

# Locating Answers Across Multiple Sources

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10



## Quick Review

When a topic is covered by several sources, each source often answers DIFFERENT questions. Match the kind of question to the kind of source: a CHART shows numbers and trends, a PARAGRAPH explains and gives reasons, a GLOSSARY defines key words.

### PART 1 — READ

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

### Three Sources About Recycling Aluminum Cans

SOURCE 1 (CHART, described in words). A bar chart titled "Cans Recycled per Person, by State (2024)." The horizontal axis lists six states: Maine, Vermont, New York, Texas, California, and Oregon. The vertical axis shows cans per person per year, marked from 0 to 500 in steps of 100. The bars rise to about: Maine 410, Vermont 380, New York 220, Texas 150, California 290, Oregon 460. A note below the chart reads: "States with bottle deposit laws are shaded in blue." The four shaded (blue) bars are Maine, Vermont, California, and Oregon.

SOURCE 2 (PARAGRAPH). Recycling an aluminum can saves about ninety-five percent of the energy it would take to make a new can from raw bauxite ore. Because aluminum can be melted down and reshaped over and over without losing strength, the same metal in your soda can today might have been part of a can sold ten years ago. In states with a "bottle bill" — a law that adds a small deposit, usually five or ten cents, to the price of each can — shoppers can return their empty cans to a redemption center and get the deposit back. These laws have been linked to higher recycling rates because shoppers have a money reason to bring cans back instead of throwing them away.

SOURCE 3 (GLOSSARY). bauxite — a reddish rock from which most aluminum is taken. bottle bill — a state law that adds a small deposit to the price of a can or bottle, refunded when the container is returned. redemption center — a location, often a store or a dropoff site, where shoppers return empty containers to get back the deposit they paid. recycling rate — the share, often given as a percent or as cans per person, of containers that are recycled rather than thrown away.

### PART 2 — PRACTICE

Use the three sources to answer each question.



1. Which source would BEST help a reader find out HOW MANY cans per person were recycled in Oregon in 2024?
  - A. Source 2 (paragraph)
  - B. Source 3 (glossary)
  - C. Both sources 2 and 3
  - D. Source 1 (chart)
2. Which source would BEST help a reader find out the MEANING of the term "bottle bill"?
  - A. Source 1 (chart)
  - B. Source 2 (paragraph)
  - C. Source 3 (glossary)
  - D. None of the sources
3. Which source would BEST help a reader find out WHY recycling aluminum saves energy?
  - A. Source 2 (paragraph)
  - B. Source 3 (glossary)
  - C. Source 1 (chart)
  - D. All three sources equally
4. Which state in the chart had the LOWEST cans per person?
  - A. Vermont
  - B. Texas
  - C. Maine
  - D. California
5. Fill in the blank: A reader who wants to know the meaning of "redemption center" should check Source \_\_\_\_.  
Answer: \_\_\_\_\_
6. A reader wants to know whether STATES WITH BOTTLE BILLS recycle more cans per person than states WITHOUT them. Which sources would help MOST?
  - A. Source 3 alone
  - B. Source 1 alone
  - C. Source 2 alone
  - D. Sources 1 and 2 together
7. Based on the chart, which group of states has HIGHER cans-per-person numbers?
  - A. The states with bottle bills (Maine, Vermont, California, Oregon)
  - B. The states without bottle bills (New York, Texas)
  - C. There is no difference between the two groups.
  - D. The chart does not show this.



8. If a reader wants to know what "recycling rate" means, which source is BEST?
- A. Source 2 (paragraph)
  - B. Source 1 (chart)
  - C. Source 3 (glossary)
  - D. Source 2 and Source 1 combined
9. Which TWO sources would you use TOGETHER to write a sentence that compares Vermont's recycling rate with Texas's, in your own words? Explain your choice.

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10. A new question asks: "In which year were the chart's numbers collected?" Which source can answer it?
- A. Source 2 (paragraph)
  - B. Source 3 (glossary)
  - C. Source 1 (chart)
  - D. All three sources



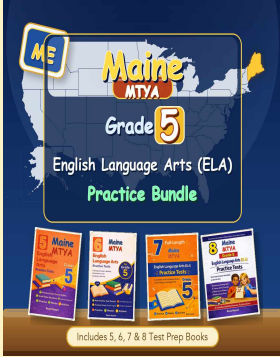
# Answer Keys

<p>1 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>5 <input type="text" value="3"/></p>	<p>6 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>7 <input checked="" type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>9 <input type="text" value="See below"/></p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p>
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Explanations	
<b>1. D</b>	Charts give numbers per category — exactly the question. A explains WHY recycling matters but gives no per-state numbers. B defines words. C combines two sources, neither of which has the per-state number.
<b>2. C</b>	Glossaries define words. A is a chart of numbers. B uses the term but does not formally define it. D is wrong because Source 3 has the definition.
<b>3. A</b>	Source 2 gives the 95% energy fact and the recycle-melt-reshape explanation. B defines words. C only shows numbers. D is wrong because the chart has no energy info.
<b>4. B</b>	Texas at 150 is the lowest bar described. A (380), C (410), and D (290) are all higher.
<b>5. 3</b>	Definitions of key terms live in the glossary (Source 3). Source 1 only shows can numbers; Source 2 mentions the term in passing but the formal definition is in the glossary.
<b>6. D</b>	Source 1 shows the per-state numbers AND which states have bottle bills (blue bars). Source 2 gives the bottle-bill explanation. Together they let the reader compare. A only defines words. B has numbers without the bottle-bill explanation. C has the explanation without the numbers.
<b>7. A</b>	The four bottle-bill states sit at 410, 380, 290, and 460 — all above the two non-bottle-bill states at 220 and 150. B is the opposite. C ignores the gap. D is wrong because the chart's note marks which states have the law.
<b>8. C</b>	The glossary explicitly defines "recycling rate." A uses related ideas but does not give a definition. B only shows numbers. D pairs sources without a real definition.
<b>9.</b>	<b>Answer:</b> Sample answer: I would use Source 1 and Source 3. Source 1 gives the per-person numbers (about 380 for Vermont and 150 for Texas), and Source 3 defines "recycling rate" so I can use the term correctly. A sample sentence: "Vermont's recycling rate of about 380 cans per person is more than double Texas's rate of about 150." NOT acceptable: choosing Source 2 alone (no Texas number), or choosing only Source 3 (no numbers). Strong answers name Source 1 (for the numbers) AND Source 3 (for the term definition) AND give a reason. Accept a Source 1 + Source 2 answer ONLY if the student explains using Source 2 to add the bottle-bill context — but Source 3 is the cleanest match for the term.
<b>10. C</b>	Source 1's title says "(2024)." A and B do not name a year for the chart's data. D is wrong because not all three sources answer this question.



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