



**Subject: Media And Information Literacy**

**Topic: Media and Information Sources**

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**Semester: FIRST**

**Grade: 12**

**Week:5**

**QUEST:**

- compares potential sources of media and information **MIL11/12MIS-IIIe-13**
- interviews an elders from community regarding from the community regarding indigenous media and information resource; **MIL11/12MIS-IIIe-14**

**Mission1: Multiple Choice**

Select and encircle the best answer for each question.

1. What do you call a form of media expression conceptualized, produced, and circulated by indigenous peoples around the globe as vehicles for communication, including cultural preservation, cultural and artistic expression, political self-determination, and cultural sovereignty?
  - a. Indigenous Knowledge
  - b. Indigenous Media
  - c. Indigenous
2. Noli Me Tangere was written by Jose Rizal to expose Spanish colonial abuse. What type of media source is the novel Noli Me Tangere?
  - a. Primary Source
  - b. Secondary Source
  - c. Tertiary Source
3. What is a building or room containing collections of books, periodicals, and sometimes films and recorded music for people to read and borrow?
  - a. Source
  - b. Library
  - c. Bookstore
4. Maggie is a first-year student at Maxwell. They receive handbooks from the school to follow the guidelines. What type of source of information is the handbook?
  - a. Primary Source
  - b. Secondary Source
  - c. Tertiary Source
5. Alan Turing: The Enigma: The Book That Inspired the Film the Imitation Game-Updated Edition by Andrew Hodges is one of the most famous biographies. What type of source of information is a biography?
  - a. Primary Source
  - b. Secondary Source
  - c. Tertiary Source
6. Which of the following is an example of Secondary Source?
  - a. Biography
  - b. Speeches
  - c. Diaries
7. What is Primary source?
  - a. Sources that index, abstract, organize, compile, or digest other sources.
  - b. They tend to be works which summarize, interpret, reorganize, or otherwise provide an added value to a primary source.
  - c. It is information that is shown for the first time or original materials on which other research is based.
8. Which of the following is not an example of Secondary source?
  - a. guidebooks, manuals, handbooks
  - b. review research works, histories, biographies
  - c. literary criticism and interpretation

9. What is a biography?
  - a. a story written about someone's life
  - b. a list of sources that are cited at the end of the document
  - c. a person's life, written by that person
10. It is a publication containing astronomical and meteorological data for a given year and often including a miscellany of other information.
  - a. Encyclopedia
  - b. Calendar

## Indigenous Media

*Indigenous media* may be defined as forms of media expression conceptualized, produced, and circulated by indigenous peoples around the globe as vehicles for communication, including cultural preservation, cultural and artistic expression, political self-determination, and cultural sovereignty. Indigenous media overlap with, and are on a spectrum with, other types of minority-produced media, and quite often they share a kinship regarding many philosophical and political motivations.

Indigenous media **helps communities in their fight against cultural extinction, economic and ecological decline, and forced displacement.** Most often in the field of indigenous media, the creators of the media are also the consumers, together with the neighboring communities.

Example:

### Tambuli Community Radio Project

TAMBULI\* is a development communication project aimed at enabling the ordinary Filipino to take better advantage of the many opportunities available for development. The project will use various forms of media (newspapers, radio and the like) to inform the people about these opportunities. It operated in the Philippines with the financial assistance of the Danish Development Agency (DANIDA) and administered by UNESCO.

There was a very noticeable increase of economic and socio-cultural activities in the six communities covered by the project. The people in the community became more aware and involved in community work. They had more appetite for information and participated more often in socio-economic activities.





**Mission 2: Picture Analysis**

Directions: Look at the images and answer the questions that follow. Write your answers in the space provided.



1. How does indigenous media help their communities?  

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2. What would you do if you had the chance to assist Indigenous people in adjusting to the digital age?  

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**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

**Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Sources**

Sources of information or evidence are often categorized as primary, secondary, or tertiary material. These classifications are based on the originality of the material and the proximity of the source or origin. This informs the reader as to whether the author is reporting information that is first hand or is conveying the experiences and opinions of others which is considered second hand. Determining if a source is primary, secondary or tertiary can be tricky. Below you will find a description of the three categories of information and examples to help you make a determination.

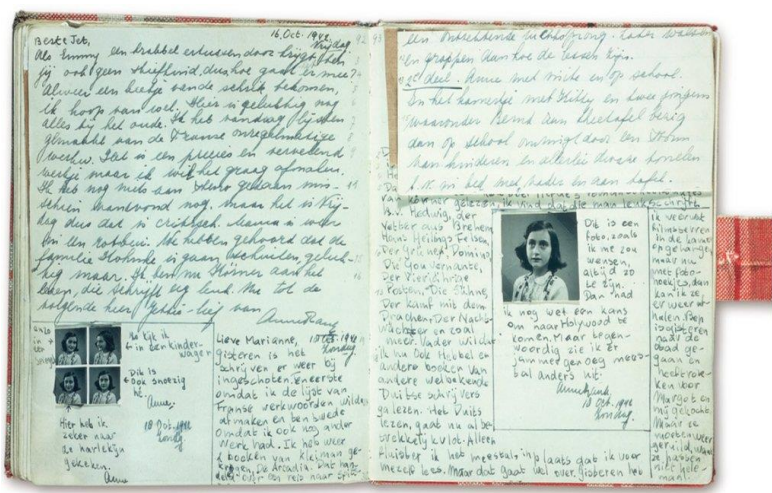
Primary Sources

A primary source is a first-hand or contemporary account of an event or topic. They are the most direct evidence of a time or event because they were created by people or things that were there at the time or event. These sources have not been modified by interpretation and offer original thought or new information. Primary sources are original materials, regardless of format.

Examples of primary sources:

Theses, dissertations, scholarly journal articles (research based), some government reports, symposia and conference proceedings, original artwork, poems, photographs, speeches, letters, memos, personal narratives, diaries, interviews, autobiographies, and correspondence.

Primary sources may be transformed from their original format into a newer one, such as when materials are published or digitized, but the contents are still primary. There are many primary sources available online today, but many more are still available in their original format, in archives, museums, libraries, historical sites, and elsewhere.



Anne Frank's Diary



Noli Me Tangere Dr. Jose Rizal

Secondary Sources

Secondary sources were created by someone who did *not* experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you're researching. For a historical research project, secondary sources are generally scholarly books and articles. A secondary source interprets and analyzes primary sources. These sources are one or more steps removed from the event. Secondary sources may contain pictures, quotes or graphics of primary sources.

Examples of Secondary Sources:

Textbooks, edited works, books and articles that interpret or review research works, histories, biographies, literary criticism and interpretation, reviews of law and legislation, political analyses and commentaries.

Tertiary Sources

These are sources that index, abstract, organize, compile, or digest other sources. Some reference materials and textbooks are considered tertiary sources when their chief

purpose is to list, summarize or simply repackage ideas or other information. Tertiary sources are usually not credited to a particular author.

**Examples of Tertiary Sources:**

Dictionaries/encyclopedias (may also be secondary), almanacs, fact books, Wikipedia, bibliographies (may also be secondary), directories, guidebooks, manuals, handbooks, and textbooks (may be secondary), indexing and abstracting sources.

**Mission 3: Identification**

Instructions: Identify the examples of each types of sources. Write **PS** for primary source, **SS** for secondary source, and **TS** for tertiary source.

- \_\_\_\_\_1. almanacs

\_\_\_\_\_2. autobiography

\_\_\_\_\_3. biography

\_\_\_\_\_4. scholarly articles

\_\_\_\_\_5. dictionary
- \_\_\_\_\_6. diary

\_\_\_\_\_7. manuals

\_\_\_\_\_8. photographs

\_\_\_\_\_9. political analysis

\_\_\_\_\_10. Handbooks

**Criteria for evaluating Internet sources**

<b>Authority</b>	Is it clear who is responsible for the contents of the page? Is there a way of verifying the legitimacy of the organization, group, company or individual? Is there any indication of the author's qualifications for writing on a particular topic? Is the information from sources known to be reliable?
<b>Accuracy</b>	Are the sources for factual information clearly listed so they can be verified in another source? Is the information free of grammatical, spelling, and other typographical errors?
<b>Coverage</b>	Are these topics successfully addressed, with clearly presented arguments and adequate support to substantiate them? Do the work update other sources, substantiate other materials you have read, or add new information? Is the target audience identified and appropriate for your needs?
<b>Appearance</b>	Does the site look well organized? Do the links work? Does the site appear well maintained?

Source: [Evaluating Internet Sources | Lydia M. Olson Library \(nmu.edu\)](#)

**Mission 4: Think Before You Click**

**Instructions:** Search for misinformation or fake news online. Present the article or a picture in front of the class. Determine which criteria for evaluating internet sources the information violates.

The following questions must be answered and discussed:

- 1. What online platform you used to find a fake news?
- 2. Which of the following criteria for evaluating internet sources diminishes the information?
- 3. How can students avoid using misinformation as their reference?

**Mission 5: Train of Thought!**

Conduct an interview at least two elderly individuals in your community and ask them about how their environment/surroundings have changed from their childhood years until the current year. Let them narrate the changes in their surroundings and the effects of such change. Write an essay about this in a long size bond paper and attached the documentation of the interview in the bond paper. Kindly follow the format below.

Name:

Grade&Section:

Teacher:

Date:

(Title of your essay)

Three paragraphs (Introduction, Body, and Conclusion)

Five sentences per paragraph

Below is the picture of your interview with the

two elderlies. Ask for their consent before you take

picture of them

### **References:**

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