

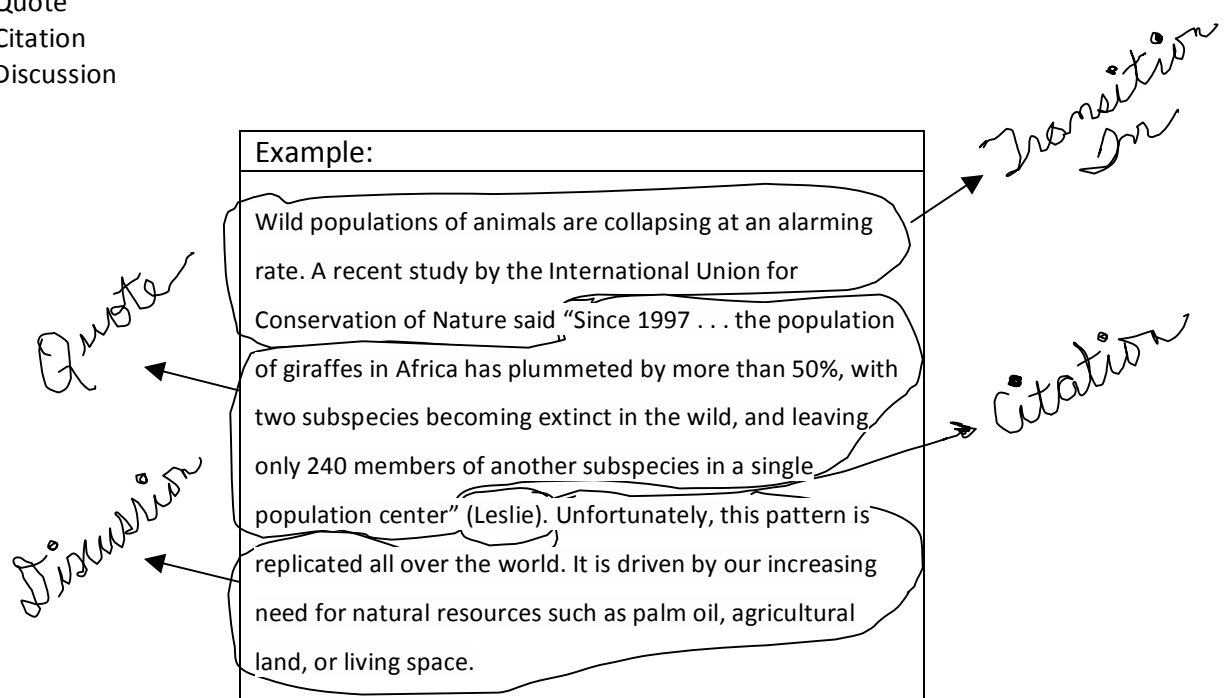
# Making Quotes Work for You

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Read each quote. Circle and label the four parts:

1. Transition In
2. Quote
3. Citation
4. Discussion



Example:  
Wild populations of animals are collapsing at an alarming rate. A recent study by the International Union for Conservation of Nature said "Since 1997 . . . the population of giraffes in Africa has plummeted by more than 50%, with two subspecies becoming extinct in the wild, and leaving only 240 members of another subspecies in a single population center" (Leslie). Unfortunately, this pattern is replicated all over the world. It is driven by our increasing need for natural resources such as palm oil, agricultural land, or living space.

1.  
Today, Americans are too self-centered. Even our families don't matter as much anymore as they once did. Other people and activities seem to come first, as James Gleick says in his book *Faster*. "We are consumers-on-the-run . . . the very notion of the family meal as a sit-down occasion is vanishing. Adults and children alike eat . . . on the way to their next activity" (148). Sit-down meals are a time to share and connect with others. However, as this quote illustrates, that connection has become less valued, as families begin to prize individual activities over shared time, promoting self-centeredness over group identity.

2.  
The feminist philosopher Susan Bordo deplores Western media's obsession with female thinness and dieting. Her basic complain is that increasing numbers of women across the globe are being led to see themselves as fat and in need of a diet. Bordo notes "Until television was introduced in 1995, the islands had no reported cases of eating disorders. In 1998, three years after programs from the United States and Britain began broadcasting there, 62 percent of the girls surveyed reported dieting" (149-50). Bordo's point is that the Western cult of dieting is spreading even to remote places across the globe. In fact, many girls I know, regardless of where they are from, worry about their weight.

3.

Some bioethicists argue that the next wave of performance enhancing drugs is an acceptable and unavoidable feature of competition. In fact, Dr. Andy Miah points out, “The ideas of the naturally perfect athlete is romantic nonsense . . . An athlete achieves what he or she achieves through all sorts of means—technology, sponsorship, support, and so on” (Rudebeck 5). In other words, athletic achievement today seems to come more from biological and high-tech intervention rather than strictly from hard work.

4.

If you want your company to make more money, try balancing the number of men and women in your office. Sara Ellison, an MIT economist who co-authored a recent study states: “We discovered that shifting from an all-male or all-female office to one split evenly along gender lines could increase revenue by roughly 41 percent” (Brooks). What Ellison showed is that while it may make some employees unhappy, increasing gender diversity in the workplace helps make businesses more productive. In addition, not only did profits increase, but workers reported being happier and more cooperative as well.

5.

Although some students might disagree, more hours of learning—not fewer—can make a world of difference in a student’s education. As Luis A. Ubinas, president of the Ford Foundation states in the article “Shortchanged by the Bell,” “In Boston, for example, the Edwards Middle School has gone, in five years, from the worst performing . . . middle school to a model of success after it increased scheduled teaching time by 30 percent. Students there now outperform the state average proficiency rate in math and have nearly closed achievement gaps in literacy. This has occurred in a school where over 80 percent of the students come from low-income families” (Gabrieli 2). With this example, Ubinas is trying to show that more school time, not less, may be the key to a successful education.