

## Critical Literacy

In English, History, and other subjects at school, students are taught how to practise critical literacy. Critical literacy is the ability to read a source intelligently and accurately. Below are some different ways students are taught critical literacy, as used in schools.

### TADPOLE 🐸

<p><b>Type of Source</b></p> 	<p>The type of source tells you what to expect from it and how to use it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where is the source?</li> <li>• Is the source a part of a larger work?</li> <li>• Does the source provide a bibliography?</li> <li>• How does the source interpret statistics?</li> <li>• What is the genre?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Author</b></p> 	<p>The background of the author tells you the point-of-view of the source.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the author qualified in the subject?</li> <li>• What is the political bias of the author?</li> <li>• Who is the author?</li> <li>• Where did they live?</li> <li>• What is their job?</li> <li>• Why was the author motivated to write this source?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Date</b></p> 	<p>Old sources are not automatically more reliable than new sources. Similarly, new sources are not more reliable than old sources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When was the source written?</li> <li>• How old is the evidence used in the source?</li> <li>• What was happening around the time the source was written?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Purpose</b></p> 	<p>The purpose of the source tells you how it should be used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the targeted readers or audience?</li> <li>• Does the source try to convince the readers about something?</li> <li>• Is this source written to entertain the readers?</li> <li>• Was the author paid to write this source?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Opinion or Fact</b></p> 	<p>All sources are opinionated, and some are more opinionated than others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is this source an opinion or compilation of opinions?</li> <li>• Is this source a presentation of factual information?</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is this source presenting facts in an argument?</li> <li>• Is the argument valid and sound?</li> <li>• Is it objective or subjective?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Language</b></p> 	The language gives clues to biases or fallacies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it defensive or confrontational?</li> <li>• Is it formal or casual?</li> <li>• Is it respectful or demeaning?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Evidence</b></p> 	Unreliable evidence can bring down your argument.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can this source be used as reliable evidence to support your argument?</li> <li>• Does this source provide evidence contrary to your argument?</li> </ul>

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### Common Biases and Fallacies

Biases	Fallacies
<p> <b>Confirmation Bias.</b> You look for ways to justify existing beliefs, and ignore information that conflicts with them.</p>	<p> <b>Strawman.</b> Misrepresenting someone's argument to make it is easier to attack.</p>
<p> <b>Halo Effect.</b> How much you like someone or something influences your judgements about them, instead of controlling irrelevant influences.</p>	<p> <b>Black or white.</b> When two alternatives are presented as the only possibilities, when more possibilities exist.</p>
<p> <b>Reactance.</b> You'd rather do the opposite of what someone is trying to make you do. Remember that "wisdom springs from reflection, folly from reaction".</p>	<p> <b>Appeal to nature.</b> Arguing that because something is 'natural' it is automatically valid, justified, inevitable, or good.</p>
<p> <b>Declinism.</b> You see the past as better than it was and expect the future to be worse than it is likely. Try to avoid nostalgia.</p>	<p> <b>Anecdotal.</b> Using personal experiences or isolated examples instead of a valid argument.</p>

See <https://yourbias.is/> and <https://yourlogicalfallacyis.com/> for more!