

Warm-Up

Responding to Quotations in an Informational Text

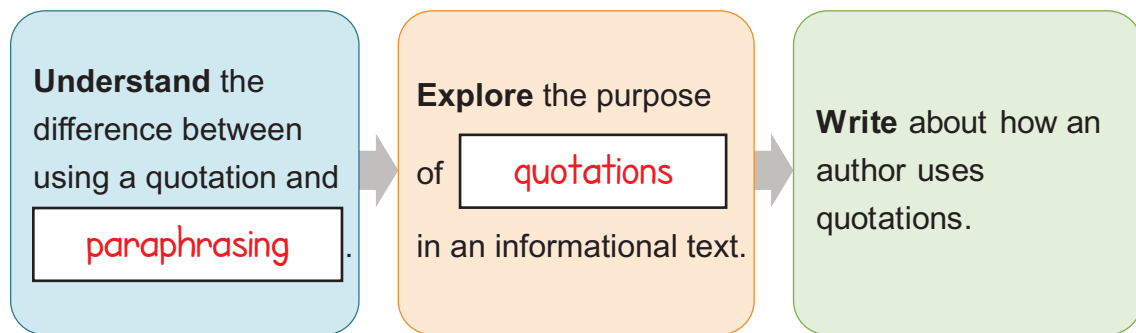


Lesson Question

How does an author's use of quotations help make an informational text stronger?



Lesson Goals



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

paraphrase	to repeat something someone has said or written using different words
express	to talk or write about your feelings, thoughts, or ideas
quotation	something that a person has said or written that is repeated exactly by someone else in another piece of writing or speech, usually indicated by quotation marks
primary source	a piece of writing, a recording, or an object that tells about an event or time period that was created during that event or time period

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Primary Sources

A primary source is a piece of writing, a recording, or an object that tells about

an event

or a time period that was created during that event or time period.

Examples of primary sources:

- Diary entries and **letters**
- Speeches and newsreel footage
- Artifacts
- **Interviews**
- Oral histories

Examples that are not primary sources:

- History **textbooks**
- Documentary films made after the time
- Maps created to recreate a place
- Book and movie **reviews**

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Understanding Quotations

A **quotation** is the use of someone's exact words in another piece of writing or speech.

Quotations are:

- obtained from a primary source.
- set off from the main text through **quotation marks**, indentation, or italics.
- helpful in supporting the writer's or speaker's main ideas.
- valuable in adding **credibility**.

Quotations appear in newspaper and magazine articles, biographies, and history books.

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Examining a Quotation

- Is obtained from a **primary source**
- Is set off from the main text through quotation marks, indentation, or italics
- **Supports** the writer's or speaker's main ideas
- Adds credibility
- **Identifies** the source

Circle the primary source who gave the quotation in the text below.

The Sicurella family typified the kinds of professions many Italian immigrants undertook once they came to America in the early 1900s. As Concetta Sicurella's daughter, **Teresa . . .**, recalls: "Living in Manhattan in the early 1920s had some advantages. The street may not have been paved in gold, but jobs were readily available to immigrants who had skills . . ."

–Ellis Island National Monument Online

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Paraphrasing Compared to Using a Quotation

Paraphrasing

- **Restating**
someone else's words
- Not setting it off from the main text
- Condensing a longer passage

Both

- **Expressing**
what someone thought or felt about an event
- Helping develop a topic and adding credibility
- Identifying the source

Using a Quotation

- Using someone's **exact words**
- Setting it off from the main text

Examining How to Paraphrase

Diary Entry

I cannot wait until we arrive in America.
Every day on this **trip**, someone is sick. I smell disease when I wake up. I smell **disease** when I walk about the ship during the day. I smell disease when I go to bed at night. I only hope that I do not get sick, too.
—Maria

Paraphrased Text

The **voyage** across the ocean was difficult for many of the immigrants. The smell of **sickness** filled the air, Maria, an immigrant from Italy, noted in her diary. Daniel, an immigrant from Ireland, was sick every day. "The rocking of the ship was too much for my stomach," he wrote.

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Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the act of presenting someone else's words or ideas as

your own.

What needs to receive credit:

- Exact words
- **Paraphrased** text
- Diagrams, charts, photographs
- Unique ideas

How to avoid plagiarism:

- Identify the **source**.
- Use quotation marks.

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Credibility

Someone or something that has credibility is **believable** and trustworthy.

The person or thing:

- seems **honest**.
- has a position of authority or expertise.
- is **respected** by others.
- knows a lot about the topic.

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Credibility and Sources

Credible sources:	Less credible sources:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> experienced the event. are created by an expert on the topic. are created recently. are created by a reputable source. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> did not experience the event. are not created by an expert on the topic. are outdated. are created by an unknown or less reputable source.

Evaluating Credibility of a Source

Underline the parts of text that represent a source that is credible in the left box, and underline the parts of text that represent a source that is not credible in the right box.

Credible Source:

Doctors say that there are many things you can do to prevent a heart attack. Dr. Tabitha Miller is a cardiologist at the Heart Center. In a presentation she gave last month, she said, “Getting regular exercise is one of the best ways to decrease your chances of getting a heart attack.”

Not a Credible Source:

There are many things you can do to prevent a heart attack. Elise Hanson is a counselor at the Wellness Center. In 1993, she wrote an article about heart health. In it, she wrote, “Getting regular exercise will probably reduce your chances of getting a heart attack.”

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Giving Credibility to an Author's Ideas

Underline the sentence that states the main idea of the text.

Doctors say that there are many things you can do to prevent a heart attack. Dr. Tabitha Miller is a cardiologist at the Heart Center. In a presentation she gave last month, she said, "Getting regular exercise is one of the best ways to decrease your chances of getting a heart attack."

- Comes from a **credible** source
- **Agrees** with the author's ideas

Summary

Responding to Quotations in an Informational Text



Lesson Question

How does an author's use of quotations help make an informational text stronger?



Answer

(Sample answer) An author's use of quotations adds credibility and supports the main idea of an informational text. The use of quotations also helps the author avoid plagiarism.

Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.