Follow the Source

Read a model report and trace its MLA citations.

7.W.6.a "Link to and cite sources with a standard format such as MLA or APA."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Read the report. Circle each source name in parentheses, then draw an arrow from one of those names to its matching Works Cited entry.

When the Sea Pulls Back

1. A tsunami is a series of waves, not just one giant wave. It can begin when an undersea earthquake suddenly moves a large amount of water (National Ocean Service). The first wave may not be the largest. Along a coast, water may rise quickly or pull away from shore before the waves arrive (National Ocean Service). These details matter because a beach that looks calm for a moment may still be at risk. A person watching the first wave cannot assume the danger has passed.

2. A tsunami can cross an ocean. Its waves may grow taller as they reach shallow water near land (National Ocean Service). That is one reason a distant earthquake can threaten a coastline far away. The waves can also arrive minutes apart, leaving time for someone to mistake a pause for the end of the event (National Ocean Service). In this report, the source name follows each group of facts drawn from the source. The full source entry appears below, where a reader can find a link to the page.

3. A tsunami warning is not an invitation to watch the water from the sand. Someone near the shore should move to higher ground when officials issue a warning (National Ocean Service). This report uses one source for its facts, so its in-text citations all point to the same entry. The entry gives the page title, the website name, and a link a reader can use to check the facts. Works Cited National Ocean Service. "What Is a Tsunami?" *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/tsunami.html.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Copy the in-text citation that follows the fact about an undersea earthquake.

2. Which two tsunami facts in the second paragraph are followed by in-text citations?

3. Copy the page title from the Works Cited entry, including its quotation marks.

4. Copy the link a reader could use to check the report's facts.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Use this different source card: National Ocean Service. "What Is a Rip Current?" *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/ripcurrent.html. Fact: A rip current is a narrow, fast-moving flow of water that moves away from shore. Write one sentence that paraphrases the fact and includes an MLA in-text citation. Then write a Works Cited entry with the link.

ANSWER KEY

Follow the Source

GRADE 7 · 7.W.6.a

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Read the report. Circle each source name in parentheses, then draw an arrow from one of those names to its matching Works Cited entry. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Copy the in-text citation that follows the fact about an undersea earthquake.	**(National Ocean Service)**
2	Which two tsunami facts in the second paragraph are followed by in-text citations?	**Waves may grow taller in shallow water near land, and waves can arrive minutes apart.**
3	Copy the page title from the Works Cited entry, including its quotation marks.	**"What Is a Tsunami?"**
4	Copy the link a reader could use to check the report's facts.	**https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/tsunami.html**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A rip current is a slim stream of water that flows quickly away from the beach (National Ocean Service).
Works Cited
National Ocean Service. "What Is a Rip Current?" *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/ripcurrent.html.

For Part 3, accept an accurate paraphrase with (National Ocean Service) and a Works Cited entry containing the source name, quoted page title, website name, and link.