

Use It Right

Use supplied sources accurately and distinguish credit from permission.

11.R.1.G "Define the meaning and consequences of plagiarism and follow ethical and legal guidelines for gathering and using information."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB In the guidance, underline the definition and one consequence of plagiarism. In Sources A and B, mark the exact words available to quote and the details needed to trace a fact. Circle the two distinct image-permission conditions.

Source-Use Workshop

Guidance: credit and permission

Plagiarism presents another person's words or ideas as one's own. Careless source notes can lead to it; consequences may include required revision, academic penalties under school policy, and damaged trust. Exact borrowed wording needs quotation marks and attribution. A genuine paraphrase changes wording and structure while crediting the source. Citation alone does not grant copyright permission. In the United States, educational purpose is one factor in fair use, not an automatic exemption. The following records and rights notices are fictional classroom materials for this exercise.

Source A • Maya Ortiz, Bus-Stop Observation Log

Date and location: May 4, 2026; Oak Street stop; one ten-minute interval, 3:00–3:10 p.m.

I counted 12 people waiting in direct sun. I counted each person once during the interval. This log does not measure typical daily use, temperature, or time spent waiting.

Source locator: This worksheet, Source A. No outside report or link is needed to cite this practice record.

Source B · Interview excerpt and image-rights cards

Interview record: Rosa Chen, student volunteer, interviewed by Maya Ortiz on May 4, 2026.

Complete supplied statement: “One short observation cannot establish a daily pattern.”

For a proposed public website, compare these fictional rights notices. Photo P: owned by Lee Park; permission covers classroom printouts with credit, but not online posting. Photo Q: owned by Sam Cole; written permission covers unchanged use on this public class website if credited “Photo: Sam Cole.” Assume no other permission or legal exception has been established. You are evaluating the notices; no photograph must be reproduced.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 Define plagiarism and identify an academic consequence and a trust consequence.

2 A draft says, “Twelve people wait at Oak Street every afternoon.” What source limit does it lose? Write a correction.

3 Why would naming Rosa Chen without quotation marks be insufficient if a writer copies her exact sentence?

4 Why does educational purpose alone not establish fair use? What permission distinction matters for Photo P?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 70-90 word paragraph for a practice fact sheet using Sources A and B. Paraphrase one fact accurately and use Chen's exact statement with quotation marks and attribution. Cite each source by letter. Then choose Photo P or Q for the proposed public website, explain its permission conditions, and record one source-use check you actually performed.

Fact-sheet paragraph

Write 70-90 words using only the supplied records. Keep the one-interval scope and identify the quoted speaker.

[illegible]

Rights decision and check

In 3-4 sentences, name the permitted photo, its required credit and use condition, why the other notice is insufficient, and one check you performed. These sentences are outside the paragraph word count.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

In the guidance, underline the definition and one consequence of plagiarism. In Sources A and B, mark the exact words available to quote and the details needed to trace a fact. Circle the two distinct image-permission conditions. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Define plagiarism and identify an academic consequence and a trust consequence.	Plagiarism presents another person's words or ideas as one's own. School policy may require revision or impose academic penalties; readers may lose trust.
2	A draft says, "Twelve people wait at Oak Street every afternoon." What source limit does it lose? Write a correction.	It turns one interval into a daily pattern. Correction: Ortiz counted twelve people waiting in sun at Oak Street during the specified ten-minute interval on May 4, 2026 (Source A).
3	Why would naming Rosa Chen without quotation marks be insufficient if a writer copies her exact sentence?	Attribution names the source, but quotation marks also identify which words are copied exactly. Both are needed for this sentence.
4	Why does educational purpose alone not establish fair use? What permission distinction matters for Photo P?	Educational purpose is only one fair-use factor. Photo P's stated permission covers classroom printouts, not public online posting.

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Source-based paragraph

At Oak Street, Maya Ortiz counted twelve people waiting in direct sun during one ten-minute observation on May 4, 2026 (Source A). That finding describes a limited interval, not a typical day or the length of anyone's wait. Student volunteer Rosa Chen cautioned, "One short observation cannot establish a daily pattern" (Source B). Further observations would be needed before estimating regular use. Keeping the location, date, interval, and speaker attached to these statements lets readers trace both the fact and its limitation.

Image decision

Choose Photo Q unchanged and include "Photo: Sam Cole." Its stated permission covers this website. Photo P's classroom-print permission does not cover online posting; a credit alone would not expand it.

Prevention step

I compared my quotation with Source B: its words match Chen's statement, and my paraphrase keeps Source A's one-interval limit.

TEACHER ASSESSMENT NOTES

The 82-word paragraph is followed by separate rights and source-check responses. All people, quotations, data, and permission notices are invented exercise materials, not real interviews or grants for outside photographs. Accept faithful paraphrases and the exact supplied quotation with attribution. The rights decision is limited to the stated notices and assumption that no other permission or exception has been established. Fair-use background: U.S. Copyright Office, <https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/more-info.html>. This exercise separates academic attribution from permission to reproduce.