Heat and Evidence

Combine information from two sources using MLA citations

9.RL.25 "Integrate information from at least two sources into writing by quoting, paraphrasing, or summarizing and cite sources, following the rules of a particular style guide."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the two ideas from different sources that the model combines. Circle each MLA citation, then number the source idea it supports with the same number.

Planning for a Hot Day

(1) A school planning an outdoor event needs to think about more than the weather forecast. Source A is the Environmental Protection Agency's page "Using Trees and Vegetation to Reduce Heat Islands." It explains that roads and other built surfaces can absorb and hold heat. Trees can cool an area by providing shade and releasing water into the air. The agency also describes cool roofs, which reflect more sunlight than conventional roofs. These details offer different ways to think about heat at a school, from the surface under students' feet to the places where they might take a break.

(2) Source B is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's page "About Heat and Your Health." It identifies heavy sweating and dizziness as possible signs of heat exhaustion. The agency advises people to drink water and spend time in a cool indoor place during extreme heat. Those recommendations concern people's health rather than the temperature of a road or roof. A writer can put the two sources together to explain both a heat problem and a way to respond to it. In MLA style, a parenthetical citation can name the organization responsible for each web page.

(3) Here is a short model: "A paved schoolyard may hold heat after a sunny morning (Environmental Protection Agency). If students begin sweating heavily or feel dizzy, adults should watch for possible heat exhaustion (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)." The writer paraphrases each source rather than copying its wording. Each citation follows the idea it supports, so a reader can tell which organization supplied which information. The two sentences also make a connection: the first describes a place that can get hot, while the second describes a health concern during heat. A longer paper would list both web pages in Works Cited.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. In the model, which idea comes from each source? Explain how the citations help you tell.

2. Write one sentence that connects tree shade from Source A with taking a break indoors from Source B. Paraphrase both ideas and cite each source in MLA style.

3. Write one sentence that connects cool roofs from Source A with dizziness from Source B. Paraphrase both ideas and cite each source in MLA style.

4. A student writes, “Built surfaces can hold heat, so people should drink water on extremely hot days.” Rewrite the sentence with MLA citations that show which source supports each idea.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write four sentences proposing a plan for a school’s outdoor sports day. Use one detail from each source that the model did not use, connect the details to your plan, and give each source an MLA parenthetical citation.

ANSWER KEY

Heat and Evidence

GRADE 9 · 9.RL.25

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the two ideas from different sources that the model combines. Circle each MLA citation, then number the source idea it supports with the same number. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	In the model, which idea comes from each source? Explain how the citations help you tell.	**The Environmental Protection Agency supports the idea that pavement can hold heat. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention supports the possible signs of heat exhaustion. Each citation follows its source's idea.**
2	Write one sentence that connects tree shade from Source A with taking a break indoors from Source B. Paraphrase both ideas and cite each source in MLA style.	**Trees can provide shade outside (Environmental Protection Agency), and people can take a break in a cool indoor place during extreme heat (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).**
3	Write one sentence that connects cool roofs from Source A with dizziness from Source B. Paraphrase both ideas and cite each source in MLA style.	**A cool roof reflects more sunlight than a conventional roof (Environmental Protection Agency), while dizziness can be a sign of heat exhaustion (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).**
4	A student writes, "Built surfaces can hold heat, so people should drink water on extremely hot days." Rewrite the sentence with MLA citations that show which source supports each idea.	**Built surfaces can hold heat (Environmental Protection Agency), so people should drink water on extremely hot days (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The school should set up a rest area beneath trees because their shade can help cool a space (Environmental Protection Agency). Water should be available near every activity so students can drink during extreme heat (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). Coaches could schedule breaks at the rest area between games. These steps would give students a place to pause and a chance to drink water.

Accept accurate paraphrases with each organization's citation placed next to the idea it supports. For the open task, the selected details must come from both sources and differ from the pavement and heat-exhaustion details used in the model.