” _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE B]
Explain why the source is reliable / not reliable. (W)	Source D is unreliable because Source D is taken from the Minister of Education [PROVENANCE] and thus it is natural for him to defend government policies [+] and he wants to convince (A) that the Ministry of Education has incorporate lessons on climate change in the secondary school syllabus to build awareness in students (M) so that Singaporeans (A) will support the government in their policies to manage climate change better. (O)

IMPORTANT!

1. The inference must **answer the issue asked in the question**.
2. **ALWAYS READ THE PROVENANCE**. The provenance may give you a clue on how reliable the source is.
3. When attempting cross-referencing, must ensure there is a MATCH in the inferences:
 - o **Reliable → Support → Same meaning inferences**
 - o **Unreliable → Contradict → Exact Opposite meaning inferences**
[COMMON CRITERIA must be clear]
4. Other ways to check reliability:

Not reliable	Reliable
1. Provenance + Purpose 2. Tone / Language	3. Considers all perspectives EQUALLY 4. Unexpected Behaviour of the Author 5. Expert in the field

Testing Utility

Question types:

1. Study Source D.
How **useful** is Source D as evidence about [issue]? Explain your answer.

How to answer the question:

Question:	Study Source D. How useful is Source D as evidence about how governments manage climate change? Explain your answer.
PARAGRAPH 1	
Answer the question and infer from source. (S, I)	Source D is useful and reliable as because Source D says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE D]
Gives evidences from source. (E)	I know this because Source D states “ _____ ” [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE D]
PARAGRAPH 2	
Cross Reference (CR)	Furthermore, Source D is useful and reliable because it is supported by Source B as Source B says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE B]
MUST LINK BACK TO RELIABILITY	I know this because Source B states “ _____ ” [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE B]
PARAGRAPH 3	
Explain why the source is useful / not useful. (W)	Source D is not useful and unreliable because Source D is taken from the Minister of Education [PROVENANCE] and thus it is natural for him to defend government policies [+] and he wants to convince (A) that the Ministry of Education has incorporate lessons on climate change in the secondary school syllabus to build awareness in students (M) so that Singaporeans (A) will support the government in their policies to manage climate change better. (Q)
MUST LINK BACK TO RELIABILITY	

1. Study Source D.

Source D is a personal account. Does it make it **useless** as evidence about [issue]? Explain your answer.

Question:	Study Source D. Source D is a personal account. Does it make it useless as evidence about the way governments manage climate change? Explain your answer.
PARAGRAPH 1	
Answer the question and infer from source. (S.I)	<u>No, it does not make Source D useless. Source D is actually useful</u> as because Source D says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE D]
Gives evidences from source. (E)	I know this because Source D states “ _____ ” [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE D]
PARAGRAPH 2	
Cross Reference (CR)	Furthermore, Source D is <u>useful and reliable because it is supported</u> by Source B as Source B says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE B]
<u>MUST LINK BACK TO RELIABILITY</u>	I know this because Source B states “ _____ ” [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE B]
PARAGRAPH 3	
Explain why the source is useful / not useful. (W)	Though Source D is <u>not useless, it is LIMITED IN ITS USEFULNESS because it is unreliable.</u> Source D is taken from the Minister of Education [PROVENANCE] and thus it is natural for him to defend government policies [+] and he wants to convince (A) that the Ministry of Education has incorporate lessons on climate change in the secondary school syllabus to build awareness in students (M) so that Singaporeans (A) will support the government in their policies to manage climate change better. (O)
<u>MUST LINK BACK TO RELIABILITY</u>	

IMPORTANT!

1. All sources are useful in some ways. Thus, there is a need to always begin your answer with "Source [] is useful because...."
2. There are **NO USELESS SOURCES**.
3. If checking for the stand of 'not useful', there is a need to find **CRITICAL MISSING INFORMATION FROM THE SOURCE**.
4. When attempting cross-referencing, must ensure there is a MATCH in the inferences:
 - **Useful → Reliable → Support → Same meaning inferences**
 - **Not useful → Unreliable → Contradict → Exact Opposite meaning inferences [COMMON CRITERIA must be clear]**
5. Other ways to check if the source is useful / not useful:

Not useful because it is not reliable	Useful because it is reliable
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provenance + Purpose2. Tone / Language	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Considers all perspectives EQUALLY4. Unexpected Behaviour of the Author5. Expert in the field

The Skill of Surprise

Testing Surprise

Question types:

1. Study Source E.
Are you surprised by what the source says about [issue]? Explain your answer.

How to answer the question

Question:	Study Source E. Are you surprised by what the source says about how governments manage climate change? Explain your answer.
PARAGRAPH 1	
Answer the question and infer from source. (S,I)	I <u>am surprised</u> because Source D says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE D]
Gives evidences from source. (E)	I know this because Source D states “ _____ ” [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE D]
PARAGRAPH 2	
Cross Reference (CR)	Furthermore, <u>I am surprised by Source D because it is contradicted</u> by Source B as Source B says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE B]
	I know this because Source B states “ _____ ” [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE B]
PARAGRAPH 3	
Explain why the source is surprising / not surprising. (W)	<u>However, I am not surprised because</u> Source D is taken from the Minister of Education [PROVENANCE] and thus it is natural for him to defend government policies [+] and he wants to convince (A) that the Ministry of Education has incorporate lessons on climate change in the secondary school syllabus to build awareness in students (M) so that Singaporeans (A) will support the government in their policies to manage climate change better. (Q)

IMPORTANT!

1. When attempting cross-referencing, must ensure there is a MATCH in the inferences:
 - **Surprised → Contradict → Exact opposite meaning inferences**
[COMMON CRITERIA must be clear]
 - **Not surprised → Support → Same meaning inferences**
2. Other ways to check if the source is surprising / not surprising:

Surprising	Not surprising
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Unexpected Behaviour of the author2. Tone / Language3. Personal Experience	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Provenance + Purpose5. Expert in the Field6. Author's experience7. Personal Experience

The Skill of Evaluation

Testing Evaluation

Question types:

1. 'Governments' management of climate change has brought more harm than good."
Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.

How to answer the question

Question:	'Governments' management of climate change has brought more harm than good." Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement.
PARAGRAPH 1	
Answer the question (S)	I <u>agree</u> because Source A <u>agrees</u> .
Gives evidences from source. (E)	<u>I know this because Source A states " _____ "</u> [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE A]
Gives Extension (E)	<u>This shows that _____</u> [IMPACT OF EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE A]
PARAGRAPH 2	
Answer the question (S)	I <u>disagree</u> because Source B <u>disagrees</u> .
Gives evidences from source. (E)	<u>I know this because Source B is a cartoon that show _____</u> [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE B]
Gives Extension (E)	<u>This shows that _____</u> [IMPACT OF EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE B]

PARAGRAPH 3	
Answer the question (S)	I <u>agree</u> because Source C <u>agrees</u> .
Gives evidences from source. (E)	<u>I know this because Source C states “ _____ ”.</u> [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE C]
Gives Extension (E)	<u>This shows that _____.</u> [IMPACT OF EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE C]
PARAGRAPH 4	
Answer the question (S)	I <u>disagree</u> because Source D <u>disagrees</u> .
Gives evidences from source. (E)	<u>I know this because Source D states “ _____ ”.</u> [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE D]
Gives Extension (E)	<u>This shows that _____.</u> [IMPACT OF EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE D]

IMPORTANT!

1. There is a need to give **2 sources that AGREE AND 2 sources that DISAGREE** with the issue in the statement.
2. There is a need to **ANSWER THE QUESTION**. If did not answer the question = 0 marks.
3. There is a need to **LINK the evidence to the extension**.
4. The extension is **NOT AN INFERENCE**. It can be in the form of an IMPACT on the issue in the statement sentence.
5. Some possible extensions:

Criteria	Possible Impacts
On Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic Development vs Economic loss• Sustained Development vs Development cannot be sustained• Tension vs peace & harmony
On Citizens / Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher income vs loss of income• Better living standards vs poorer living standards• Better quality of life vs Lower quality of life• In danger vs peace & harmony• Better understanding & bonds vs tension & distrust
On Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher profits vs loss of profits• Higher market share vs lower market share

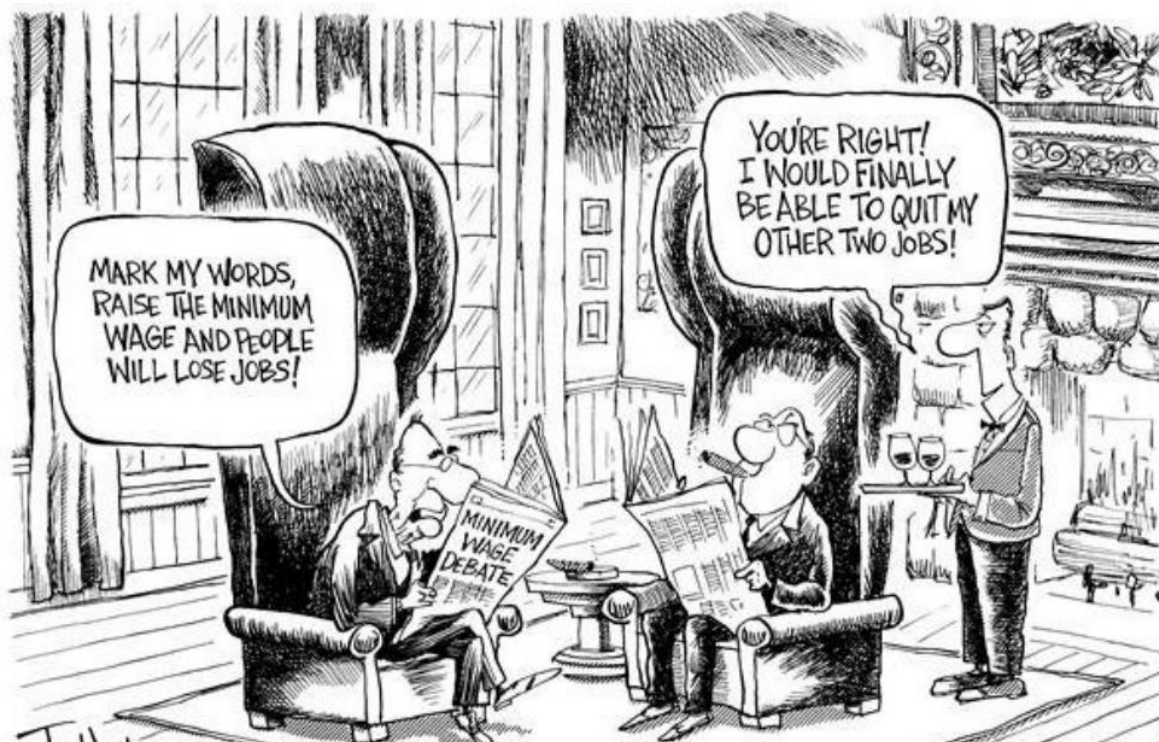
** This list is not exhaustive.*

Exemplar of successful evaluation:

5 'Minimum wages laws do more harm than good.'

Using the sources in this case study, explain how far you would agree with this statement. [10]

Source A: A cartoon published in an American magazine in 2014.



I **disagree** because Source A **disagrees**.

I know this because Source A is a cartoon that show two elderly men discussing about minimum wages while the butler responded "You're right! I would finally be able to quit my other two jobs."

[EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE A]

This shows that with minimum wage [LINK BACK TO ISSUE] the butler can now earn more money and did not need to do two jobs [LINK BACK TO SOURCE A] and thus **have more free time to do his own things** thus **improving his quality of life**.

[IMPACT OF EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE A]

Hybrid Skills

Hybrid Question 1:

Comparing Surprise

Question:	Study Sources E and F. After reading Source E, are you surprised by Source F? Explain your answer.
PARAGRAPH 1	
Answer the question gives clear stand (S)	I <u>am surprised</u> because both sources are <u>different</u> in showing ____ [BOC] Source E says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE E] <u>but</u> Source F says _____ _____.
Infers Comparison from both sources (I2)	[INFERENCE FROM SOURCE F]
Gives evidence from both sources. (E2)	I know this because Source E states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE E] However, Source F states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE F]
PARAGRAPH 2	
Answer the question gives clear stand (S)	I <u>am not surprised</u> because both sources are <u>similar</u> . The sources are similar because <u>both</u> sources say _____ _____.
Infers Comparison from both sources (I2)	[INFERENCES FROM BOTH SOURCES E & F]
Gives evidences from source both sources. (E2)	I know this because Source E states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE E] Source F also states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE F]

<p>PARAGRAPH 3</p> <p>Explain why the IDENTIFIED SOURCE is surprising / not surprising. (W)</p>	<p>However, I am not surprised because Source F is taken from the Minister of Education [PROVENANCE] and thus it is natural for him to defend government policies [+] and he wants to convince (A) that the Ministry of Education has incorporate lessons on climate change in the secondary school syllabus to build awareness in students (M) so that Singaporeans (A) will support the government in their policies to manage climate change better. (O)</p>
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IMPORTANT!

1. It is important to show a clear stand. No stand = 0 marks
2. Stand must match the comparison:
 - **Surprised → Difference → Exact opposite meaning inferences**
 - **Not surprised → Similarity → Same meaning inferences**
3. Other ways to check if the source is surprising / not surprising:

Surprising	Not surprising
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unexpected Behaviour of the author 2. Tone / Language 3. Personal Experience 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provenance + Purpose 5. Expert in the Field 6. Author's experience 7. Personal Experience

Hybrid Question 2:

Comparing Reliability Type 1

Question:	Study Sources E and F. How far does Source E prove that Source F is wrong? Explain your answer.
PARAGRAPH 1	
Answer the question gives clear stand (S)	Source E proves that Source F is wrong because both sources are different in showing _____ [BOC] Source E says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE E] but Source F says _____
Infers Comparison from both sources (I2)	_____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE F]
Gives evidence from both sources. (E2)	I know this because Source E states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE E] However, Source F states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE F]
PARAGRAPH 2	
Answer the question gives clear stand (S)	Source E does not prove that Source F is wrong because both sources are similar . The sources are similar because both sources say _____ _____
Infers Comparison from both sources (I2)	[INFERENCES FROM BOTH SOURCES E & F]
Gives evidences from source both sources. (E2)	I know this because Source E states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE E] Source F also states " _____" _____ [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE F]

<p>PARAGRAPH 3</p> <p>Explain why the IDENTIFIED SOURCE is reliable / not reliable. (W)</p>	<p>However, Source E is unreliable Source E is taken from the Minister of Education [PROVENANCE] and thus it is natural for him to defend government policies [+] and he wants to convince (A) that the Ministry of Education has incorporate lessons on climate change in the secondary school syllabus to build awareness in students (M) so that Singaporeans (A) will support the government in their policies to manage climate change better. (O)</p>
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IMPORTANT!:-

1. It is important to show a clear stand. No stand = 0 marks
2. Stand must match the comparison:
 - **Proves → Difference → Exact opposite meaning inferences**
 - **Does not prove → Similarity → Same meaning inferences**
3. Other ways to check if the source is surprising / not surprising:

Unreliable	Reliable
1. Provenance + Purpose 2. Tone / Language	3. Considers all perspectives EQUALLY 4. Unexpected Behaviour of the author 5. Expert in the Field

Hybrid Question 3:

Comparing Reliability Type 2

Question:	Study Sources E and F. These two sources give differing views about the Full Subject Based Banding. Does this mean one of them is wrong? Explain your answer.
PARAGRAPH 1	
Answer the question gives clear stand (S)	<u>Source E is wrong because Source E is unreliable</u> because Source E says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE E]
Infers from 1 st source (I)	
Gives evidence from source. (E)	I know this because Source E states " _____ " [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE E]
PARAGRAPH 2	
Cross Reference (CR)	Furthermore, <u>Source E is wrong and unreliable because it is contradicted</u> by Source B as Source B says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE B] I know this because Source B states " _____ " [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE B]
PARAGRAPH 3	
Answer the question gives clear stand (S)	<u>Source F is correct because Source F is reliable.</u> Source F says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE F]
Infers from 2 nd source (I)	
Gives evidence from source. (E)	I know this because Source F states " _____ " [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE F]

PARAGRAPH 4 Cross Reference (CR)	Furthermore, <u>Source F is correct and reliable because it is supported</u> by Source A as Source A says _____ [INFERENCE FROM SOURCE A] I know this because Source A states “ _____ ” [EVIDENCE FROM SOURCE A]
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IMPORTANT!

1. It is important to show a clear stand. No stand = 0 marks
2. There is a need to check the reliability of **BOTH SOURCES**.
3. Three possible scenarios:
 - **One source is wrong and one source is correct**
 - **Both sources are wrong**
 - **Both sources are correct**
4. Other ways to check if the source is surprising / not surprising:

Unreliable	Reliable
1. Provenance + Purpose 2. Tone / Language	3. Considers all perspectives EQUALLY 4. Unexpected Behaviour of the author 5. Expert in the Field
