

Evidence With Purpose

See how a proposal blends quotation, paraphrase, summary, and MLA citations.

12.T.RA.1.c “Integrate paraphrased, summarized, and quoted material into original texts in various ways for intended purposes that strengthen the writing...”

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the direct quotation, circle each MLA citation, write 1 beside the paraphrase, and write 2 beside the summary to track how evidence is integrated.

A Later Bell Proposal

- ① School leaders considering a later high school start time need evidence, not just tired faces in first period. In a proposal written in MLA style, a writer might open with a focused claim: Moving the bell to 8:30 would better match adolescents’ sleep needs. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states, “Most high school students do not get enough sleep” (“Schools Start Too Early”). This short quotation supplies an authoritative fact, while the writer’s next sentence explains why that fact matters locally: a schedule that limits sleep can also limit students’ readiness to learn.
- ② Instead of borrowing the study’s language, the same proposal can paraphrase its result. After Seattle shifted high school start times later, students slept about 34 minutes longer each night, and their median grades rose 4.5 percent (Dunster et al.). The sentence keeps the study’s key findings but uses new wording and sentence structure. Its citation directs readers to the research without interrupting the writer’s point. Because the paraphrase is precise, it supports the proposal more usefully than a long list of statistics would.
- ③ A writer may also summarize a longer source when readers need its overall conclusion. A RAND analysis of delayed school start times links later schedules to broad public benefits, including stronger academic outcomes and fewer automobile crashes (Hafner et al.). This summary leaves out the report’s many calculations because the proposal needs a big-picture reason, not every detail. In all three cases, the writer adds original analysis around the borrowed material. The quotation, paraphrase, and summary each earn their place by advancing the claim, and each identifies its source in MLA form.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What exact words are quoted in paragraph 1, and what source title appears in the MLA citation?

2 Copy the sentence from paragraph 2 that paraphrases the Seattle study. Then name one study result included in it.

3 What kind of borrowed material appears in paragraph 3, and why does the writer leave out the report's calculations?

4 According to the final two sentences, why does the writer add original analysis around borrowed material?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a 90-110 word recommendation that argues for an 8:30 high school start time. Include the exact quotation from Source A, paraphrase Source B, add your own explanation, and use MLA citations. Source A: The CDC states, "Most high school students do not get enough sleep" ("Schools Start Too Early"). Source B: In Seattle, later high school starts were linked to about 34 more minutes of sleep each night and a 4.5 percent rise in median grades (Dunster et al.).

[illegible]

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the direct quotation, circle each MLA citation, write 1 beside the paraphrase, and write 2 beside the summary to track how evidence is integrated. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What exact words are quoted in paragraph 1, and what source title appears in the MLA citation?	The quotation is “Most high school students do not get enough sleep.” The citation names “Schools Start Too Early.”
2	Copy the sentence from paragraph 2 that paraphrases the Seattle study. Then name one study result included in it.	“After Seattle shifted high school start times later, students slept about 34 minutes longer each night, and their median grades rose 4.5 percent (Dunster et al.)” One result is that students slept about 34 minutes longer each night.
3	What kind of borrowed material appears in paragraph 3, and why does the writer leave out the report’s calculations?	It is a summary. The writer needs a big-picture reason for the proposal, not every detail from the report.
4	According to the final two sentences, why does the writer add original analysis around borrowed material?	Original analysis helps the quotation, paraphrase, and summary advance the claim and earn their place in the writing.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Our district should move the high school start time to 8:30 because a schedule should support students’ health and learning. The CDC warns that “Most high school students do not get enough sleep” (“Schools Start Too Early”), a concern that applies to students who struggle through early classes. In Seattle, delaying the high school schedule was associated with about 34 additional minutes of sleep each night and a 4.5 percent rise in median grades (Dunster et al.). Together, these findings suggest that later starts could help students arrive more rested and prepared for the academic day.

Accept recommendations that use the required exact quotation, accurately paraphrase both Seattle findings, and include an original explanation connected to the claim. MLA citations may use the provided title and author wording, with minor punctuation variations accepted.