Trace the Source

Quotes, paraphrases, and summaries in a model paragraph

11.6.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 a source, then circle the citation that identifies it. Number one paraphrase and one summary, and circle the citation for each.

What Changed at the Polls

1. Imagine a voter arriving at a polling place after the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920. Would the new rule change what happened at the door? The amendment forbids states and the federal government from denying citizens the vote "on account of sex" (U.S. Const. amend. XIX). That short quotation preserves the law's exact language. The amendment changed a legal rule, but it does not prove that every eligible person could vote without obstacles. A writer needs to distinguish what a source says from what the writer concludes. A precise citation lets readers check both.

2. Other barriers required other changes. The Twenty-Fourth Amendment prohibited poll taxes in federal elections, so a person could not be charged a tax as a condition of voting for president or Congress (U.S. Const. amend. XXIV). This sentence paraphrases a constitutional rule instead of copying its wording, but its citation is still necessary. Notice the limit: the amendment addresses federal elections, not every election run by a state. A paraphrase can mislead even when it includes a citation if it makes a source sound broader than it is. Accuracy means checking both the idea and its scope.

3. By 1971, the Twenty-Sixth Amendment addressed age: it barred governments from denying voting rights to citizens eighteen or older because of age (U.S. Const. amend. XXVI). Taken together, these three amendments show that the Constitution addressed distinct barriers to voting across different decades (U.S. Const. amends. XIX, XXIV, XXVI). This summary combines information from several amendments rather than restating just one provision. The citations allow readers to trace each claim to its source. They also distinguish the writer's interpretation, that the changes form a pattern, from the legal language the writer borrows.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which words does the writer quote from the Nineteenth Amendment? Explain why the citation belongs with those words.

2. How would removing the word “federal” change the accuracy of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment paraphrase?

3. Correct this borrowed claim’s citation: The Twenty-Sixth Amendment protects citizens eighteen or older from being denied the vote because of age (U.S. Const. amend. XIX).

4. Why does the summary in the final paragraph cite three amendments instead of only the Twenty-Sixth Amendment?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write an 80 to 105 word caption for a voting-rights exhibit. Use a short direct quote from the Nineteenth Amendment, an accurate paraphrase of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, and a summary connecting all three amendments; cite each borrowed idea in the model’s style without copying its sentences.

ANSWER KEY

Trace the Source

GRADE 11 · 11.6.W.3

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the words quoted from a source, then circle the citation that identifies it. Number one paraphrase and one summary, and circle the citation for each. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which words does the writer quote from the Nineteenth Amendment? Explain why the citation belongs with those words.	**The quoted words are "on account of sex." The citation identifies the amendment that contains that exact language.**
2	How would removing the word "federal" change the accuracy of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment paraphrase?	**It would wrongly suggest that the amendment prohibited poll taxes in all elections, rather than federal elections.**
3	Correct this borrowed claim's citation: The Twenty-Sixth Amendment protects citizens eighteen or older from being denied the vote because of age (U.S. Const. amend. XIX).	**The claim needs (U.S. Const. amend. XXVI), not the citation to Amendment XIX.**
4	Why does the summary in the final paragraph cite three amendments instead of only the Twenty-Sixth Amendment?	**It draws on the Nineteenth, Twenty-Fourth, and Twenty-Sixth Amendments to describe distinct voting barriers across decades.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A voting-rights exhibit should show how the meaning of access changed over time. The Nineteenth Amendment prohibits denying citizens the vote "on account of sex" (U.S. Const. amend. XIX). Decades later, the Twenty-Fourth Amendment stopped governments from making people pay a tax to vote in federal elections (U.S. Const. amend. XXIV). Across three amendments, lawmakers addressed barriers involving sex, federal poll taxes, and age, rather than solving every problem with one rule (U.S. Const. amends. XIX, XXIV, XXVI). The exhibit should show these changes as related but distinct.

Accept different wording if the paraphrase retains the federal-election limit and the summary accurately connects all three amendments. Check that quoted words are exact and that each quote, paraphrase, and summary has the appropriate citation.