

Credit the Source

Compare copied wording with credited, original wording.

4.13.F “recognize the difference between paraphrasing and plagiarism when using source materials;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the sentence that explains paraphrasing, and circle the sentence that explains plagiarism, so you can compare the two.

Using Ideas Honestly

- ① When you use a book, website, or interview for a report, the author’s ideas belong to that source. You may use those ideas, but you must show where they came from. First, read carefully and take notes. Then close the source before you write. This helps you explain the idea in your own words instead of copying its sentences.
- ② Suppose a park guide says, “Beavers build dams from branches, mud, and stones. The dams can create ponds.” A student who writes the same words, or changes only one or two words, is plagiarizing. Plagiarism means using someone else’s words or ideas as if they were your own. It does not matter whether the copying happened on paper or online.
- ③ A paraphrase tells the source’s idea in a new way. For the park-guide information, a student might write, “Beavers use natural materials to make barriers that may form ponds.” The student changed the sentence structure and word choices, while keeping the meaning. The student should also name the park guide in a source list or note. A paraphrase gives credit, but plagiarism hides the source.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

- 1** A source says, "Frogs lay eggs in water." Sam writes the exact same sentence in a report and does not name the source. Is this paraphrasing or plagiarism? Explain why.

- 2** A source says, "Owls hunt for food at night." Lena writes, "Owls search for food at night," and does not name the source. Is Lena paraphrasing or plagiarizing?

- 3** A source says, "A cactus stores water in its thick stem." Assume each choice names the source. Which choice is the better paraphrase, A or B? A. "A cactus keeps water in its thick stem." B. "A cactus has a thick stem that holds water."

- 4** Noah writes, "A cactus has a thick stem that holds water," after reading a source. He used his own words but did not name the source. What should Noah add?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Use this source sentence: "Sea turtles use Earth's magnetic field to help them travel across oceans." Write one 15-to-25-word sentence that paraphrases the idea and gives credit to the Ocean Animal Facts card.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the sentence that explains paraphrasing, and circle the sentence that explains plagiarism, so you can compare the two. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	A source says, "Frogs lay eggs in water." Sam writes the exact same sentence in a report and does not name the source. Is this paraphrasing or plagiarism? Explain why.	Plagiarism, because Sam copied the source's exact words and did not give credit.
2	A source says, "Owls hunt for food at night." Lena writes, "Owls search for food at night," and does not name the source. Is Lena paraphrasing or plagiarizing?	Plagiarizing, because she changed only one word and did not name the source.
3	A source says, "A cactus stores water in its thick stem." Assume each choice names the source. Which choice is the better paraphrase, A or B? A. "A cactus keeps water in its thick stem." B. "A cactus has a thick stem that holds water."	B, because it changes the sentence structure and more of the word choices while keeping the meaning.
4	Noah writes, "A cactus has a thick stem that holds water," after reading a source. He used his own words but did not name the source. What should Noah add?	He should name the source in a source list or note to give credit.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Sea turtles can use the planet's magnetic field to guide long ocean journeys, according to the Ocean Animal Facts card.

Accept sentences that keep the accurate main idea but use noticeably different wording and sentence structure. The response must name the Ocean Animal Facts card and contain 15 to 25 words.