1.3 🔎 Using Sources

Understanding and Interpreting Sources

**Written Sources**

* 1. Copy (you can copy/paste) key phrase/s from the text that contain the key message of the text.
	2. Summarise the main message of the text.
	3. Compare your summary to the text. Does the source say everything your summary does? Have you said it in your own words or is it the exact words.

**Visual Sources**

* 1. What is the main subject of the photo?
	2. How is the photo Composed?
	3. List any minor subjects.
	4. Summarise what you think the photographer was trying to make the audience see and feel and how did they want the audience to react?

Analysing Sources

 To analyse sources we use the acronym SOAPS. It stands for:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Speaker:  | Who wrote or created this document? What do you know about the author/? What assumptions can we make about the speaker? |
| Occasion:  | When was this created? What was happening during this time period? |
| Audience:  | Who was the document created or intended for? |
| Purpose:   | What type of document is this? Why was the document written or created? |
| Subject:   | What is the main idea? |

**Evaluating Sources**

* 1. Relevance – Does the information in the source help you to answer your question?
	2. Accuracy – How likely the information is to be true. Your answer needs to talk in terms of the ‘degree of potential accuracy’. **For example:** Extremely - Very – Somewhat – Rarely – Not very
	3. Reliability – How trustworthy is the source. Do they have a reason to lie about the topic they are talking about? Like accuracy talk in terms of ‘degrees of reliability': Extremely - Very – Somewhat – Rarely – Not very
	4. Representativeness – Does the source represent only that persons view or did most of the people in that time and place feel that way?