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Multimodal Texts - Year 5

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Six Modes That Build Meaning



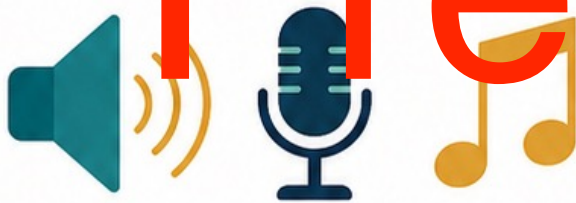
WORDS

spoken or written



IMAGES

photos, drawings and symbols



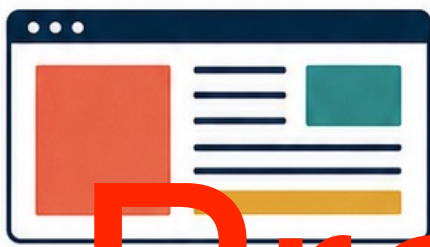
SOUND

music, voice and effects



MOVEMENT

gesture and animation



LAYOUT

position, size and sequence



INTERACTION

choices, links and responses

Multimodal texts combine two or more modes to communicate a clear message.

Anatomy of an Infographic



Every element should help the audience understand the message.

Mode Match Relay

Place each card on the mode it describes. Explain how that mode helps communicate meaning.

WORDS



IMAGES



SOUND



MOVEMENT



LAYOUT



INTERACTION



A text may use several modes, but each card has one best match.

Mode Match Relay – Cards

Cut out the cards. Match each one to its strongest mode on the sorting mat.

1. A bold headline names the topic.



2. A caption explains a photograph.



3. A labelled diagram shows how parts fit.



4. A map reveals where events happen.



5. Music creates a tense mood.



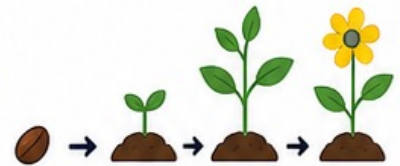
6. A voice over explains the action.



7. An actor's gesture shows surprise.



8. Animation demonstrates a process.



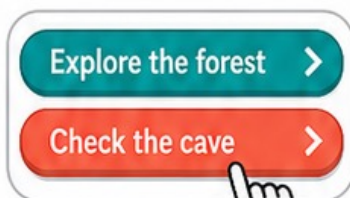
9. The largest item appears first.



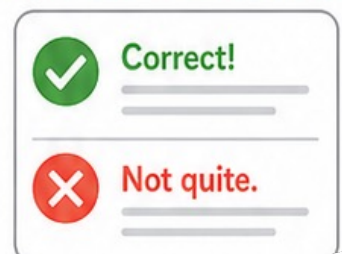
10. Panels guide the reader left to right.



11. A button lets the reader choose a path.



12. A quiz gives immediate feedback.



Mode Match Relay – Answer Guide

WORDS — Cards 1 and 2

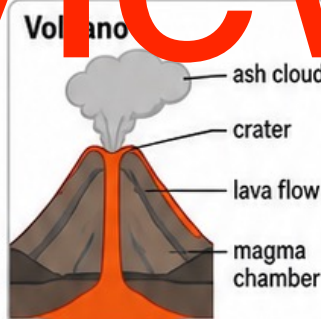
SEA TURTLES RETURN HOME



Sea turtles travel thousands of kilometres to return to the beach where they were born.

Headlines and captions communicate through language.

IMAGES — Cards 3 and 4



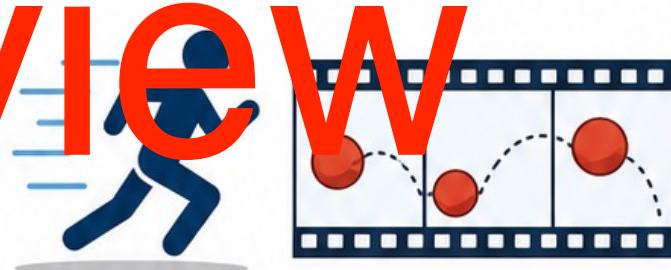
Diagrams and maps communicate visually.

SOUND — Cards 5 and 6



Music and voice shape mood and explanation.

MOVEMENT — Cards 7 and 8



Gesture and animation show action or change.

LAYOUT — Cards 9 and 10

OUR OCEANS



1 → 2

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Main Ideas
- 3 Conclusion

Size and sequence guide attention.

INTERACTION — Cards 11 and 12



Which planet is known as the Red Planet?

- A Earth
- B Mars ✓
- C Jupiter
- D Venus

Buttons and quizzes invite a response.



Ask students to justify how each mode strengthens meaning.

Meaning Mixer

Mix
modes.
Make
meaning.

HOW TO PLAY

1. Roll the dice.
2. Read a scenario card.
3. Name a useful mode and explain why.
4. Earn a token for a clear reason. First to finish wins.

SCENARIO CARDS

TOKENS

START

FINISH

WORDS

IMAGES

SOUND

MOVEMENT

LAYOUT

INTERACTION



Meaning Mixer – Scenario Cards



Choose a user interface for each purpose. Explain why it would help the audience.

1. Welcome new students to the school.



2. Warn visitors about a slippery floor.



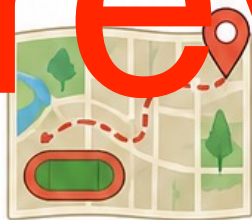
3. Explain the water cycle.



4. Build suspense in a story trailer.



5. Show the route to the sports carnival.



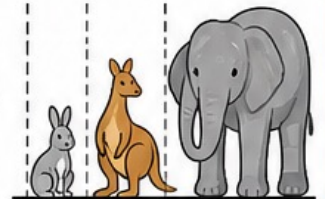
6. Help a reader choose a webpage section.



7. Teach the steps for washing hands.



8. Compare the sizes of three animals.



9. Announce a change to assembly time.



10. Share the results of a class survey.



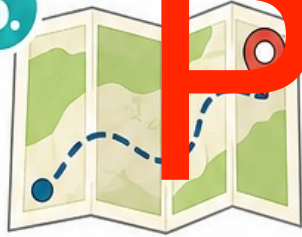
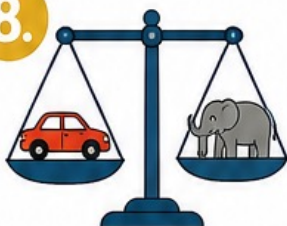
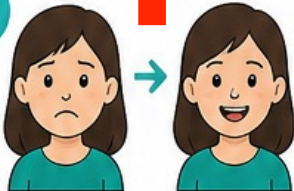
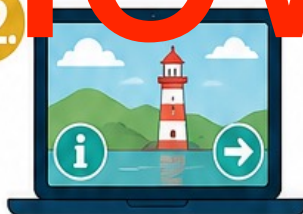
11. Show that a character feels nervous.



12. Invite visitors to explore a museum.



Meaning Mixer – Suggestion Guide

1. WORDS – a welcoming headline states key information. 	2. IMAGES – a hazard symbol communicates quickly. 
3. MOVEMENT – animation can show a repeating cycle. 	4. SOUND – music and effects can create tension. 
5. IMAGES – a map shows the route. 	6. INTERACTION – menu buttons let the reader choose. 
7. MOVEMENT – a demonstration shows the sequence. 	8. LAYOUT – scale and position support comparison. 
9. SOUND – an announcement can reach the group. 	10. IMAGES – a chart makes survey data visible. 
11. MOVEMENT – gesture and expression show emotion. 	12. INTERACTION – a clickable tour invites exploration. 

Other well-justified mode choices may also be accepted.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Spot the Modes — Page 1

Directions: Study each example. Tick every mode you notice and write one piece of evidence.

A. Lost Dog webpage — headline, photo and map button

☐

Words

☐

Images

☐

Sound

☐

Movement

☐

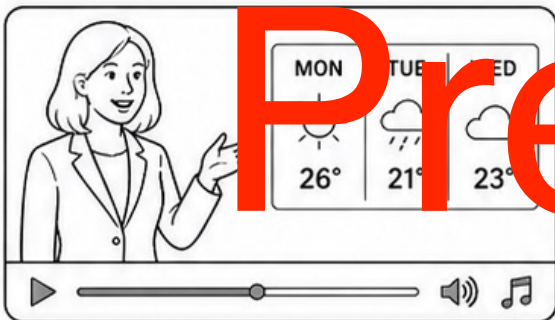
Layout

☐

Interaction

Evidence: _____

B. Weather update video — presenter, forecast symbols and music

☐

Words

☐

Images

☐

Sound

☐

Movement

☐

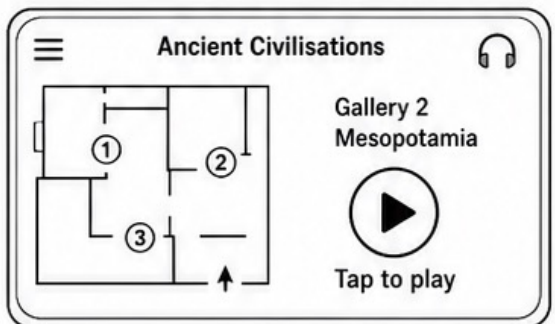
Layout

☐

Interaction

Evidence: _____

C. Museum audio guide — narration, map and tap-to-play button

☐

Words

☐

Images

☐

Sound

☐

Movement

☐

Layout

☐

Interaction

Evidence: _____

D. Dance poster — performer image, headline and scan to book

☐

Words

☐

Images

☐

Sound

☐

Movement

☐

Layout

☐

Interaction

Evidence: _____

Spot the Modes — Page 1

Preview

Directions: Study each example. Tick every mode you notice and write one piece of evidence.

A. Lost Dog webpage — headline, photo and map button



Words



Images



Sound



Movement



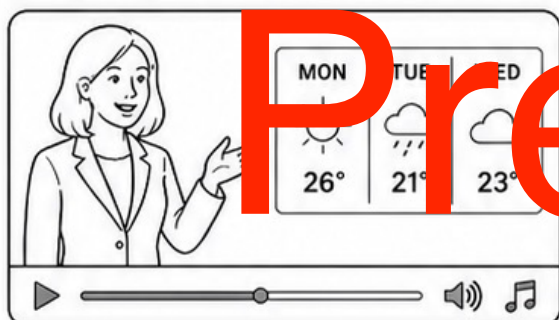
Layout



Interaction

Evidence: Words give the details; the photo and map icon add images; the layout organises the page; the map button invites interaction.

B. Weather update video — presenter, forecast symbols and music



Words



Images



Sound



Movement



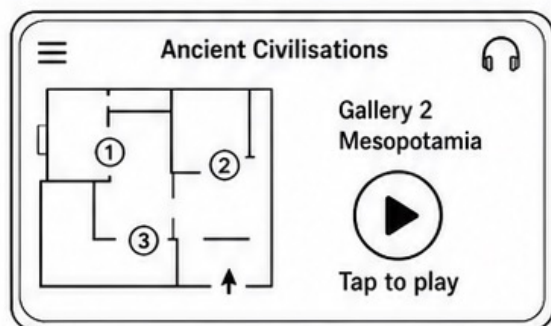
Layout



Interaction

Evidence: Labels and symbols explain the forecast; music adds sound; video adds movement; the player layout and controls guide interaction.

C. Museum audio guide — narration, map and tap-to-play button



Words



Images



Sound



Movement



Layout



Interaction

Evidence: Words name the gallery; the map is visual; narration adds sound; the layout guides reading; the play button is interactive.

D. Dance poster — performer image, headline and scan to book



Words



Images



Sound



Movement



Layout



Interaction

Evidence: Words give the event details; the performer is an image; size and position create hierarchy; the scan icon invites action.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Spot the Modes — Page 2

For each scenario, name the strongest mode and explain its job.



1. A podcast intro uses music to create a cheerful mood.

Strongest mode: _____

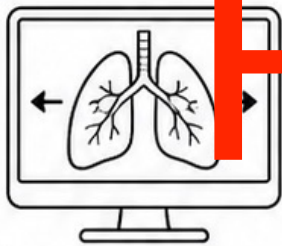
Its job: _____



2. A safety poster makes the warning word the largest item.

Strongest mode: _____

Its job: _____



3. A science animation shows how lungs expand.

Strongest mode: _____

Its job: _____



4. An interactive map lets users filter locations.

Strongest mode: _____

Its job: _____



5. A photo essay uses close-up images to show emotion.

Strongest mode: _____

Its job: _____



6. A speech repeats key words to emphasise the main idea.

Strongest mode: _____

Its job: _____

Spot the Modes — Page 2

For each scenario, name the strongest mode and explain its job.



1. A podcast intro uses music to create a cheerful mood.

Strongest mode: Sound

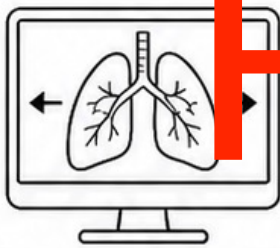
Its job: Music creates a cheerful mood and signals the tone.



2. A safety poster makes the warning word the largest item.

Strongest mode: Layout

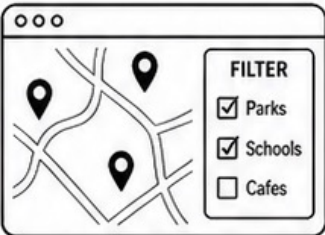
Its job: Large type creates hierarchy and draws attention first.



3. A science animation shows how lungs expand.

Strongest mode: Movement

Its job: Animation shows expansion as a process over time.



4. An interactive map lets users filter locations.

Strongest mode: Interaction

Its job: Filters let the user choose which locations to view.



5. A photo essay uses close-up images to show emotion.

Strongest mode: Images

Its job: A close-up communicates emotion visually.



6. A speech repeats key words to emphasise the main idea.

Strongest mode: Words

Its job: Repetition emphasises the key idea.

How Modes Work Together – Page 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

Compare Message A and Message B. Both use the same words. Answer the questions.

MESSAGE A

MESSAGE B

BUSHWALK CLOSED.
Storm damage.
Use Creek Road exit.



**BUSHWALK
CLOSED.**

Storm damage.



Use Creek Road exit.

1. Which message is easier to scan? Explain why.

2. What meaning does the warning icon add?

3. How does layout change the reading order?

4. Which design creates a stronger urgent tone? Give evidence.

5. Suggest one sound or movement that could help in a digital version.

How Modes Work Together – Page 1

ANSWERS

Date: _____

Compare Message A and Message B. Both use the same words. Answer the questions.

MESSAGE A

MESSAGE B

BUSHWALK CLOSED.
Storm damage.
Use Creek Road exit.



**BUSHWALK
CLOSED.**

Storm damage.



Use Creek Road exit.

1. Which message is easier to scan? Explain why.

Message B. Large headings, spacing and the arrow guide attention.

2. What meaning does the warning icon add?

It signals danger and makes the closure feel urgent.

3. How does layout change the reading order?

The reader sees the closure first, the cause second and the exit action last.

4. Which design has a stronger urgent tone? Give evidence.

Message B because the warning icon and bold hierarchy create urgency.

5. Suggest one sound or movement that could help in a digital version.

A short alert tone or a pulsing route arrow could help.

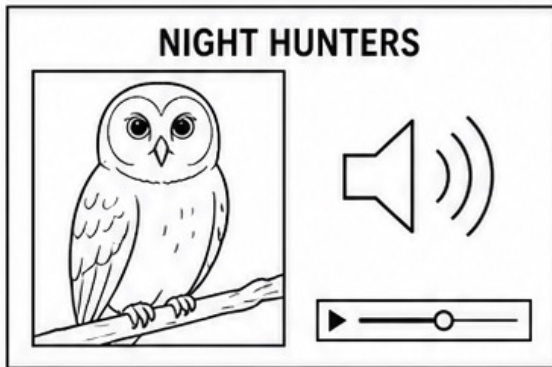
Name: _____

Date: _____

How Modes Work Together – Page 2

Directions: Decide whether the modes reinforce, add to or contrast with one another. Justify your choice.

1. A museum display titled 'Night Hunters' pairs an owl photograph with the sound of hooting.



☐
REINFORCE

☐
ADD

☐
CONTRAST

Evidence:

2. A recycling poster says 'Small actions matter' beside a photograph of a beach covered in litter.



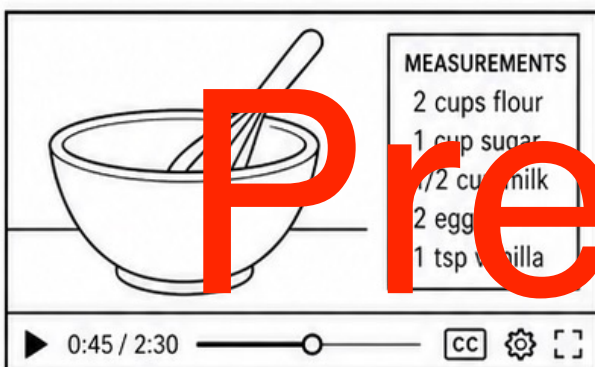
☐
REINFORCE

☐
ADD

☐
CONTRAST

Evidence:

3. A recipe video gives spoken steps while measurements appear as on-screen text.



☐
REINFORCE

☐
ADD

☐
CONTRAST

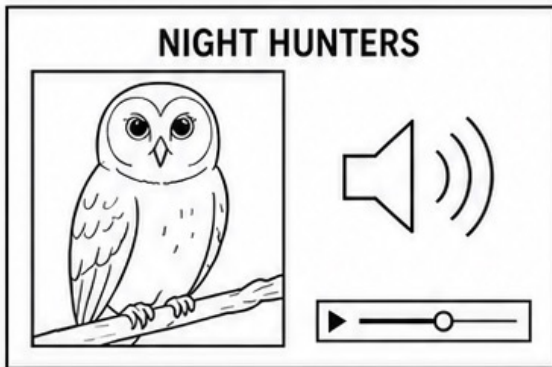
Evidence:

Reinforce = repeat a similar idea. Add = contribute new information. Contrast = create a deliberate difference.

How Modes Work Together – Page 2

Directions: Decide whether the modes reinforce, add to or contrast with one another. Justify your choice.

1. A museum display titled 'Night Hunters' pairs an owl photograph with the sound of hooting.



REINFORCE



ADD

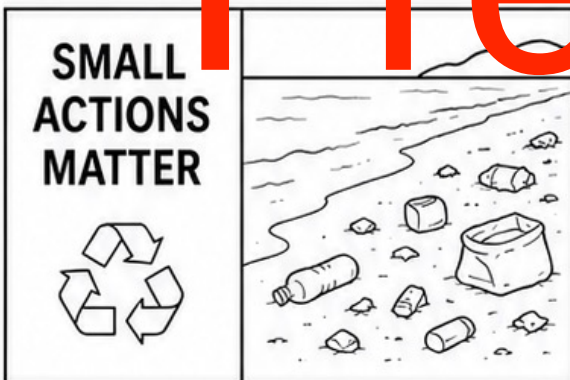


CONTRAST

Evidence:

The owl image and hooting both strengthen the idea of a night hunter.

2. A recycling poster says 'Small actions matter' beside a photograph of a beach covered in litter.



REINFORCE



ADD

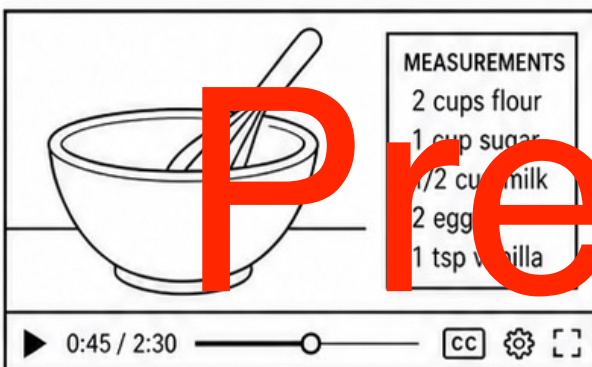


CONTRAST

Evidence:

The hopeful words contrast with the damaged beach image, creating urgency.

3. A recipe video gives spoken steps while measurements appear as on-screen text.



REINFORCE



ADD



CONTRAST

Evidence:

The on-screen measurements add exact information to the spoken steps.

Reinforce = repeat a similar idea. Add = contribute new information. Contrast = create a deliberate difference.

Common Wombat



AUSTRALIAN
MARSUPIAL



PLANT EATER



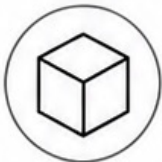
STRONG DIGGER



SHELTERS IN
BURROWS



ONCE ACTIVE
AFTER SUNSET



CUBE-SHAPED
DROPPINGS



Food: native grasses, sedges and rushes.



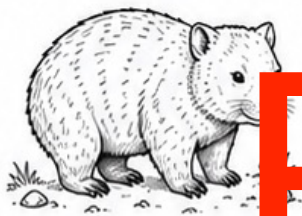
Preview



Good researchers check facts in more than one trustworthy source.

Name: _____

Date: _____



Read the Wombat Infographic

Preview

Directions: Use the Common Wombat infographic to answer each question with complete ideas.

1. Who is the likely audience? Give one clue.

2. What is the main purpose of the infographic?

3. Which feature shows that a wombat is a marsupial?

Preview

4. How do the icons and words work together?

5. What extra meaning does the burrow diagram add?

6. How does the layout guide the reading order?

7. Why is the source order important?

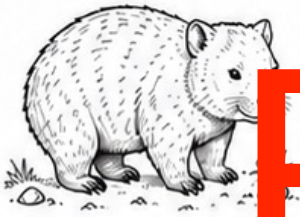
Preview

8. Suggest one interactive feature for a digital version. Explain its value.



ANSWERS: _____

Date: _____



Read the Wombat Infographic

Preview

Directions: Use the Common Wombat infographic to answer each question. Complete ideas.

1. Who is the likely audience? Give one clue.

- Year 5 students; large labels and simple icons make facts easy to scan. _____

2. What is the main purpose of the infographic?

- To inform readers about common wombats. _____

3. Which feature shows that a wombat is a marsupial?

- The Australian map icon and the label "Australian marsupial". _____

4. How do the icons and words work together?

- Icons show each idea quickly; words name and explain the fact. _____

5. What extra meaning does the burrow diagram add?

- It shows the underground tunnel and chamber where the wombat shelters. _____

6. How does the layout guide the reading order?

- The title leads to fact icons, then the animal, burrow, food and source reminder. _____

7. Why is the source reminder important?

- It reminds readers to check accuracy and compare trustworthy sources. _____

8. Suggest one interactive feature for a digital version. Explain its value.

- A clickable burrow could reveal labels, helping users explore how it works. _____

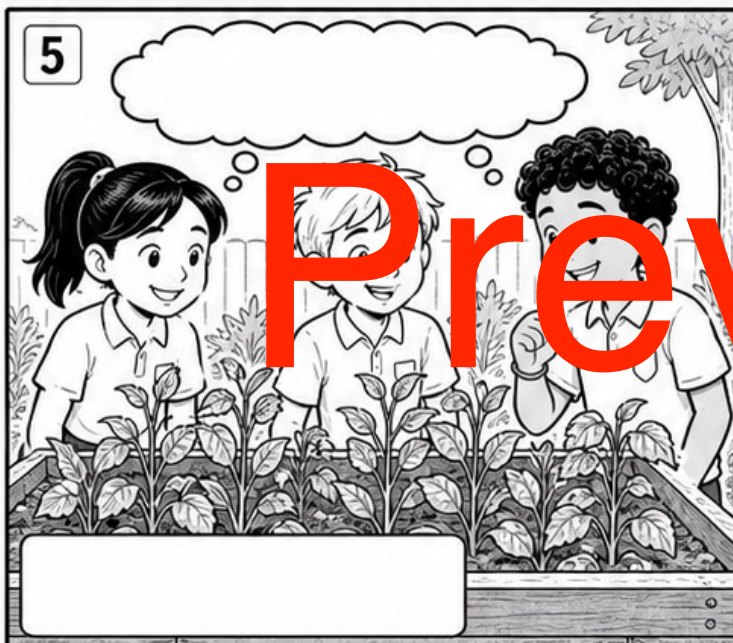
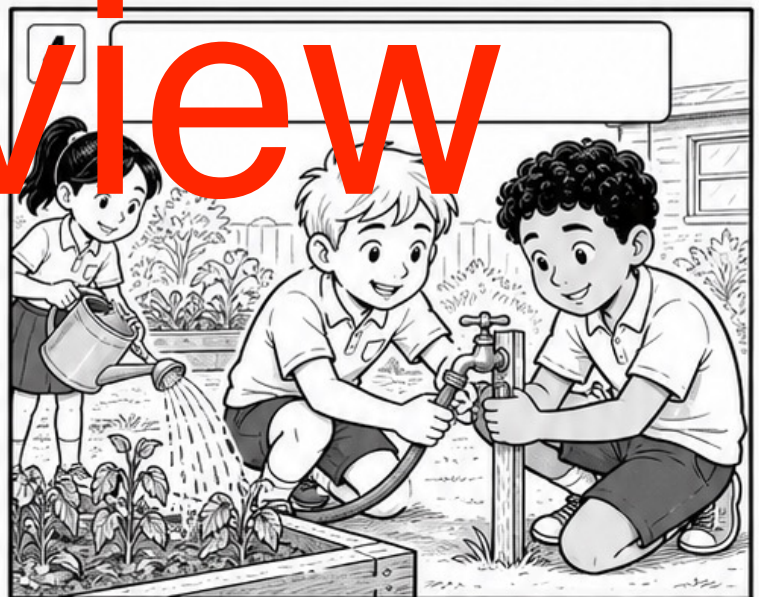


Name: _____

Date: _____

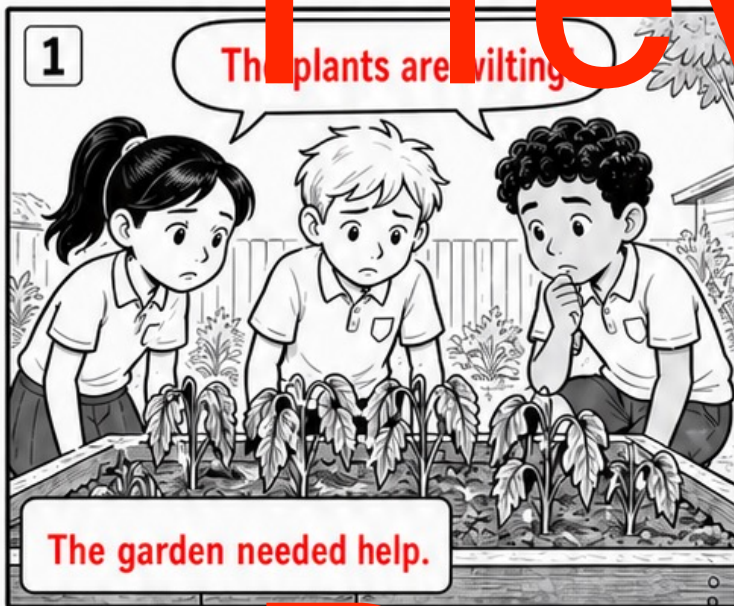
Build the Comic Meaning – Page 1

Directions: Add dialogue, captions and one sound effect. Make the words match the pictures and guide the reader through the sequence.



Build the Comic Meaning – Page 1

Directions: Add dialogue, captions and one sound effect. Make the words match the pictures and guide the reader through the sequence.

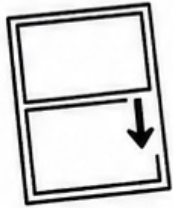


Name: _____

Date: _____

Build the Comic Meaning — Page 2

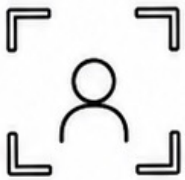
Use the comic sequence to explain how pictures, words and layout create meaning.



1. How does panel order show cause and effect?



2. What do characters' gaze and gestures reveal?



3. How does framing change from problem to solution?



4. Which panel needs the strongest sound effect? Why?



5. Revise one speech bubble to be more concise.

LATER
THAT DAY...

6. Add a caption that marks time.



7. Explain the media choice that improves clarity.



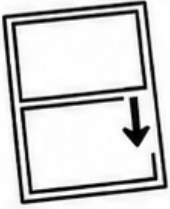
8. Which part would benefit from movement in a digital version?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Build the Comic Meaning — Page 2

Use the comic sequence to explain how pictures, words and layout create meaning.



1. How does panel order show cause and effect?

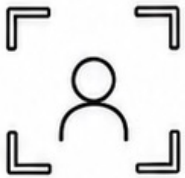
Panels 1–2 show the wilted plants and broken hose as causes.

Panels 4–6 show the repair and recovery as effects.



2. What do characters' gaze and gestures reveal?

Their gaze and gestures show concern, careful planning, teamwork and relief.



3. How does framing change from problem to solution?

Close views emphasise the problem; wide views reveal the action and successful result.



4. Which panel needs the strongest sound effect? Why?

Panel 4 needs CLICK! because reconnecting the hose changes the story.



5. Revise one speech bubble to be more concise.

Let's fix the hose.



6. Add a caption that marks time.

A few minutes later...



7. Explain the made choice that improves clarity.

A caption makes the timing and sequence clear.



8. Which part would benefit from movement in a digital version?

The flowing water and lifting leaves could be animated.

Name: _____

Date: _____

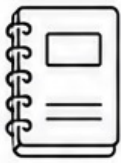
Animal Infographic Studio – Research Notes

Record accurate facts in your own words. Keep notes brief so you can turn them into an infographic.

Animal



Classification



Habitat

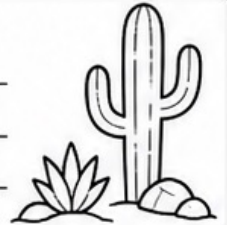


Diet



Surprising fact

Adaptations



Behaviour



Threats

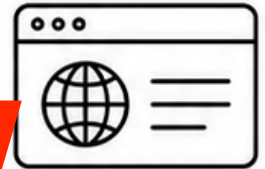


Key vocabulary



Name: _____

Date: _____



Preview

Animal Infographic Studio — Source Log



Directions: Record where each fact came from. Cross-check important facts before using them.

Source title / creator	Source type / location	Useful fact	Checked with another source
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐



Use trustworthy sources. Write facts in your own words.



Name: _____

Date: _____



Animal Infographic Studio – Design Blueprint



Plan how words, images, data and layout will work together for your audience.



Audience



Purpose



Key message



Working title

Three fact blocks

1

2

3

Preview



Data idea



Illustration or chart plan



Colour and contrast note



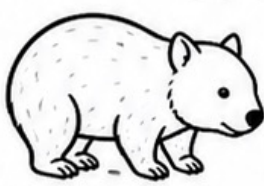
Source placement



Storyboard sketch

Preview

Wildlife Rescue Multimodal Pitch



Create a two-minute pitch or one-page digital product for a wildlife rescue audience. Combine at least three modes to inform and persuade.



Audience	
Purpose	
Key message	

My three or more mode choices					
Written	Visual	Audio	Spatial	Gestural	Movement
Mode	What it will communicate	Why it suits the audience			
1.					
2.					
3.					

Evidence checklist	
☐	Facts are accurate
☐	Sources are recorded
☐	Claims are supported
☐	Images match the message
☐	Language suits the audience
☐	At least three modes work together

Wildlife Rescue Multimodal Pitch – Production & Reflection

Name: _____ Date: _____



Use this page while creating, revising and reflecting on your final product.

1	2	3
4	5	6



Mode-choice check

Mode	Where it appears	How it supports meaning



Source check

List the sources you used and one fact you cross-checked.



Revision checklist

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Clear opening | ☐ Modes work together |
| ☐ Logical sequence | ☐ Accurate facts |
| ☐ Readable words and images | ☐ Strong call to action |



Reflection

Which mode was most effective, and what would you improve next time?

Multimodal Texts Rubric

Student: _____ Date: _____

CRITERIA	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Audience & purpose	Purpose or audience unclear.	Purpose and audience are partly clear.	Message is clear for the intended audience.	Message is focused and persuasive.	Message is insightful and very engaging.
Accuracy & sources	Facts are uncertain; sources are missing.	Facts are mostly accurate; some sources recorded.	Accurate facts and sources are recorded.	Facts are cross-checked and integrated.	Evidence is selected carefully and sourced clearly.
Purposeful modes	Modes are isolated or confusing.	Some modes support the message.	Three or more modes work together.	Modes reinforce the message.	Modes interplay deepens meaning.
Organisation & hierarchy	Ideas are hard to follow.	Some sequence is evident.	Ideas follow a logical hierarchy.	Strong flow guides attention.	Sophisticated structure guides the audience.
Clarity & accessibility	Content is difficult to read, view or hear.	Clarity is uneven.	Language, layout and contrast are suitable.	Accessible choices are consistent.	Design is polished and inclusive.
Revision & presentation	Little revision is evident.	Some useful edits are made.	The product is revised, accurate and complete.	Purposeful refinements improve impact.	Precise refinement creates a professional result.

Teacher feedback: _____

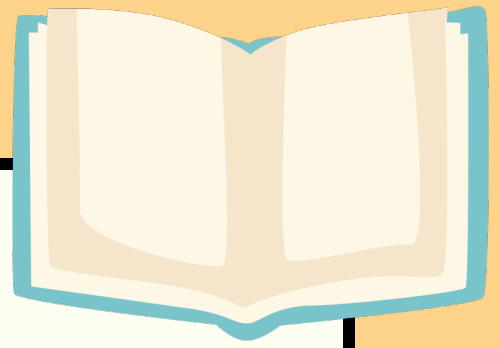
Preview

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Multimodal Texts

Preview





Preview Learning goals Preview

Identify the six modes that can shape meaning.

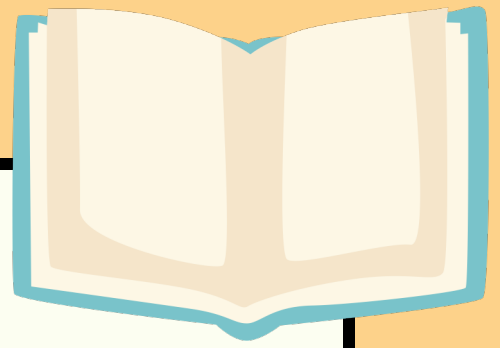
Explain what each mode contributes to a text.

Evaluate whether design choices suit an audience and purpose.

Create and revise a clear multimodal information product.

Preview





What makes a text multimodal?

Preview

A multimodal text combines two or more meaning-making modes.

Each mode carries part of the message.

The reader connects the modes to build the full meaning.

Preview





Preview Six ways to build meaning Preview

Written: words, labels, captions and symbols.

Visual: images, colour, line, shape and icons.

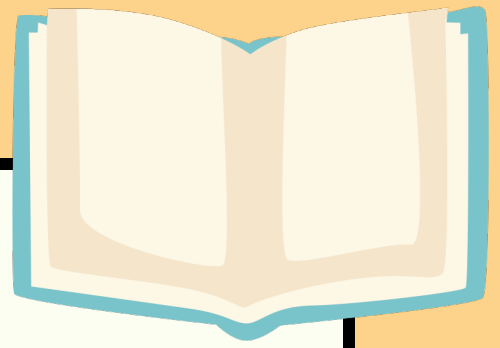
Audio: speech, music, silence and sound effects.

Spatial: position, size, distance and page layout.

Gestural and movement: expression, action, animation and sequence.

Preview





One message, many modes

Preview

A poster uses a headline, image, colour and layout.

A podcast relies on voice, sound and timing.

A video adds moving images, gesture and music.

A webpage adds menus, links, scrolling and interaction.

Preview





Preview Modes have jobs Preview

Words name, explain and give precise details.

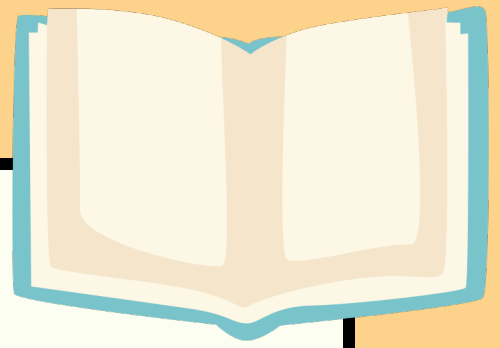
Images show appearance, setting, mood and relationships.

Sound creates emphasis, atmosphere and pace.

Layout guides attention; gesture and movement invite a response.

Preview





Meaning comes from the combination

Complementary modes add different pieces of information.

Reinforcing modes repeat a key idea in a helpful way.

Contrasting modes create surprise, humour or tension.

A conflict between modes should be purposeful, not accidental.

Preview





Preview Read the whole design Preview

Who is the intended audience?

What does the creator want the audience to know, feel or do?

Where and when will the text be used?

What pathway does the layout create through the information?

Preview





Preview Anatomy of an infographic Preview

A clear title states the topic and focus.

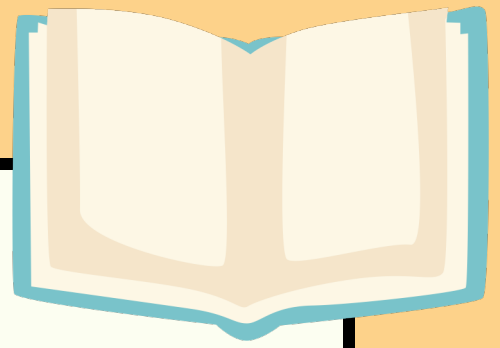
Concise text explains only the essential information.

Data, charts and illustrations make patterns visible.

Labels and source details keep information clear and trustworthy.

Preview





Preview Visual hierarchy Preview

Size signals which information matters most.

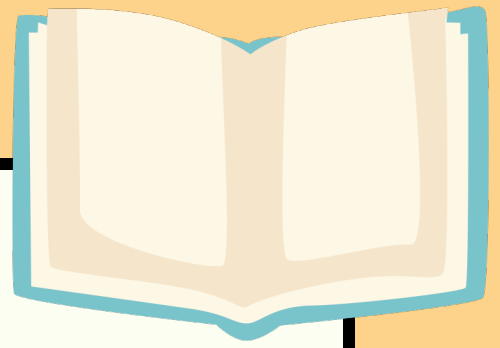
Position creates a reading pathway.

Contrast separates important details from supporting details.

Spacing groups related ideas and prevents clutter.

Preview





Preview Data needs context Preview

Give charts a clear title and label every category.

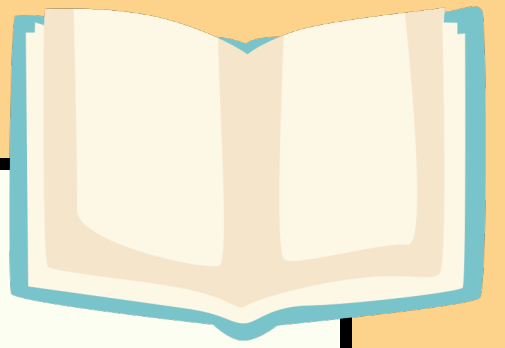
Include units, scales and time periods.

Choose a fair comparison and an honest visual scale.

Explain why the numbers matter to the key message.

Preview





Preview Comic sequences Preview

Panel order shows time, cause and effect.

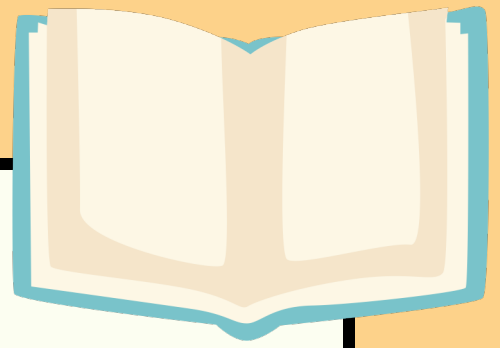
Framing controls what the reader notices.

Speech, thought and captions add different information.

Gaze, gesture and motion cues reveal feeling and action.

Preview





Advertising choices

Preview

Preview

A headline and image capture attention.

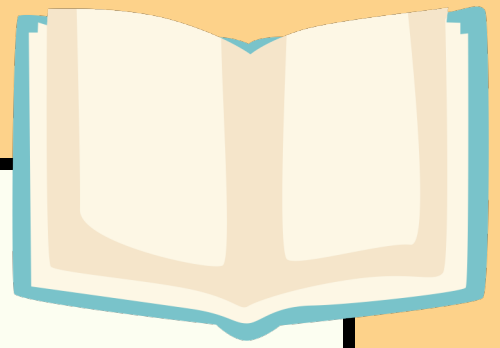
Colour and layout create mood and importance.

A call to action tells the audience what to do next.

Persuasive choices must still be accurate and responsible.

Preview





Ask what each mode contributes

Preview

Name the message carried by each mode.

Remove one mode and notice what becomes unclear.

Check for useful reinforcement instead of needless repetition.

Replace any mode that distracts from the purpose.

Preview





Research before designing

Preview

Begin with a focused question and suitable search terms.

Use more than one trustworthy source.

Cross-check important facts before publishing them.

Paraphrase notes so the final wording is your own.

Preview





Record sources clearly

Preview

Write the source title and creator.

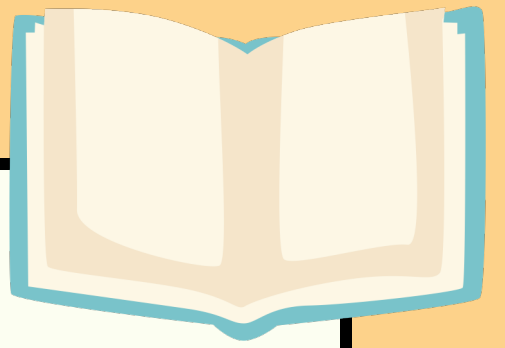
Record the source type and where it can be found.

Note the exact fact you may use.

Mark facts that you have checked against another source.

Preview





Plan an animal information product

Preview

Choose an audience, purpose and one key message.

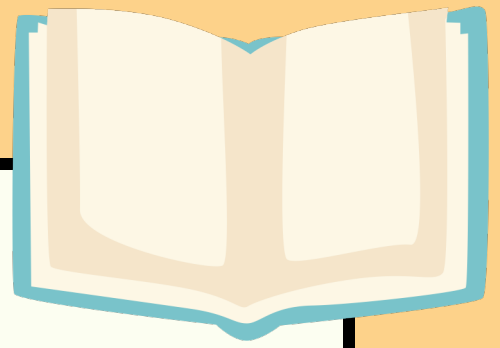
Group facts into short, useful sections.

Select images, charts and words that add different meaning.

Sketch the layout before starting the final design.

Preview





Make every choice purposeful

Preview

Use readable type, strong contrast and consistent spacing.

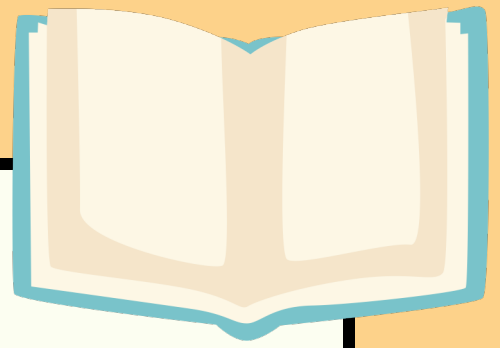
Add captions or labels where an image could be misunderstood.

Keep the layout accessible and easy to navigate.

Use restraint: every mode should earn its place.

Preview





Create, review and present

Preview

Plan the content and mode choices.

Draft the product and test it with a reader.

Revise facts, wording, hierarchy and accessibility.

Rehearse, share and reflect on the final impact.

Preview





Preview

Preview

Well Done!

Preview



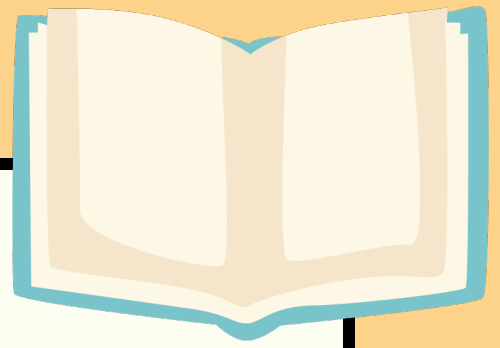
Preview

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Multimodal Texts Quiz

Preview





Question 1 – True or False

Preview

A text needs at least two modes to be multimodal.

True or false?

Preview





Preview

Answer 1

Preview

True.

A multimodal text combines at least two meaning-making modes.

Preview





Question 2 – Multiple Choice

Which item is a mode?

A. Topic

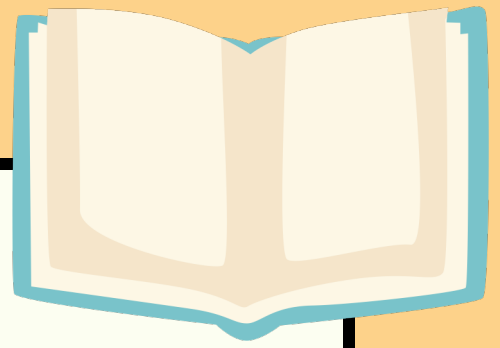
B. Layout

C. Paragraph count

D. Page number



Preview



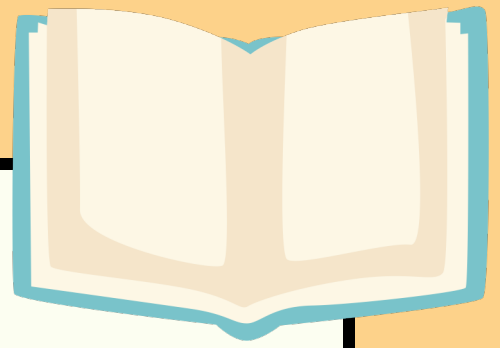
Preview Answer 2 Preview

B. Layout.

Spatial arrangement guides the reader through the message.

Preview





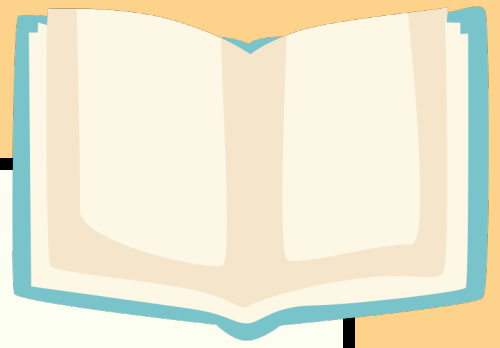
Question 3 – Short Answer

Preview

Name two modes that a video may combine.

Preview





Preview

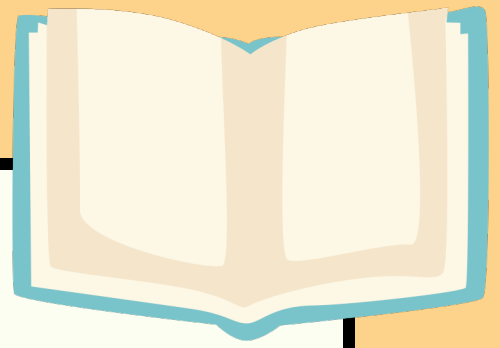
Answer 3

Preview

Suggested answer: moving images and sound.
Other valid combinations are accepted.

Preview





Question 4 – Multiple Choice

Preview

What does visual hierarchy help a reader do?

- A. Count every word
- B. Know where to look first and next
- C. Make every item the same size
- D. Remove all images

Preview





Preview Answer 4 Preview

B. Know where to look first and next.

Size, position, contrast and spacing create a reading pathway.

Preview





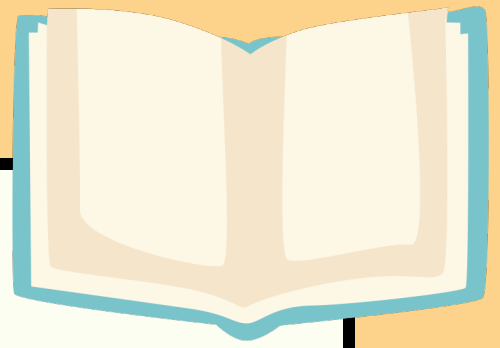
Question 5 – True or False

Adding more media always makes a text clearer.

True or false?

Preview





Preview

Answer 5

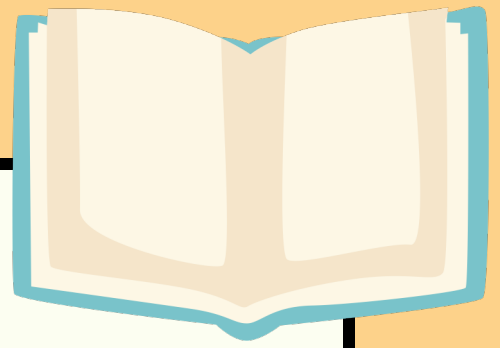
Preview

False.

Extra media can distract unless it has a clear job.

Preview





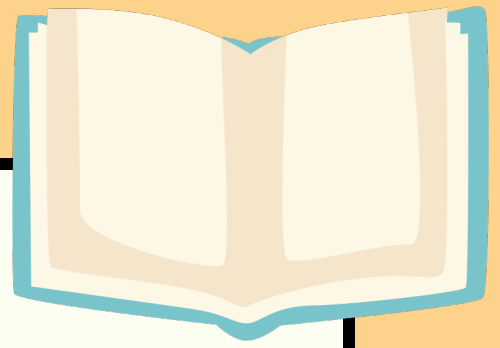
Question 6 – Short Answer

Preview

Explain one job that a caption can do.

Preview





Preview

Answer 6

Preview

Suggested answer: a caption can identify or explain an image and connect it to the key message.

Preview





Question 7 – Multiple Choice

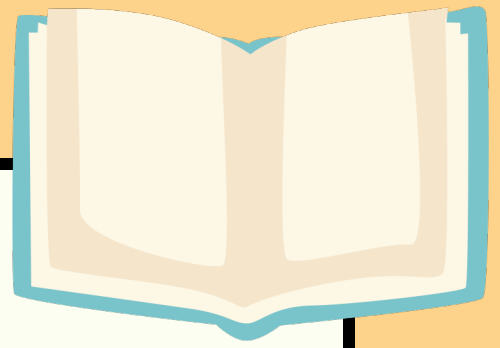
Preview

Which feature best represents data in an infographic?

- A. A labelled chart
- B. An unlabelled decoration
- C. A random sound
- D. A long greeting

Preview





Preview

Answer 7

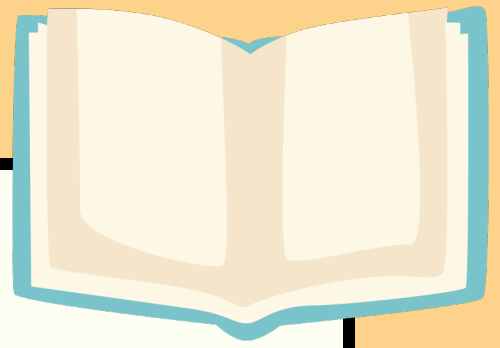
Preview

A. A labelled chart.

Labels and context help the reader interpret the data accurately.

Preview





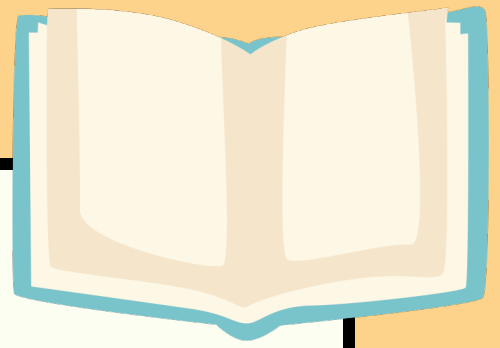
Question 8 – Multiple Choice

Which source note is most useful?

- A. Good website
- B. A copied paragraph
- C. Title/creator, type, location and fact used
- D. I found it online



Preview



Preview

Answer 8

Preview

C. Title/creator, type, location and fact used.

This record helps another reader trace and check the information.

Preview





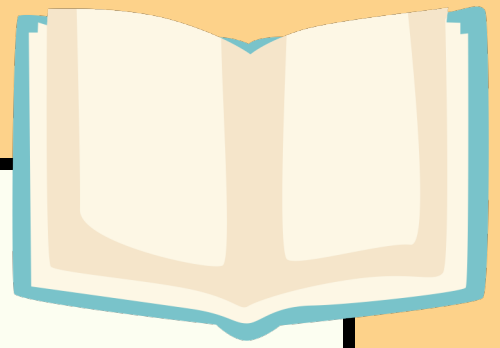
Question 9 – True or False

Audience and purpose should influence mode choices.

True or false?

Preview





Preview

Answer 9

Preview

True.

Effective creators select modes that suit what the audience needs to know,
feel or do.

Preview





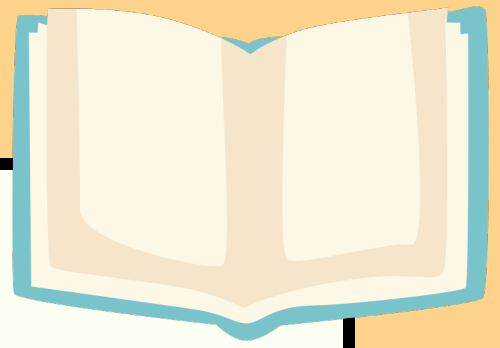
Question 10 – Short Answer

Preview

State one useful revision question for a multimodal product.

Preview





Preview Answer 10 Preview

Suggested answer: Does each mode add clear meaning for the intended audience?

Other thoughtful revision questions are accepted.

Preview





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Preview

Well Done!

Preview

