Marks That Last

Trace how a writer credits research about the Moon.

10.6.W.3 "Students will integrate quotes, paraphrases, and summaries from research, following a consistent citation style (e.g., MLA, APA) to avoid plagiarism."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the words quoted from NASA, circle sentences that restate or sum up NASA's information, and draw an arrow from each marked use to its (NASA) citation.

Reading the Moon's Surface

1 A boot print on the Moon can last much longer than one on a beach (NASA). On Earth, wind and rain quickly shift sand. NASA describes the Moon's atmosphere as a very thin exosphere, which means there is no rain to wash tracks away (NASA). That difference turns the surface into a record of past events. NASA calls the Moon "Earth's only natural satellite" (NASA). The quoted phrase places this world near home, while its nearly airless ground makes it unlike a familiar shore. A mark left there may remain visible long after a similar mark on Earth disappears.

2 Impacts leave another kind of mark. NASA explains that objects from space strike the Moon and create craters on its surface (NASA). Some craters are vast, while a footprint is small, but both tell a story about something touching the ground. Unlike a beach, the Moon has no flowing rain to smooth the edges of a crater or rinse a print downhill (NASA). This does not mean every mark will last forever. Small particles from space continue to hit the surface and gradually alter it (NASA). Preserved marks can be evidence of earlier activity without being perfectly permanent.

3 Taken together, NASA's findings describe a Moon with thin gases overhead, many impact marks underfoot, and no rain to erase those marks (NASA). These details help explain why tracks and craters can persist, even though they began in different ways. A preserved footprint is not a clock: its shape alone cannot tell a viewer exactly when someone made it. That limit matters to anyone reading a landscape for clues. A careful observer asks both what made a mark and what conditions allowed it to remain. **Works Cited:** NASA. "Moon Facts." *NASA Science*, science.nasa.gov/moon/facts/.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Copy the words quoted directly from NASA in paragraph 1. What citation follows them?

2. Find the sentence in paragraph 2 that restates NASA's information about how craters form. What tells the reader where that information came from?

3. Which sentence in paragraph 3 brings together several of NASA's findings? Name two findings it includes and give its citation.

4. What information does the Works Cited entry give a reader that the citation (NASA) does not?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

A museum will display a photo of a lunar boot print beside a muddy shoe print. Write a four-sentence label explaining why the marks may change at different rates. Use a short quotation from the passage's NASA material and a paraphrase or summary of NASA's information, place (NASA) immediately after each borrowed use, and add your own comparison.

Marks That Last

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the words quoted from NASA, circle sentences that restate or sum up NASA's information, and draw an arrow from each marked use to its (NASA) citation. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Copy the words quoted directly from NASA in paragraph 1. What citation follows them?	**"Earth's only natural satellite" is followed by (NASA).**
2	Find the sentence in paragraph 2 that restates NASA's information about how craters form. What tells the reader where that information came from?	**The sentence beginning "NASA explains that objects from space" restates the information. Its (NASA) citation identifies the source.**
3	Which sentence in paragraph 3 brings together several of NASA's findings? Name two findings it includes and give its citation.	**The first sentence brings together findings about the thin exosphere, impact marks, and lack of rain. It ends with (NASA).**
4	What information does the Works Cited entry give a reader that the citation (NASA) does not?	**It gives the source title, website name, and web address.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

NASA calls the Moon "Earth's only natural satellite" (NASA). Its thin exosphere means that rain cannot wash away a boot print there (NASA). A muddy shoe print outside the museum could change after a storm. Both prints begin with a step, but only one lies where rain can scrub its edges.

Accept accurate paraphrases that keep NASA's meaning and place (NASA) directly after the borrowed information. The museum label should include an exact short quotation, a distinct paraphrase or summary, and the student's own comparison.