

## How to Use and Quote Sources

### 1. Never write out long slabs of quoted texts in an answer.

Just quote two or three words from the document you are using and blend these words into your own sentences.

For example:

*Using the sources provided, explain the types of clothing worn by the different social classes in Ancient China.*

The clothes of the wealthy consisted of, “long silk robes, silk trousers”, and “silk lined, soft leather boots”. In winter, as a means of keeping warm, they also wore the furs of, “fox and squirrel”. The middle class wore less extravagant clothing; however they also possessed “shoes”. The poorer people are said to have worn, “wide loose trousers”, which were made from “coarse” fabrics. The majority of these people did not wear shoes or had sandals made from “straw”. (Source One an Extract from Don Scott and Lindsay Dann’s ‘Ancient Civilisations’)

### 2. Mention the source you are using in your answer, or put the name of the source you use at the end of your paragraph.

Source one provides a description of the clothing worn by the different social classes within Ancient China.... In source one the wealthy are described as wearing, “long silk robes, silk trousers”, and “silk lined, soft leather boots”...

### 3. Never use the word ‘Quote’ in your answer. A better way to introduce some quoted evidence is to use the words ‘noted’, ‘stated’ or ‘evident’.

...As stated in Source Two the poorer people within Ancient China wore clothes made from, “oxen and horses”....

## Activities:

Complete the following tasks (those requiring a written response should be completed in your exercise book):

- (a) In the following sources, highlight the words that were used as supporting evidence and quoted in the above answers.

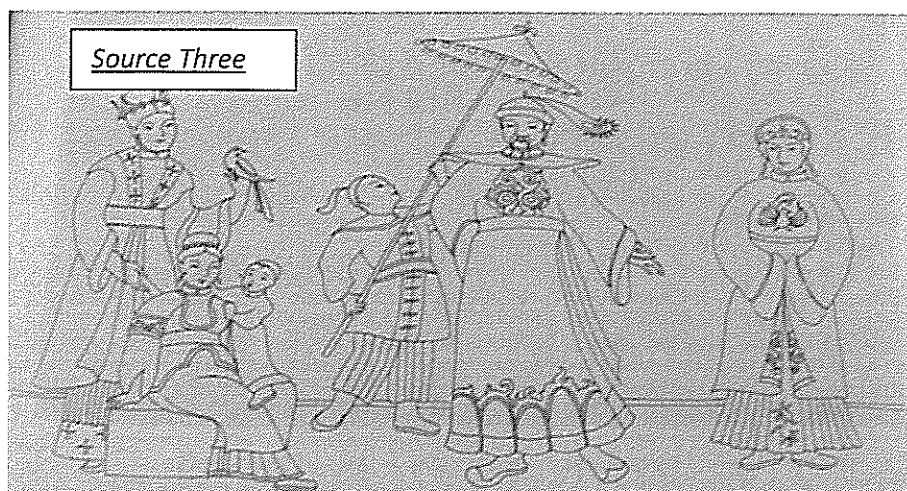
Source One Extract from Don Scott and Lindsay Dann's 'Ancient Civilisations'

The poor people dressed in wide loose trousers and short jackets made from coarse material. They were either bare footed or wore straw sandals. Members of the middle class dressed in a similar style, except the material used was much finer and they wore shoes. The men of this class often wore a satin cap with tassels. Wealthy people were easily distinguished because they wore long silk robes, silk trousers and silk lined, soft leather boots. The rich also wore fox and squirrel furs. In the winter the poor survived by sewing padding between two layers of material and wrapping themselves in sheep skins.

Source 2 Tung Chung-Shu, a Confucian scholar who lived in the early years of the Han Dynasty.

The harshness of military service and of forced public labour each year were thirty times greater than in the past. The taxes... were twenty times greater... the poor people often wore clothing of oxen and horses and ate the food of dogs and pigs. They were burdened by greedy and cruel officials and executions increased for no reason. The people were angry but had no-one to help them. They ran away to the mountains and forest and became bandits... and the number of those condemned to prison rose to thousands and even as many as ten thousand.

- (b) List the ways in which Source Three could be used as supporting evidence in the above answers.



(c) Write out the three rules which explain how to quote from supporting documents.

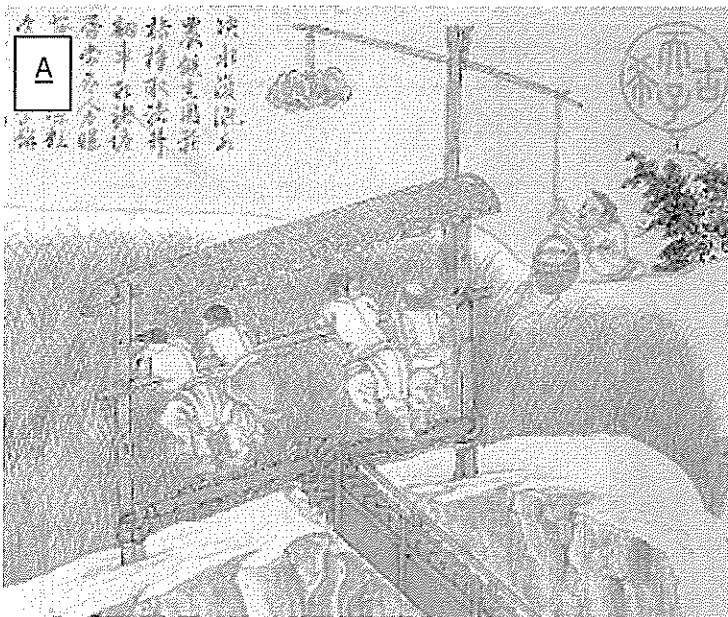
(d) Answer the following questions using the method outlined by the above three rules:

(All relevant sources are located below)

1. Using sources A and B describe the type of work peasants participated in.
2. Using sources C and D outline the merchandise (goods to be bought and sold) available at the marketplace.
3. What do sources E and F reveal about recreational activities in Ancient China?

(e) Read out some of your answers to your partner (person sitting beside you) and discuss whether or not the documents have been used correctly.

## Sources:



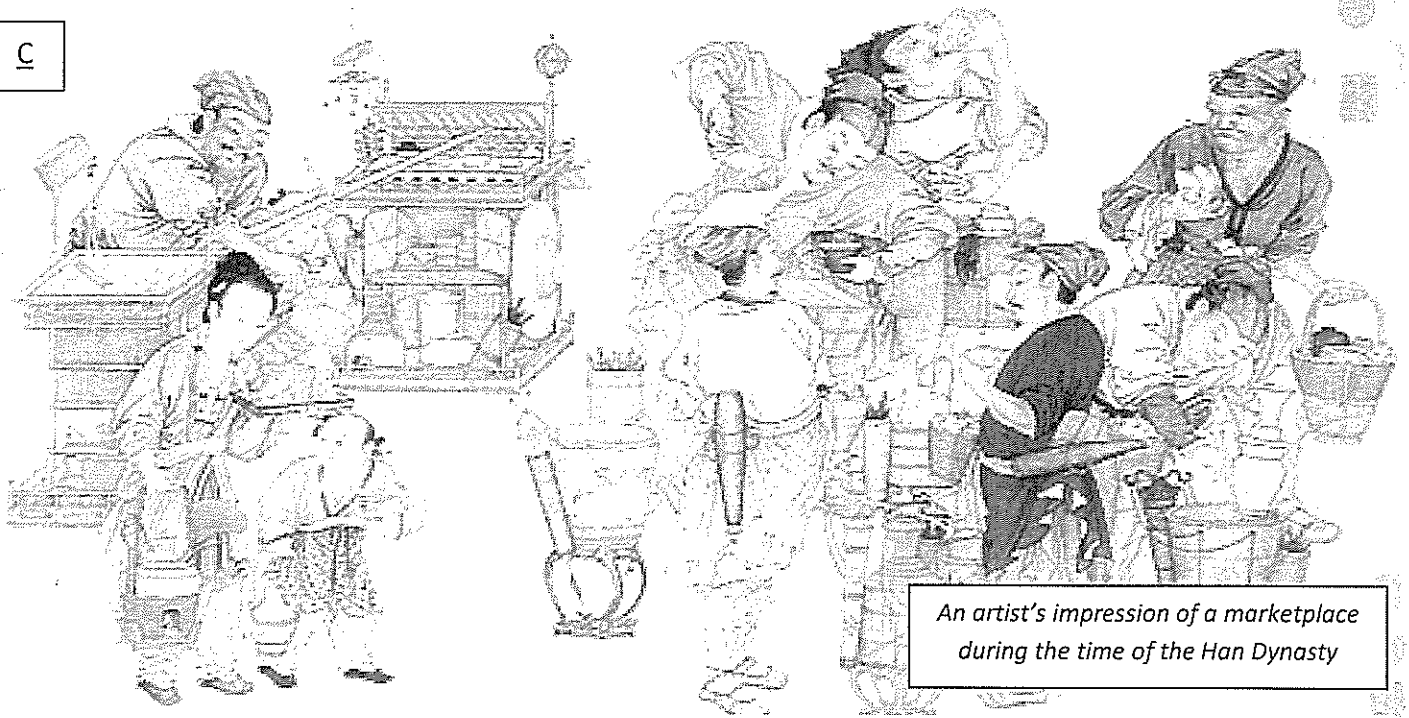
An artist's impression of the life of a peasant. This painting show peasants using the 'dragon- backbone machine' invented AD100. It was used to transport water to the flooded terraces where they were growing rice.

### Source B

Extract from 'Retro-Active 1' by Maureen Anderson, Ian Keese and Anne Low

Most farm work was done by hand and with few tools made of wood, bone or horn. Men kept the rice fields under water by means of a trough containing a belt of wooden paddles. By treading the paddles with their feet to turn them, the men were able to lift the water from the river to the fields. Human labour was also used to pull carts which took goods to and from one of the market villages scattered around the countryside.

C



An artist's impression of a marketplace during the time of the Han Dynasty

Source D

Extract from *'See Inside an Ancient Chinese Town'* by R.J. Unstead

In the market places a lively trade is carried on. As well as traders from the surrounding countryside there are foreign merchants who have travelled by camel from central Asia... Near the wall of the marketplace itself stand two officials who supervise the trading and collect taxes in grain or cash from the stall-holders. All kinds of goods are sold from the stalls – fruit and vegetables, cooked meats, pots and pans and fine cloths and jewellery... Many luxuries from distant lands are on sale in the market place – glass, precious stones, gold and silver from Rome, furs and jade from central Asia. In exchange the foreign merchants return home laden with silks. The gates to the marketplace are closed at nightfall and re-open at dawn.

E



A model of acrobats entertaining courtiers. It is from models such as these that we know the type of thing people liked to watch.

Source F

Extract from *'See Inside an Ancient Chinese Town'* by R.J. Unstead

Typically a rich house hold had its own troupe of dancers, as well as acrobats, jugglers and its own small orchestra... Most people loved to gamble... bull fights were popular; so too were the fights between man and bull... Played a board game called *liu-po* or sixes. Six bamboo sticks with various markings on them were shaken and thrown out of a cup. How they landed determined where a player could move his counter on the board... Flying kites was also another popular past time.