

Source Trail

Trace borrowed ideas from a sentence to its MLA source entry.

9.R.1.F “Cite sources for quoted and paraphrased ideas using a standard method of documentation, such as the Modern Language Association (MLA) or the American Psychological Association (APA).”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline language that comes directly from a source, circle each parenthetical citation, and draw a line from each citation to its matching Works Cited entry. These marks show how readers can trace borrowed ideas to their sources.

Tracing the Moon Mission

- ① During a 1962 speech at Rice University, President John F. Kennedy connected space travel to a national challenge. He told the crowd, “We choose to go to the Moon” (Kennedy). The speech helped build public support for the Apollo program during the Cold War. Kennedy did not claim the goal would be easy. He argued that difficult work could organize the country’s energy and skill. A student writing about the space race might use this moment to show how leaders shaped public interest. Readers should be able to tell where language or information from another source begins.
- ② In July 1969, Apollo 11 landed astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin on the Moon, while Michael Collins remained in lunar orbit (NASA, “Apollo 11”). The mission returned lunar rocks and other samples that scientists still study. Space exploration articles often combine historical facts, scientific findings, and a speaker’s original language. A reader needs clear source signals for each kind of borrowed material. The parenthetical citation in this article includes NASA’s name and a shortened title. The title matters because a Works Cited list can contain more than one source from the same organization. A reader can then identify the correct page.
- ③ At the end of the article, a Works Cited list gives complete publication details. It includes these entries: Kennedy, John F. “Address at Rice University on the Nation’s Space Effort.” 12 Sept. 1962. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/JFKPOF/034/JFKPOF-034-037. NASA. “Apollo 11.” NASA, science.nasa.gov/mission/apollo-11/. NASA. “Moon Facts.” NASA, science.nasa.gov/moon/facts/. Each entry starts with an author and supplies a title and publication details. Parenthetical citations point to matching entries. Exact language needs quotation marks. Restated information needs a citation even when no words are copied.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Which words in paragraph 1 are set off as exact borrowed language? Write the parenthetical citation that follows them.

2 Why does the Apollo 11 citation include both NASA and "Apollo 11"?

3 Which Works Cited entry matches the citation (Kennedy)?

4 A writer restates a fact from the Moon Facts page without copying its words. What must appear with that restated fact? Write the correct parenthetical citation.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Use these source cards. Source A: National Archives, "The Bill of Rights: A Transcription," www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript, includes the words "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Source B: National Archives, "The Constitution of the United States: A Transcription," www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript, states that legislative powers are vested in Congress. Write exactly two sentences, one using a direct quote from Source A and one paraphrasing Source B. Cite both sentences in MLA style, then add a Works Cited entry for each source.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline language that comes directly from a source, circle each parenthetical citation, and draw a line from each citation to its matching Works Cited entry. These marks show how readers can trace borrowed ideas to their sources. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which words in paragraph 1 are set off as exact borrowed language? Write the parenthetical citation that follows them.	"We choose to go to the Moon" is the exact borrowed language. The citation is (Kennedy).
2	Why does the Apollo 11 citation include both NASA and "Apollo 11"?	The Works Cited list has more than one NASA source, so the shortened title identifies the correct NASA page.
3	Which Works Cited entry matches the citation (Kennedy)?	Kennedy, John F. "Address at Rice University on the Nation's Space Effort." 12 Sept. 1962. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, www.jfklibrary.org/asset-viewer/archives/JFKPOF/034/JFKPOF-034-037.
4	A writer restates a fact from the Moon Facts page without copying its words. What must appear with that restated fact? Write the correct parenthetical citation.	A citation must appear: (NASA, "Moon Facts").

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The First Amendment begins, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion" (National Archives, "Bill of Rights"). The Constitution gives Congress the nation's lawmaking power (National Archives, "Constitution"). National Archives. "The Bill of Rights: A Transcription." www.archives.gov/founding-docs/bill-of-rights-transcript. National Archives. "The Constitution of the United States: A Transcription." www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript.

Accept equivalent MLA citations that identify National Archives and use a clear shortened title to distinguish the two sources. In the open task, accept accurate paraphrases, exact quoted wording, two prose sentences, and two matching Works Cited entries with author, title, and URL.