

The Writing Center

DLA: Integrating Sources



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Student Name:

Important Note

To get completion credit for this DLA, make sure you complete all the required activities. If you'd like help while working on a specific DLA, you can meet with a specialist at the Writing Center. Keep in mind that you might need to schedule a second appointment to review your work, check your understanding, and get your completion credit. You can only review **ONE** DLA per appointment. (Check the last section of this DLA for information on making your appointment and receiving completion credit for your work).

Activity (approximately 30-40 minutes)

Read the information, complete the activities that follow, and be prepared to discuss your answers when you meet with a tutor.

Understanding How to Integrate Sources

An integral part of academic writing is being able to incorporate sources appropriately and effectively in writing.

There are three ways to use a source.

1. **Direct Quotation:** A direct quotation is the use of the author's *exact* words in your essay. When you use a direct quotation, indicate this by putting the author's words in quotation marks.
 - **Example:** When describing her mother's English, Tan writes, "My mother's expressive command of English belies how much she actually understands."
2. **Summary:** When using a summary in your essay, you condense a lengthy source to just a few sentences or a short paragraph of your own words. If you use any words from the source in your summary, you must put those words in quotation marks.
 - **Example:** In Chopin's *The Story of an Hour*, readers see the main character, Mrs. Mallard, experience various reactions to the news of her husband's death. First, she cries, but quickly stops. Next, she gazes out of her window, imagining a freer life. Finally, she dies from a "joy that kills" upon seeing her husband alive.

For further information and practice on summarization, please refer to the Summary Skills for Academic Writing DLA.

3. **Paraphrase:** Paraphrasing is somewhat similar to summarizing; you put a source's ideas into your own words. The main difference, though, is that a paraphrase is around the same length as the original source while a summary is a shortened version of a source. The example below comes from *The Bedford Handbook*.
 - **Original Source:** In earlier times, surveillance was limited to the information that a supervisor could observe and record firsthand and to primitive counting devices. In the computer age surveillance can be instantaneous, unblinking, cheap, and maybe, most importantly, easy.
 - **Example Paraphrase:** Scholars Carl Botan and Mihaela Vorvoreanu claim that the nature of workplace surveillance has changed over time. Before the arrival of computers, managers could collect only small amounts of information about their employees based on what they saw or heard. Now, because computers are standard workplace technology, employers can monitor employees efficiently.

After you have decided which way you will use the source, create a signal phrase (shown in the examples above also).

The signal phrase alerts your readers that a source is coming, whether it's a quotation, summary, or paraphrase. Usually, the signal phrase mentions the author and/or text of the source you are using (Hacker 508). Here are some examples:

- According to Anne Lamott, author of *Bird by Bird*, readers need to have friends read their work before submitting it.
- Writers need to come to writing with fervor and passion notes science fiction author Stephen King.

Here are some common verbs in signal phrases (Hacker 509). Choose the tense for your signal phrase verb based on the citation style you are using.

- **Analytical and Informative:** comments, notes, reports, observes, responds, points out, suggests, implies, compares, illustrates, adds, writes
- **Argumentative:** admits, argues, claims, declares, disputes, insists, rejects, asserts, contends, reasons, thinks, denies, refutes, grants, agrees, acknowledges, emphasizes, believes, confirms, endorses

A signal phrase may also give context to the source you are using (Hacker 508). Here are some examples:

- Although she thought she was in the clear, "An unexpected tap on [her] shoulder startled [her]."
- It is unclear what Mrs. Mallard dies from: "a joy that kills" or realizing she will not have freedom.

Activities

Check off each box once you have completed the activity.

☐ 1. Integrating a Quote

Read the following excerpt from the *CNN Business* article, "When Will People Get Fed Up with High Prices?" by Anneken Tappe, published March 15, 2022.

Americans have watched [prices for everything from diapers to gas go up](#) over the past year. So far, [they have kept reaching for their wallets](#). But what happens when they reach their breaking point?

The pandemic and the supply chain crisis have pushed the cost of virtually everything higher. Food and cars are more expensive, as are transport and labor costs, making [inflation the buzzword of the moment](#).

In February, consumer prices increased at a level not seen since the start of 1982. And odds are it won't stop there.

"A month ago, we were generally looking at inflation that was primarily in areas that you were spending more on because of the pandemic," such as cars, housing and home renovations, said Frances Donald, global chief economist and strategist at Manulife Investment Management. "These were more optional types of inflation."

After a year of soaring costs, the Ukraine-Russia conflict is pushing prices for more essential categories, like food and energy, up even more.

The price hikes Americans are likely to experience in the coming months will be much harder to get around, Donald said.

"We don't see a lot of what economists call elasticity when it comes to demand for fuel and food. We don't have a choice. You can't not eat. You can't not drive to work," she said.

Gas and food prices on the rise

The cost of cooking dinner and fueling the car have already shot up over the past year. Gasoline prices rose 38% in the 12 months ended February, while prices for meats, poultry, fish and eggs jumped 13% over the same period, according to [Labor Department data](#).

Now gas prices are rising even further, and people are struggling to keep up.

"I try to catch the weekend sales and freeze meat," Kathy LeGoux, who lives in Palm Coast, Florida, with her husband, told CNN Business. "[I] can't buy a lot of fish because it's too expensive now."

LeGoux, who is in her 60s, is retired, as is her husband. A high cost of living made them move from Nevada to Florida before the pandemic. But the high prices have followed them, she said.

Retirees and others who live on fixed incomes get hit especially hard when prices go up like they have recently.

LeGoux and her husband have postponed home improvement projects and no longer go on road trips, due to the cost of fuel.

"And the gas price rolls into food prices," she said. "We're not even talking about inflation any more here. It's more."

Soaring food prices are a difficult problem to solve, according to Donald, especially when it's really a problem of global supply. Russia and Ukraine are huge exporters of grain and fertilizer. With trade hamstrung by the conflict, the global food supply chain has already started to feel the pain.

"The greatest risk facing global supply chains has shifted from the pandemic to the Russia-Ukraine military conflict and the geopolitical and economic uncertainties it has created," Moody's Analytics economist Tim Uy wrote in a report Thursday.

For governments and central banks around the world, this is a new challenge for which typical policy changes that were used to fight inflation in the past might not prove as useful. The [Federal Reserve's plan to raise interest rates](#) and combat pandemic inflation, for example, will do little to change the dynamics of the global food supply. That also means it won't help the financial pain many Americans will feel as prices keep going up.

Consumers' breaking point

There is some good news: American households are better funded than in previous crises, which should help them absorb some of the price increases. During the pandemic, stimulus checks and altered spending patterns helped many households shore up their savings.

But the more price spikes affect necessary products and services, people will need to reach deeper into their wallets, putting a strain on household finances. This will be particularly hard for lower-income Americans, who don't have excess savings as a result of the pandemic and for whom gas and energy costs generally make up a larger portion of their spending.

"A 10% increase in oil prices would shave 0.2% from discretionary spending," assuming a one-for-one response from consumers, said Jefferies chief economist Aneta Markowska.

Since the start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, US oil prices have risen more than 11%.

That matters because consumer spending is the single most important driver of US economic growth. If people have less money to spend outside of necessities, that could weigh on economic growth this year.

Even though the pandemic recession is firmly in the rearview mirror by now, economists are growing concerned the US could be heading toward a period of stagflation, during which low economic growth and high prices limit consumer spending.

In short, the inflation situation is a headache for lawmakers and the American people alike.

Meanwhile, questions are arising about the record profits companies have been reeling in during this time of high prices. Last week, the House Financial Services Committee held a hearing on the matter, showing some lawmakers are clearly concerned about corporate profiteering at the expense of working people who are seeing their hard-earned money afford less and less.

So far surging prices haven't driven customers away from their favorite stores, but that doesn't mean it won't happen in the future.

Coca-Cola ([COKE](#)) CEO James Quincey said in February that [consumers will only accept higher prices for so long](#). And rising gas prices could push people to their breaking point -- if they're not already there. When household finances become strained, nonessential items and big-name brands with a cheaper alternative are the first to go.

"It's easier to do pricing in a stimulus environment where everyone else is going up," he said at the time. "It's much harder when there's a real squeeze on income."

Choose a passage from the text to directly quote and write it in the space provided.

Then create a signal phrase to introduce this quote and write it in the space provided.

Now put the signal phrase and quote together.

□ 2. *Integrating a Paraphrase I*

Next write a paraphrase of the following passage. Try not to look back at the original passage.

Enrollment at California Community Colleges has plummeted nearly 20% during the pandemic to about 1.3 million students from fall 2019 to fall of 2021, according to state data, leaving campuses worried about their future, and potential students with fewer opportunities offered by higher education. College officials have said pandemic-related hardships have propelled students to choose jobs over education, and online classes were barriers for low-income students without digital resources. From Sarah Butrymowicz et.al. “Overdue Tuition and Fees, Even \$41, Can Derail a Community College Education.” *Los Angeles Times*. March 17, 2022.

Now practice using a different signal phrase to introduce the paraphrase and write it in the space provided.

Now put the signal phrase and paraphrase together.

□ 3. *Integrating a Paraphrase II*

Finally, continue the process by paraphrasing the following passage:

The use of disinformation to shape political sentiment is nothing new. For centuries, authoritarian governments and political factions have attempted to mold public opinion, divide groups, and rouse popular passions through fearmongering or falsehoods. The rise of social media platforms in the 21st century, however, has wildly changed the speed and breadth with which such disinformation can spread. From “Social Media and Free Speech.” *Issues & Controversies*. 7 Jan. 2022.

Then create a signal phrase that provides context to the passage to introduce the paraphrase and write it in the space provided.

Now put the signal phrase and paraphrase together.

□ 4. *Review the DLA/Receive Completion Credit*

1. Go to [EAB Navigate](#) and make an appointment (online or in-person).
2. Attend your session and be prepared to explain your understanding of the information you’ve learned in the DLA. Consider the main concept you learned and how you might use this in your future assignments/classes.
3. If your professor asks you to provide proof, you can review the “appointment summary report” through EAB Navigate (app or desktop). You will find all Writing Center appointments under “appointment summary reports” (app or desktop). Look for the summary report for your DLA appointment. This is where your writing specialist will indicate the title of your DLA and state whether it is “completed” or “not completed.” If it is marked as “not completed,” book a follow up appointment to complete.

Note: Appointment summary reports are also sent weekly to your instructor on record. If there is an issue, please contact us at writingcenter@mtsac.edu or (909) 274-5325.

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