

Anchor chart 1

What does the source actually show?

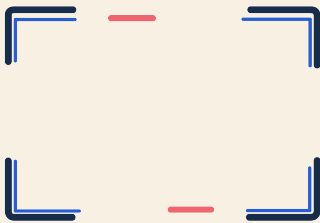
A claim is something you can check. Write it clearly enough to know what evidence would answer it.

Claim	Evidence	Limit
"The screening is canceled."	The full update says existing bookings remain.	The crop alone cannot establish cancellation.
"Use the front entrance."	The transcript directs visitors there; the email describes it.	Step-free does not tell us whether every visitor's needs are met.

Try saying

"Evidence ___ supports or challenges ___ because _____. It does not tell us _____."

Example: fictional Lesson 1 records B and C.
Workbook links: B2, A3, H2 and C2.



Anchor chart 2

Follow the source trail

1. Name the exact claim

What does this post want you to believe? Separate the caption from the attached source.

2. Locate the original

Look for the full recording, record or statement. Notice who made it and when.

3. Read around the crop

Check the words, dates and conditions that come before or after the part you saw.

4. Check what it can establish

A source can be authentic and incomplete. Ask which question it can actually answer.

In this lesson: forwarded post A, full transcript B, booking email C. The transcript resolves the missing words. The email supplies the event time.

Workbook links: B2, A3, H2-H3 and C2.

Anchor chart 3

A correction someone can use

Lead with the information that changes what someone should do next.

Include	Lesson 1 example
Checked result	The screening is still on, Friday from 6 to 9 p.m.
Practical change	Use the front entrance. The side-door reader is broken.
Evidence	The coordinator's full transcript and the booking email.
Contact or next update	Contact the coordinator for arrival support.
Reach	Share the correction in the places where you shared the earlier post.

Keep unknowns visible. The records do not tell us why someone cut the clip.

Workbook links: B3-B4, A4-A5, H4-H6 and C3-C6.