

Credit the Source

Use quotations, paraphrases, and citations responsibly.

7.22.B “use effective written communication skills, including proper citations and avoiding plagiarism;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline every parenthetical citation. Circle the quotation marks, then number the sentence that paraphrases a source so you can see how writers credit borrowed information.

Researching the Nineteenth Amendment

- ① While researching women’s voting rights, Mara opens the text of the Nineteenth Amendment. She uses a direct quotation only because the amendment’s own words matter: “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged ... on account of sex” (U.S. Const. amend. XIX). The parenthetical citation tells readers where the exact language came from. Mara places the period after the citation because the citation supports the whole quoted sentence.
- ② Next, Mara reads a National Archives summary. Instead of copying it, she writes, Congress approved the amendment in 1919, and enough states ratified it in 1920 for it to become part of the Constitution (National Archives). This is a paraphrase because Mara gives the ideas in her own sentence structure and uses fewer details. The citation is still needed. Changing a few words, or leaving out the source, would make the writing unfair and plagiarism.
- ③ Mara keeps a source record as she works. For each source, she saves the author or organization, title, date, and web address so she can build a source list later. Her research report uses quotation marks for exact words and parenthetical citations for both quotations and paraphrases. These choices let readers check her evidence and separate Mara’s ideas from information she learned from sources. Careful citations also show respect for the people who created the original work.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Write the words Mara quotes from the amendment. Include the ellipsis, but do not add a period.

2 What comes immediately after the closing quotation mark in Mara's direct-quote sentence? Where does the period go?

3 Why does Mara include a citation after her paraphrase of the National Archives summary?

4 According to the passage, what must a writer do besides change a few words to create a proper paraphrase?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Use this source card: National Archives, "Brown v. Board of Education (1954)," www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/brown-v-board-of-education. Write one 35-50 word paraphrase of this fact: In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in public schools violated the Equal Protection Clause. End your sentence with (National Archives), then write a source-list entry.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline every parenthetical citation. Circle the quotation marks, then number the sentence that paraphrases a source so you can see how writers credit borrowed information. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Write the words Mara quotes from the amendment. Include the ellipsis, but do not add a period.	The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged ... on account of sex
2	What comes immediately after the closing quotation mark in Mara's direct-quote sentence? Where does the period go?	A parenthetical citation comes after the closing quotation mark. The period comes after the citation.
3	Why does Mara include a citation after her paraphrase of the National Archives summary?	The ideas came from the National Archives source, even though Mara wrote them in her own words.
4	According to the passage, what must a writer do besides change a few words to create a proper paraphrase?	Use original sentence structure, select and state the ideas in the writer's own words, and cite the source.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that laws separating students by race in public schools violated the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause, rejecting the idea that separate schools could provide equal education (National Archives). National Archives. "Brown v. Board of Education (1954)." www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/brown-v-board-of-education.

Accept equivalent answers that accurately explain crediting borrowed ideas and using original wording and structure. For Part 3, accept any 35-50 word accurate paraphrase with the required parenthetical citation and a complete source-list entry based on the source card.