Name	
9 th Grade Research-Based Persuasion	



Part II

Statement of Inquiry

Critical readers logically interpret perspectives and identify their point of view through moral reasoning and ethical judgment.

Ethically Working with Sources and Organizing

Benchmarks	Due Dates:
Evaluating Sources for Research	
Potential Sources Tracking Graphic Organizer	
Source Cards (from the library)	
Perspective Tracking Tool	
Annotating Research Texts or Note-taking (student choice)	
Organizing Your Evidence Based Claim	

Task

In this part of the research process, you will use the Evidence Based Claim/Thesis you created in Part I to drive your research. Using databases and books in our library, you will find evidence to support your claim as well as address counterclaims. When researching, you will learn to evaluate the sources you are using to verify that they are reliable and valid. It is important to read with a critical lens, identifying bias in a text in order avoid misconceptions. You will use the Perspective Tracking Tool to record the perspective of the author in each source you read. This will help you identify if the source is both valid and reliable and determine where the source fits in your research or if it must be discarded.

As you read, you may choose to use the Note-taking charts in the packet or to print out the article and annotate directly on that page.

Minimum Source Requirements:

- 3 reliable sources supporting your claim
- 1 reliable source supporting a counterclaim
- 4 properly documented Source Cards (1/2 sheets available in the library)

Next, you will use the powerful evidence in these sources to Organize Your Evidence Based Claim. Once organized, you will use your annotated articles or note-taking charts to create a Research Paper Outline.

ASSESSING A SOURCE TEXT'S CREDIBILITY

	Look at the information you can find about the text in the areas below, and consider the following questions to assess a source text's credibility:						
	PUBLISHER	DATE		AUTHOR		TYPE	
0	What is the publisher's relationship to the topic area? What economic stake might the publisher have in the topic area? What political stake might the publisher have in the topic area?	 When was the text first published? How current is the information on the topic? How does the publishing date relate to the history of the topic? 	0 0	What are the author's qualifications/ credentials relative to the topic area? What is the author's personal relationship to the topic area? What economic/political stakes might the author have in the topic area?		What type of text is it: explanation, informational article, feature, research study, op/ed, essay, argument, other? What is the purpose of the text with respect to the topic area?	

ASSESSING A SOURCE TEXT'S <u>ACCESSIBILITY</u> AND <u>INTEREST LEVEL</u>					
Consider your initial experience in reading the text, how well you understand it, and whether it seems interesting to you:					
ACCESSIBILITY TO YOU AS A READER INTEREST AND MEANING FOR YOU AS A READER					
Am I able to read and comprehend the text easily?	Does the text present ideas or information that I find interesting?				
 How do the text's structure and formatting either help or hinder me in reading it? 	 Which of my Inquiry Paths will the text provide information for? Which inquiry questions does the text help me answer? How? 				
 Do I have adequate background knowledge to understand the terminology, information, and ideas in the text? 					

ASSESSING A SOURCE TEXT'S <u>RELEVANCE</u> AND <u>RICHNESS</u>						
Using	Using your Research Frame as a reference, answer the following questions:					
RELEVANCE TO TOPIC & PURPOSE	RELEVANCE TO TOPIC & PURPOSE RELEVANCE TO AREA OF INVESTIGATION SCOPE AND RICHNESS					
 What information does the text provide or	 How is the text related to the specific area I am	 How long is the text and what is the scope of				
the topic?	investigating?	the topic areas it addresses?				
 How might the text help me accomplish	 Which of my paths of inquiry might the text provide	 How extensive and supported is the				
the purpose for my research?	information for?	information it provides?				
 Does the text provide accurate	 Which inquiry questions might the text help me	 How does the information in the text relate to				
information?	address? How?	other texts?				





Perspective Tracking Tool

<u>Directions</u>: It is important to understand the author's purpose in writing a passage. The perspective of the author influences the words he/she chooses as well as the persuasive techniques he/she applies. Use the following chart to note the perspectives in the articles you are reading for your research:

Article Title	Perspective	What information or details demonstrate this perspective?
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POTENTIAL SOURCES

Name	*************************	Topic				
Name						
SOURCE			Location:			
#	Author:		Text Type:		Publication Date	
	tent / Key Ideas / Personal Com	ments:	1 3/1 1/12		1 dolled on Date	Connection to
						Inquiry Paths:
Credibility:	[]High []Medium []Low	Relevance/Richness: [] High	gh []Medium []Low	Accessibility/Int	erest: [] High []Medium []Low
SOURCE	Title		1			
SOURCE			Location:		I	
#	Author:		Text Type:		Publication Date	
General Con	tent / Key Ideas / Personal Com	ments:				Connection to Inquiry Paths:
Credibility:	[]High []Medium []Low	Relevance/Richness: [] Hig	ah []Medium []Low	Accessibility/Int	erest: [] High [Medium []Low
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SOURCE	Title:		Location:			
#	Author:		Text Type:		Publication Date	
General Con						Connection to
						Inquiry Paths:
Credibility:	[]High []Medium []Low	Relevance/Richness: [] Hig	gh []Medium []Low	Accessibility/Int	erest: [] High []	Medium []Low





POTENTIAL SOURCES

NameTopic							
Area of Investigation							
SOURCE			Location:				
#	Author:		Text Type:		Publication Date:		
General Content / Key Ideas / Personal Comments:						Connection to Inquiry Paths:	
Credibility:	[]High []Medium []Low	Relevance/Richness: [] Hi	gh []Medium []Low	Accessibility/Int	erest:[]High []Med	lium []Low	
SOURCE	Title:		Location:				
#	Author:		Text Type:		Publication Date:		
						Connection to Inquiry Paths:	
Credibility:	[]High []Medium []Low	Relevance/Richness: [] Hi	gh []Medium []Low	Accessibility/Int	erest:[]High []Med	lium []Low	
SOURCE	Title:		Location:				
#	Author:		Text Type:		Publication Date:		
						Connection to Inquiry Paths:	
Creaibility:	[] High [] Wedium [] Low	Kelevance/Richness: [] Hi	gh []Medium []Low	Accessibility/Int	erest:[]High []Med	lium [] Low	





POTENTIAL SOURCES



Inquiry Question/Path How do researchers measure animal intelligence?

REF.	DETAILS	COMMENTS
Source # and location in the source:	I record details, ideas, or information that I find in my sources that help me answer my inquiry questions:	I explain the reason why I think they are important, and write personal comments:
Source #2 and Paragraph #4	"Certain skills are considered key signs of higher mental abilities: good memory, a grasp of grammar and symbols, self- awareness, understanding others' motives, imitating others, and being creative."	These are characteristics scientists look for when measuring animal intelligence. Humans also have these abilities or characteristics. So, researchers are comparing the same "intelligences" between humans and animals when conducting animal intelligence research.
Source#2 and Paragraph #8	"Nevertheless, this is not the same thing as having an animal look up at you, open his mouth, and speak."	This source is proving animal intelligence through a parrot talking. This is one way to measure animal intelligence: verbal communication.
***	N. 11 (No. 11)	
Source #2 and Paragraph #6	"She let the store's assistant pick him out because she didn't want other scientists saying later that she'd deliberately chosen an especially smart bird for her work."	The researcher's study on the parrot is credible. This is credible research that shows animal intelligence.
	NOT 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	1 14
Source #1, Second Page	"Experiments with animals have long been handicapped by our anthropocentric attitude: We often test them in ways that work fine with humans but not so well with other species. Scientists are now finally meeting animals on their own terms instead of treating them like furry (or feathery) humans, and this shift is fundamentally reshaping our understanding."	This is saying that animal intelligence research design has to be from the animal's point of view. This is what Grandin was saying in Animals in Translation; animals are different than humans and research must think about that.





Animal intelligence can be measured by observing qualities of intelligence that are shared by humans, but experiments must be designed CLAIM: considering the animal's perspective. The animal's perspective is essential to consider if experiments Animal intelligence can be measured by observing social Point 1 Point 2 are going to accurately measure their intelligence. awareness skills. A Supporting Evidence B Supporting Evidence Supporting Evidence B **Supporting Evidence** "A few recent research papers "Experiments with animals have "We suggest a simple answer: by "The researchers discovered that long been handicapped by our pursuing animal cognition with the when one chimp laughed others describe animal competence at methods of natural science." "...but anthropocentric attitude: We often sometimes engaged in "laugh social and cognitive tasks that test them in ways that work fine careful and impartial replications" that lacked the full humans often struggle with with humans but not so well with experimentation alone can yield acoustic structure of spontaneous mastering conversational laughter. In other words, they were etiquette..." other species." incontestable evidence of animal cognition." fake-laughing." (Reference: 1 (Reference: 5 (Reference: 3 (Reference: 3 D C D Supporting Evidence **Supporting Evidence** Supporting Evidence Supporting Evidence Today's researchers are proceeding "Scientists are now finally meeting "Although imitation was once This is the larger lesson of animal to fashion shrewd behavioral tests animals on their own terms instead regarded as a simpleminded skill, in cognition research: It humbles us. that provide other ways for animals of treating them like furry (or recent years cognitive scientists We are not alone in our ability to to disclose their intelligence to us. feathery) humans, and this shift is have revealed that it's extremely invent or plan or to contemplate Although animals may not use fundamentally reshaping our difficult...actions that imply an ourselves - or even to plot and lie. human words, we may be able to understanding." awareness of one's self." provide other ways for animals to disclose their intelligence to us.



(Reference: 1



(Reference:

(Reference: 2

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(Reference:) (Reference:) (Reference: C Supporting Evidence C Supporting Evidence C Supporting Evidence D Supporting Evidence	Point 1 Point 2 A Supporting Evidence A Supporting Evidence A Supporting Evidence B Supporting Evidence			B Supporting Evidence B Reference:
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Point 2 upporting Evidence B Supporting Evidence B	AIM:	AIM:		

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ORGANIZING EVIDENCE-BASED CLAIMS

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CLAIN	1:					
Point	3	Counter * claim	Point 4	Point 4		
A	Supporting Evidence	B Supporting Evidence	A Supporting Evidence	B Supporting Evidence		
(Refere	nce:)	(Reference:	(Reference:)	(Reference:		
C	Supporting Evidence	D Supporting Evidence	C Supporting Evidence	D Supporting Evidence		
(Refere	nce:	(Reference:	(Reference:	(Reference:		

