

GUIDE – SACE RESEARCH SKILLS



BIG IDEAS

Locating and evaluating a variety of information sources can help to substantiate research.

The State Library of South Australia provides access to electronic resources online and collections available onsite to can give students the edge on their SACE research.

LEARNING INTENT

INFORMATION LITERACY + CRITICAL AND CREATIVE THINKING

Information and communication technology

Critically analyse the limitations and impacts of present technologies.

Critical and creative thinking

Accessing, organising, using, and evaluating information.

Compare perspectives and think critically about author intent and purpose.

Ethical understanding

Respecting the rights and work of others & acknowledging sources.

GENERAL CAPABILITY | Literacy

Examine, compare, and contrast information.

Locate, analyse, organise, and document information.

KEY INQUIRY QUESTIONS

- What are some of the different types of information sources available?
- What makes a credible information source and why?
- What are the benefits and limitations of a google search?
- What credible sources of information could you use for your research?

POSSIBLE LEARNING PROCESS AND RESOURCES

All digital resources connected with this program are show below in **COLOURED BOLD CAPITAL LETTERS**. These resources can be found on the State Library of South Australia website on the [SENIOR YEARS 10-12](#) page.

THE ROLE OF THE STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- View **WELCOME TO THE STATE LIBRARY 7-12 VIDEO** created for older learners and educators. It provides an overview of the role of the State Library of South Australia in collecting, preserving, and sharing the stories of the state. It takes a behind-the-scenes glimpse into some of the areas in the library and the work we do. Discuss the role of the State Library of South Australia in collecting, preserving, and sharing memories.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFORMATION SOURCES AVAILABLE?

- Does the information have to be current? E.g., journals, magazines, newspapers.
- Do you need to use **PRIMARY SOURCES**? E.g., archival material in its various formats: letters, diaries, photographs, oral histories.

WHAT MAKES A CREDIBLE INFORMATION SOURCE AND WHY?

- CRAAP is an acronym for Currency, Relevance, Authority, Accuracy and Purpose. This is a useful checklist to evaluate your information sources. View University of South Australia's video on **EVALUATING INFORMATION** and explore the CRAAP test.
- View **PREFECT BUNKER** a humorous video co-designed by secondary school students for their peers showing the importance of credible sources available at the State Library of SA to assist students with their Research Project.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS AND LIMITATIONS OF A GOOGLE SEARCH?

- Discuss with a partner some benefits and limitations of a google search.
- Some BENEFITS might include quick and easy, every keyword brings results, contains topical and up-to-date information, retrieves lots of information.
- Some LIMITATIONS might include not organised, can retrieve too much information, keyword searches bring back results which are based on popularity and Google rankings rather than credibility or relevance, making it harder to filter credible sources of information, lack of quality control so results may be created by both reliable and unreliable authors, information can be biased, inaccurate or have a hidden agenda – for example, a website's purpose may be to persuade or mislead.

WHAT CREDIBLE SOURCES OF INFORMATION COULD YOU USE FOR YOUR RESEARCH?

- The **SACE RESEARCH FRAMEWORK** identifies information sources that you can use to substantiate your research including:
 - Information from books, newspapers, magazines, and journals
 - Photos, video, and multimedia
 - Information from interviews and surveys
 - Result from experiments and action research
 - Quotes from people

HOW DO YOU REFERENCE YOUR STATE LIBRARY SOURCES?

- Visit the State Library website to find out how to **ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR STATE LIBRARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOURCES**