

## Ryan's Social Studies SBQ Skills Compilation

### 1) Inference with Message

- Infer Message of the Source (Audience, Action, Message, Impact)
- Evidence + Explanation
- Conclusion [L3]
- \*(Message ≠ Inference)*
- \*(What is the hidden meaning; what is the source trying to imply to its readers?)*

### 2) Inference with View

- Infer View of the Source
- Check for Bias/Typicality of the Source
- Evidence + Explanation
- Conclusion [L3]
- \*(What perspectives does the source have? How is it relevant to the ISSUE?)*

### 3) Inference with Purpose

- Infer Purpose of the Source (Action, Audience, Inference, Outcome)
- Evidence + Explanation
- Conclusion [L4]
- \*(What does the writer/publisher hope to achieve by publishing the source?)*

### 4) Reliability

- State Stand (ADDRESS Question)
- PEE (Primary Source)
- Cross Reference (Supports/Contradicts)
- PEE (Secondary Source)
- Reliability Check (Enhanced/Diminished)
- Conclusion [L5]

### 4) Comparison

- State Stand (Similar/Different)
- State Similarity/Difference (Content/Tone/Purpose) (BOC)
- PEE (Primary Source)
- Cross Reference
- PEE (Secondary Source)
- Conclusion
- \*(How do Sources A & B DIFFER/SIMILAR)(Give 2 Differences or Similarities)*
- \*(How SIMILAR/DIFFERENT are Sources A & B)(Give 1 Difference AND 1 Similarity)*

## 5) Utility

- State Stand (*Address Question*)
- PEE (Primary Source)
- Cross Reference (Support/Contradicts)
- PEE (Secondary Source)
- Reliability Check
- Evaluation on Usefulness/Limitations [L5]

## 6) Surprise

- State Stand (*Address Question*)
- PEEL (Primary Source)
  - General Knowledge
  - Personal Experiences
  - Reliability
  - Cross Reference
- Conclusion

## 7) Evaluation

- State Stand
- Select 3 Sources (2 For + 1 Against Stand/Issue)
- PEE (1<sup>st</sup> Source)
- PEE (2<sup>nd</sup> Source)
- PEE (3<sup>rd</sup> Source)
- Check 3<sup>rd</sup> Source Reliability
- Conclusion [L4]

## 8) Hybrid: Reliability + Comparison (Proving)

*QUESTION TYPE: How far does Source A prove Source B wrong?*

- State Stand (*Address Question*)
- PEE (Primary Source)
- PEE (Secondary Source)
- Check Primary/Secondary Source Reliability
- \*(*Checking the reliability of the Secondary Source **WILL** award you a lower level*)

*QUESTION TYPE: How far does Sources A & B prove (Issue) correct?*

- State Stance (*Address Question*)
- PEE (Primary Source)
- PEE (Secondary Source)
- Check Reliability (**BOTH** Sources)
- Evaluation
- \*(*Evaluate how far both Sources prove the Issue correct/wrong*)

**9) Hybrid: Utility + Comparison**

QUESTION TYPE: *Which of these two sources is more useful as evidence about (ISSUE)?*

- State Stand
- PEE (Primary Source)
- Reliability
- PEE (Secondary Source)
- Reliability
- Evaluation on Utility

**10) Hybrid: Surprise + Comparison**

QUESTION TYPE: *Does Source A make you surprised about what you read in B?*

- State Stand
- PEEL (Both Sources)(BOC)
- Check Reliability (Primary Source)
- Evaluation (Primary Source)
- \*\* Time Period
- \*\* Experiences
  
- \*\* Perspectives

## SBQ Skills Foot Notes

### 1) **Reliability**

- Typicality
- Perspectives
- Purpose/Agenda
- Language



These are the several factors that determines a Source's Reliability

- Typicality
  - How common or usual is it for the Source to say such things? If it is common and usual for the Source to say what is stated; does that make it less reliable?
  - Eg. If an opposition party member speaks *GOOD* about the government; it is not common and TYPICAL for them to say so. Hence, does that make the source more reliable or less reliable?
- Perspectives
  - What kind of mentality does the Source embrace about the Issue?
  - Is the Source opinionated - does the Source only talk about one side of the Issue?
  - Does the Source contain any Bias to the stated Issue?
  - Is the Source's View a Generalisation of the Issue?
  - Is the Source neutral to the Issue – does it give a balanced view of the Issue?
  - Is the Source objective?
- Purpose/Agenda
  - The Purpose of ANY Source is the intended outcome of the Source. What is the writer/publisher trying to achieve by publishing the Source?
  - Hidden Agenda/Motive does not equate to Purpose
  - An Agenda or Motive is hidden; often implied through the Source. What is the writer trying to imply and convey to its readers?
  - If the Source has a Purpose/Motive/Agenda, It cannot be taken as an objective and unbiased source. Hence making it unreliable.
- Language
  - If the Source contains Strong/Exaggerative Language, It is used to arouse certain sentiments in its readers. Hence, it is not objective to the Issue, and therefore not reliable.
  - General Tone of the Source can also be taken into account.

## 2) Utility

- Utility Questions ≠ Inference Questions
- The skill of Utility is to ascertain how relevant and useful the Source is to the intended ISSUE
- How does the Information stated in the Source help you to understand the Intended Issue better?
- Even if the Source is reliable, does it give you a two sided balanced view?
- Are there limitations of the Source in terms of its information presented?
- \*Always give a balanced argument of the Source's Advantages & Limitations

## 3) Surprise

- Cross Reference
- General Knowledge
- Personal Experience
- Reliability
  - Cross Reference
    - Cross refer to a Source that Supports/Contradicts your stance.
    - If you are surprised by the Source, X-Refer to a Source that contradicts your main Source. Vice-Versa.
  - General Knowledge
    - Use your General Knowledge/ Contextual Knowledge to explain why you are surprised by what is stated in the Source.
    - How does the Information in the Source Differ from what you have learnt – If it Differs, why does that make you Surprised?
  - Personal Experience
    - Use your experiences or pre-existing knowledge about the Issue
    - It can be in the form of friends/family who could relate to the Issue
    - Personal Experiences *MUST* be the leading trend of the Issue
    - It *MUST* be a generalisation of the Issue
    - Your personal experience *CANNOT* be an exception to the Issue
  - Reliability
    - Does the Source contain a Purpose or Hidden Motive?
    - If it does; how does that make you Surprised/ Not Surprised about the Source?
    - Is it **Typical** of the Source to write such a thing?

#### 4) Symbolism

- Symbolism is used in pictorial sources
- Can be the use of Animals, People, Inanimate Objects, Weather, ETC.
- Symbolism is used to convey specific themes and ideas to the audience
- Can be read as part of hidden Agenda/Message
- Makes the Source biased and unreliable

#### \*Action Words for Purpose Questions

Influence	Educate	Condemn	Pressure	Promote
Persuade	Exonerate	Defuse	Evoke	Defend
Convince	Appeal	Instigate	Arouse	Ridicule

#### \*Words to Describe Tone

Condemning	Accusational	Critical	Glorifying	Praising
Sarcastic	Objective	Disappointed	Condescending	Outraged
Mocking	Challenging	Apprehensive	Sceptical	Impartial

#### \*Legend

-‘BOC’ (Basis of Comparison)

-‘P’ (Point/Inference)

-‘E’ (Evidence)

-‘E’ (Explanation/Elaboration)

-‘L’ (Link)