Tracing the Heat

Read a model of source selection, synthesis, and citation.

9-10.WHST.8 "Gather relevant information from multiple sources; use advanced searches effectively; assess the relevance, accuracy, and credibility of each source; and fluently integrate information. (e.g. paraphrases, summaries, direct quotations…"

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one paraphrase from each source, circle its in-text citation, and number the matching Works Cited entry. Use your marks to trace each claim back to its source.

Why One Block Feels Hotter

(1) At 3 p.m., one student walks beside a parking lot while another takes a shaded street. Their routes may feel different even in the same weather. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency explains that roads and buildings absorb and release more heat than many natural surfaces, helping create urban heat islands (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). This source is relevant because it explains why the built environment affects local temperatures. The shaded route does not prove that every tree cools every street by the same amount. It does suggest a question worth investigating: where might shade make the greatest difference?

(2) Temperature is only part of that question. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention advises people to stay cool and hydrated during hot weather and identifies heat-related illness as a health risk (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). That guidance adds a human consequence to the EPA's explanation of hotter built surfaces. Together, the sources support a careful claim: reducing exposure to heat can matter for health, but planting trees alone is not a complete safety plan. The EPA explains a feature of places, while the CDC addresses people's health. Neither source provides a temperature measurement for the students' two routes.

(3) Searching site:epa.gov/heatislands trees heat can locate EPA material about urban heat; searching site:cdc.gov/heat-health heat illness can locate CDC health guidance. These filters narrow results by publisher, not by truth. The EPA fits the question about built surfaces, while the CDC fits the question about health. Check each page's date and supporting evidence before using it. **Works Cited.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "About Heat and Your Health." *CDC*, www.cdc.gov/heat-health/about/index.html. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "Learn About Heat Islands." *EPA*, www.epa.gov/heatislands/learn-about-heat-islands.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Why is the EPA source relevant to the question about the two routes? What does the passage say it cannot establish?

2. What do the two site: searches narrow, and why would you still need to evaluate a result?

3. How does the writer use information from both sources to support a claim about heat and health?

4. Choose one parenthetical citation. Which Works Cited entry matches it, and how can you tell?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

A classmate claims, “Planting a tree makes a hot street safe for everyone.” Write four or five sentences that respond to the claim. Paraphrase both sources, explain how their information works together, and include an MLA parenthetical citation for each source without copying a sentence from the passage.

ANSWER KEY

Tracing the Heat

HIGH SCHOOL · 9-10.WHST.8

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one paraphrase from each source, circle its in-text citation, and number the matching Works Cited entry. Use your marks to trace each claim back to its source. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why is the EPA source relevant to the question about the two routes? What does the passage say it cannot establish?	**It explains how built surfaces affect local heat, but it cannot establish a temperature measurement for either route.**
2	What do the two site: searches narrow, and why would you still need to evaluate a result?	**They narrow results to EPA and CDC websites. A result still needs a check of its date and supporting evidence.**
3	How does the writer use information from both sources to support a claim about heat and health?	**The EPA explains how built surfaces contribute to heat islands. The CDC adds health guidance and identifies heat-related illness as a risk. Together they support reducing heat exposure without claiming trees are a complete safety plan.**
4	Choose one parenthetical citation. Which Works Cited entry matches it, and how can you tell?	**For example, (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) matches the entry beginning with that agency's name. The names are identical.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A tree may provide shade, but one tree cannot guarantee safety on a hot street. Built surfaces can contribute to higher local temperatures, so shade addresses only part of the setting (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). Hot weather also brings health risks, and staying cool and hydrated remains important (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). Taken together, these sources support adding shade while still taking steps to protect people from heat.

Accept accurate paraphrases that distinguish the EPA's explanation of urban heat from the CDC's health guidance. Citations should match the agency names in the Works Cited entries.