

1.5 Independent learning: goals, sources and checks

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 24 marks

KEY WORDS independent learning 自主学习 • learning goal 学习目标

Objective

Set a checkable learning goal, evaluate a source and review an independent-study result. This is original GAC003-aligned practice, not an official assessment. All people, records and source cards are fictional.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ Key knowledge: take responsibility for the check

Independent learning 自主学习 means taking responsibility for preparation, progress and review while using permitted support. A **learning goal** 学习目标 names an intended outcome, its conditions and a review point. Include a quality check as well as a task to complete.

A source's location is not proof that every claim is true. Check who produced it, what evidence it supplies, whether it answers your question and what its limits are. A listener's agreement does not establish accuracy unless the explanation is checked against the material.

■ Source A: two fictional source cards

Card 1 is *School Rainwater Trial*, written by the named campus facilities team in 2025 and listed in the school library catalogue. It reports one trial week: 100 litres were collected and 60 litres used for garden watering. It supplies the dated collection and use log. It gives no annual costs or evidence from other schools. Its claim is limited to showing that some collected water was reused in that week.

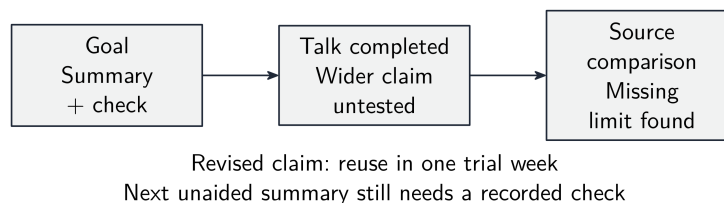
Card 2 is an unsigned blog post, *Rainwater Solves Every Bill*, with no date or linked records. It says every school can remove its entire annual water bill by collecting rain. It gives no costs, collection figures or comparison. The cards are practice texts, not real publications.

■ Source B: Ming’s goal and review

Ming’s goal is: “By Friday I will give a two-minute summary of Card 1 without reading. I will compare its main claim, two supporting facts and one limit with the card, then record anything missing.”

On Wednesday he prepared notes and gave a two-minute summary to a partner. He correctly stated the 100 litres collected and 60 litres used, but said that the trial proved annual bills would disappear. The partner repeated that claim. Ming then checked the card and noticed that annual costs were not reported. He revised the claim to describe reuse in the one trial week. There has been no new unaided summary yet.

■ Worked example: a completed talk can still need revision



Known: Ming completed the two-minute activity and recalled two figures. The unsupported annual-bill claim means the first summary did not yet meet the accuracy check. Partner repetition preserved the error rather than testing it.

The later source comparison identified the missing limit. Revising the claim is useful, but it does not establish a successful new summary without notes. Before Friday, Ming should schedule another unaided summary and compare the claim, figures and limit with Card 1. The check needs a recorded result, not a promised success.

2 Practice

2.1 Identify ONE task/condition and ONE quality check in Ming’s stated goal. [2]

2.2 State TWO evidence features that make Card 1 more useful than Card 2 for checking what happened in the trial week. Do not rely on the library listing alone. [2]

2.3 Describe the two facts Ming recalled accurately and the unsupported conclusion in his first summary. [3]

2.4 State a feasible next task, the content it should check and a review point that respects Friday's goal. Do not invent a new result. [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Evaluate THREE claims: "The library listing proves every statement on Card 1"; "Finishing two minutes proves the summary is accurate"; "A partner repeating the claim proves annual bills will disappear". Give a reasoned correction for each using the supplied material. [6]
