

Lesson 4: Evaluating Sources

Read about evaluating online sources for credibility.

- You can find anything you want to on the internet. Whether .com, .org, or any other extension, any opinion can be backed up by a website. It can be difficult to know what to believe when you're searching online. But there are questions you can ask and things you can look for to help you evaluate whether an online source is credible or not.
- **Author**
 - Can you find the name of the author on the page? Can you find their credentials?
 - What qualifies the author to write about the topic?
 - Is the parent page an organization or individual? Does the parent page lend credibility?
 - Does an internet search of the author's name bring up any helpful information?
- **Motive**
 - Does the site exist to inform? To persuade? To sell a product?
 - Who is the intended audience?
- **Impartiality**
 - Is the information fact or opinion?
 - Is the author biased in some way?
 - Is the language used free from emotion?
- **Accuracy**
 - Can you verify the information from other sources?
 - Is the information free of grammatical and spelling errors?
 - Are any sources cited? Can you assess their credibility?
- **Reliability**
 - Why should the information given be believed?
 - Does the information seem well-researched?
 - Is the site up-to-date? Do links on the site work?
- Some people use the CRAAP test (especially for online sources), developed by librarians at California State University, Chico:
 - **Current**
 - Is it recent? Can you locate a date when it was created or updated?
 - **Reliable**
 - Is the content mostly fact or opinion? Is the information biased? Do the authors provide references? Do the links work?

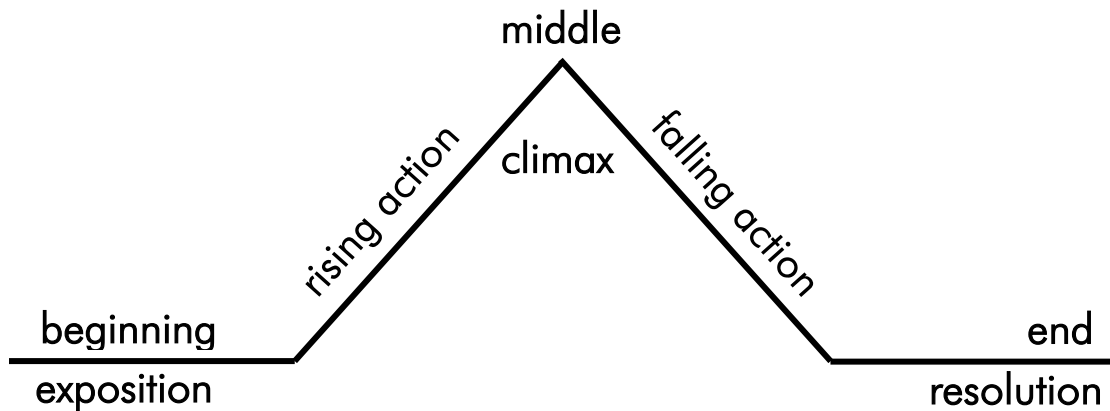
(LESSON CONTINUES IN WORKBOOK)

Lesson 31: Short Story Sequence • Terms

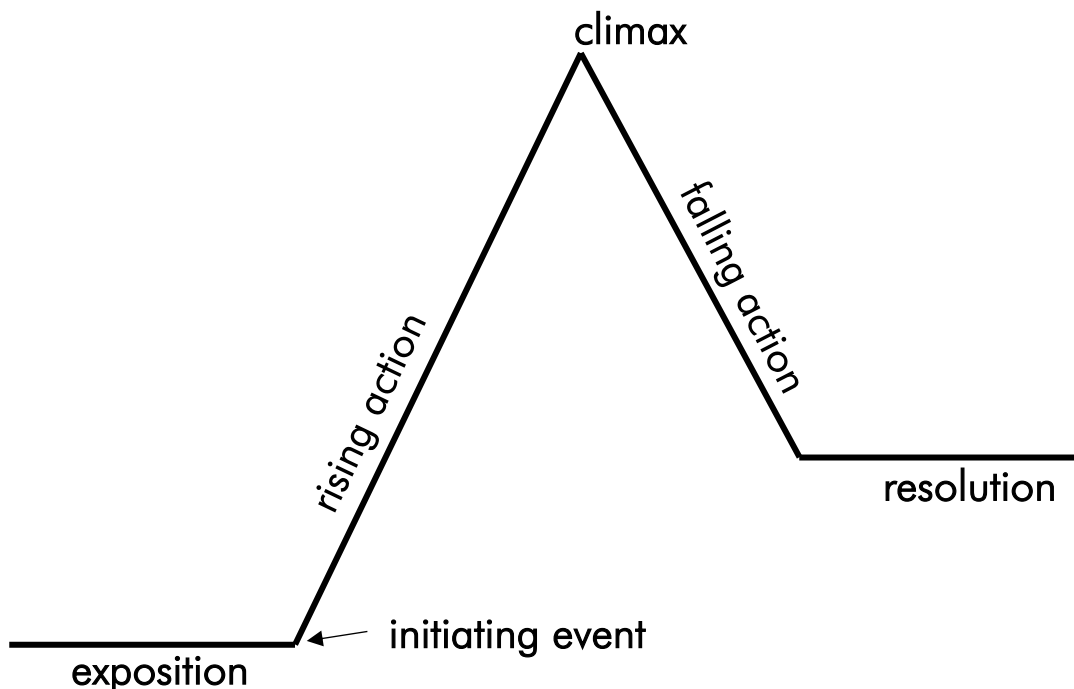
Lit & Comp II LA

Finish your literary analysis. Grade your assignment based on the grading rubric from Lesson 6. Record your score on your grading sheet.

Hopefully this short story sequence depiction looks a little familiar:



Except it should really look more like this next one. The climax isn't usually in the middle. The following diagram also shows that the story doesn't end in the same place it began. It shows the all-important initiating event: the something that happens that sets the plot in motion and raises the question that the story is going to answer.



Lesson 99: Parallelism

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Choose whether each sentence is parallel or nonparallel.

1. Dustin ate broccoli, mashed potatoes, and skipped the turkey.

parallel
not parallel
2. Elizabeth was making a grocery list, checked the fridge, and looked in the pantry before heading to the store.

parallel
not parallel
3. Patricia types quickly, reads speedily, and forgets easily.

parallel
not parallel
4. Bears that roar, growling leopards, and screeching eagles created a cacophony at the zoo.

parallel
not parallel
5. Neither the pelting of the rain nor the blowing of the wind could keep Andrew from playing outside.

parallel
not parallel

Choose the sentence from each group that is parallel.

6. ☐ Janet is a mathematician but who works at the grocery store at night.
☐ Stuart is loud, boisterous, and a hyper child.
☐ Stephanie not only walked the walk but also talked the talk.
7. ☐ I always have read and will read nonfiction twice a month.
☐ Running, hiking, and skiing are Jenn's favorite outdoor activities.
☐ Bird watching, relaxing, and a brisk walk are Holly's favorites.
8. ☐ I hope to visit either Rome or Paris.
☐ By noon I want either to eat lunch or to be sleeping.
☐ I desire either to run a marathon or swim a 100-meter freestyle race.

Lesson 146: Prepositional Phrase Quiz

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Underline the prepositional phrases in each sentence below. Some sentences have more than one prepositional phrase.

1. The neighbors across the street lost their tree in a storm.
2. At the stroke of midnight, I will be thirteen years old.
3. I've met three different Jennifers since Tuesday.
4. My meatball rolled under the table.
5. Before your first day, make sure you know the requirements of the job.
6. It was beyond me why anyone wanted to ride on the spinning rides.
7. We got lost along the way, but we finally found the route to the house.
8. He beat me to the park by running the whole way.
9. There was a massive wind storm during the night.
10. We took a touristy picture outside Buckingham Palace.
11. I was busy all day between cooking and cleaning.
12. When we lined up against the wall, I was behind my brother.
13. Let's not go down that rabbit trail.
14. Do you want to come with me to the library?
15. Did you check beside the computer?

Lesson 180: Final Exam

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Take your final exam. It is worth 100 points: 50 vocabulary questions each worth 1 point, 25 multiple choice questions each worth 1 point, and 5 essay questions each worth 5 points. Record your score on your grade sheet.

Vocabulary: circle the answer that *best* fits.

1. The _____ of animal noises gave me a headache.
a. cacophony b. longevity c. demeanor d. veracity
2. His _____ behavior earned him the respect of the squad.
a. fraudulent b. insidious c. exemplary d. sacrosanct
3. Sometimes quiet people become quite _____ when they're nervous.
a. nautical b. loquacious c. abstract d. translucent
4. A synonym for *shy*.
a. docile b. rebuke c. demure d. integrity
5. The _____ between a boy and his dog is unparalleled.
a. congregation b. fuse c. orator d. camaraderie
6. Our _____ lives have made us forget how to appreciate art.
a. prosaic b. recalcitrant c. intransigent d. lucrative
7. Don't _____ your sister; get along!
a. anticipate b. antagonize c. depict d. transmute
8. The clerk wouldn't cash the _____ check.
a. impassive b. pertinacious c. recalcitrant d. fraudulent
9. A synonym for *annoy*.
a. transmute b. vex c. anticipate d. oppose
10. An antonym of *concrete*.
a. abstract b. impassive c. submissive d. propitious