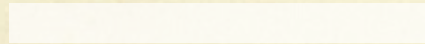


# How do you answer Source Based Question?

# Source Based Question

- Four Sources (Sources A to D)
- There is only one big (judgemental) question to answer
- Time given is 1 hour
- Total : 20 marks

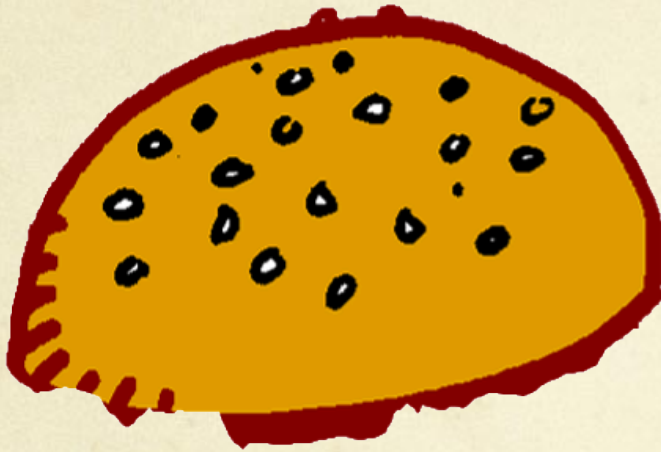




# A 'Dazzling' SBQ is Like a Tasty Hamburger



# The Introductory Paragraph



The “Top Bun” of your essay!



# Step 1 (Introduction)

- **Group** the sources according to support/ challenge sources
  - Determine which sources support/challenge the statement given in the question
  - Eg. Sources A, B and D support the statement while source C challenge the statement.
- This will be in your “introductory paragraph”, the very first thing you *must* write (along with your stand).
- You may if you want to **define or explain certain key concepts**/words in the question e.g positive impact in terms economic growth; negative impact in terms of well-being of the people

# The ‘Meat’ Paragraphs



- The “tasty” part of your essay!
- 8-12 + sentences per paragraph (suggested, not set in stone!)
- Should include evaluation and analysis of the sources



# Step 2 (Body)

- Start analysing/evaluating your sources by **group**, do NOT evaluate them alphabetically. (evaluate them within the group)
- For example:
  - Source A supports the statement as....
  - Source B supports the statement as....
  - Source D supports the statement as....
- THEN you go on to the 'challenge' sources

# Individual Inference of the Source

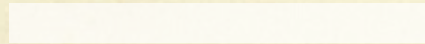
- Start off **stating** whether the source is support or challenge and **explain why/how**. (make inferences)
- Use material from the source to match/challenge the statement given, remember to **CEEC** . You can **quote/rephrase** the source content when inserting it into your essay.



# Individual Evaluation of the Source

- Using the skills in this order is generally the most time effective:
  - 1) Inference
  - 2) Cross-referencing to other sources
  - 3) Cross-referencing to contextual knowledge
  - 4) Other observations in terms of source reliability, usefulness, tone, purpose and provenance (Don't have to cover all. Only when it's obvious in the source)
- Points 1-3 should usually make up the bulk of your paragraph. Remember that cross-referencing takes a lot of time to do well, so only cross-reference when there is a strong link.

# What is inference?



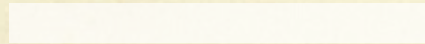


# How to evaluate the source – Skill 1

## ○ INFERENCE

- Logical conclusion
- What does the source say?
- Does it agree or disagree with the hypothesis?
- What evidence in the source supports your stand (support or challenge)? Use CEEC
- Look for quotes which imply supporting/challenging the statement given (hypothesis).

# What is Cross-Reference?





# How to evaluate the source – Skill 2

## ○ Cross referencing (CR)

- Are there sources (proven reliable) which can verify these points? (cross refer [CR or X-ref] to other sources)
- Do you have knowledge which can help verify these points? (cross refer [CR or X-ref] to contextual knowledge [CK])

# How to evaluate the source – Skill 2

- Quote the **relevant phrases** from the other source and explain how it corroborates with the source you are currently evaluating
- For example: “Blah blah blah...” Source A thus corroborates with Source B because blah blah (quote or paraphrase from the source)...therefore Source A is further proven reliable.

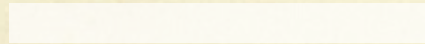


# Contextual Knowledge

- This is what all your mugging is for – for contextual knowledge!
- Quoting contextual knowledge can prove a source reliable/unreliable depending on whether the sources **matches** up with fact.
- Be careful **not to narrate** when quoting contextual knowledge, insert only what is relevant.
- Contextual knowledge must be **specific** event, **action, decision or opinion**. It must be **relevant** and **explained**.

What is Reliability?

How do you test for Reliability of a source?





# How to evaluate the source – Skill 3

## Reliability

Is the source reliable as evidence?

Can you trust what the source is saying to give you a accurate information?

Is it biased or one-sided?

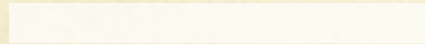
Is it exaggerated, untrue or inconsistent with the other sources?

# Reliability

- Reliability can be determined based on
  - a) Provenance (Who wrote it, When was it written, Author's Background)
  - b) Purpose (Motive, target audience)
  - c) Tone
  - d) Content
  - e) Cross-referencing



What do you understand by Usefulness  
of the source?



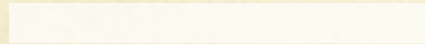
# How to evaluate the source - Skill 4

## Usefulness

- How useful/relevant is the source in furthering your understanding of the issue?
- Does it provide you with a complete picture of the issue or does it cover the issue from certain viewpoint only?
- Does the source still leave certain questions unanswered?



# What is Provenance and Tone?



# How to evaluate the source – Skill 5

## ○ Evaluating Provenance and Tone

- The provenance of the essay can be used to determine reliability i.e. you are evaluating whether the source of the source is reliable.
  - Eg. Source: Straits Times vs. 8 Days magazine, which is more reliable?
- Look out for dates
  - Eg. some sources may be dated before an incident happens so reliability might be questionable; context and time period may also affect reliability.



# How to evaluate the source – Skill 5

## ○ Evaluating Provenance and Tone

- The tone of the source reveals the motive of the author/artist.
  - E.g. Strong language can be perceived as the author of the source trying to persuade or influence the reader. If the author is trying to influence the reader – why?
- The tone/provenance also reflects the target audience of the source
  - E.g. A speech about Child Labour to the suffering peasants will differ from one delivered to business moguls.

# The Concluding Paragraph



- The “Bottom Bun” of your essay!
- It holds it all together!
- 4-5 sentences or so



# Writing Conclusion

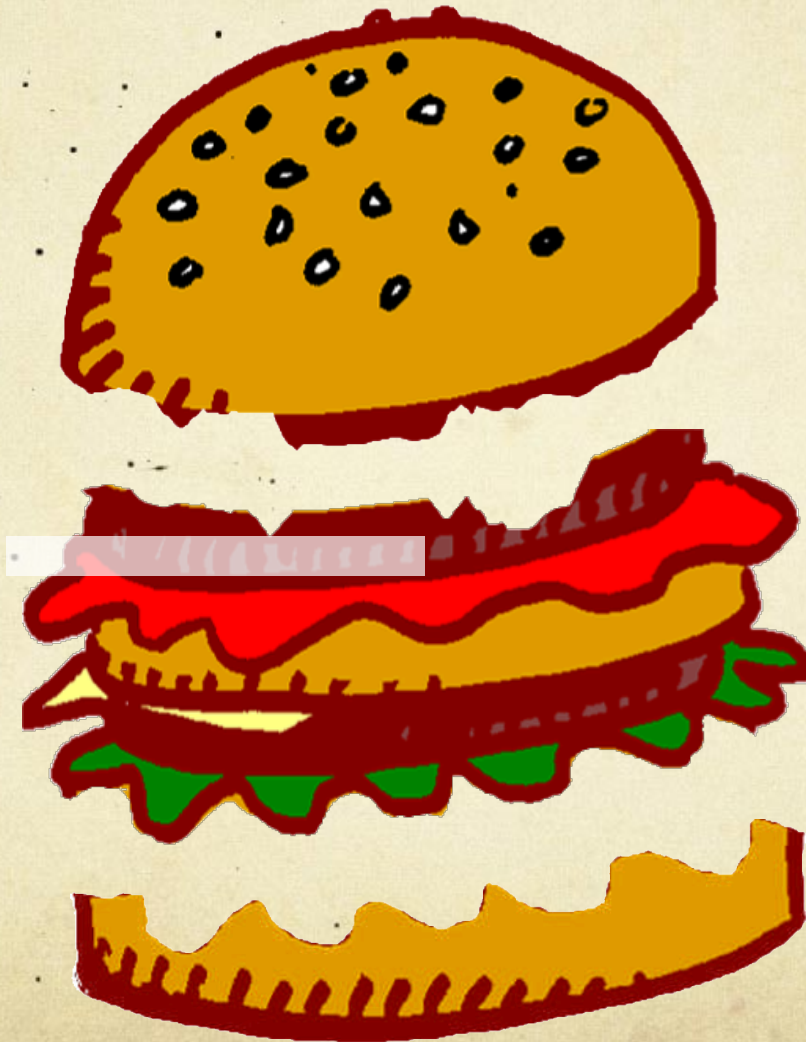
- After finishing all your sources, we come to the conclusion. The conclusion is usually what gives you the highest LORM level.
- Your conclusion:
  - Determining **which group** of sources (challenge/support) are **more reliable** or **useful**
  - Select either the challenge or support sources to be more reliable/useful and **explain why**

# Writing Conclusion

- This encompasses a general overview on why each of the sources in that group is reliable, do not dwell too much on details, but establish the link between reliability and each source clearly
- When explaining, make sure to elaborate in context and with reference to the given statement
- Talk briefly about why the other group of sources is less reliable (optional if no time)



# Put It All Together And



# UMMM.... Burger!



# I mean, dazzling essay!