

Credit With Care

Track sources, give credit, and respect permission rules.

12.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 Underline each action Maya takes to track, credit, or legally use someone else’s work. Circle each consequence or risk of failing to do so.

Researching a Hotter City

- ① For her senior environmental science project, Maya investigates why some city blocks feel hotter than others in summer. She records air temperatures at shaded bus stops and treeless sidewalks, then consults a city climate report, a university study, and interviews with residents. Before drafting, she creates a source log. For each source, the log lists the author, title, publication date, web address or database, and the date she accessed it. It also separates her own field observations from notes taken from sources. This record lets her retrace evidence and show readers where information began.
- ② When Maya uses a sentence exactly as it appears in the university study, she places it in quotation marks and gives an in-text citation. When she restates the study’s finding in her own words, she still cites it because the idea came from another researcher. Changing a few words, rearranging phrases, or using an AI-generated summary without checking and crediting its sources can still mislead readers about who created the work. Plagiarism means presenting another person’s words, ideas, data, images, or distinctive structure as one’s own. In school, it can lead to a failing grade or disciplinary action. In public work, it can damage trust and professional credibility.
- ③ Maya finds a photograph of a heat map on a nonprofit website and wants to include it in her presentation. A free-to-view image is not automatically free to reuse. She checks the license, follows any required attribution terms, and asks permission if the intended use is not allowed. She also avoids copying the website’s chart without permission or creating a misleading version that hides its scale or source. Ethical research requires accuracy as well as credit. By citing evidence, preserving notes, respecting licenses, and representing information fairly, Maya helps her audience evaluate her claim and protects the people whose work supports it.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What details does Maya record for each source, and what does her source log keep separate?

2 What must Maya do when she uses an exact sentence from a source? What must she do when she paraphrases a source's idea?

3 What counts as plagiarism in the passage, and what are two possible consequences?

4 Before using the heat-map photograph, what steps must Maya take? What should she avoid doing with the website's chart?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose one credible source you could use for a local climate research project. Write a source-log entry with the author, title, publication date, URL or database, and access date, then write exactly two sentences explaining how you would use one idea without plagiarizing and how you would handle a visual legally.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each action Maya takes to track, credit, or legally use someone else's work. Circle each consequence or risk of failing to do so. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What details does Maya record for each source, and what does her source log keep separate?	She records the author, title, publication date, web address or database, and access date. Her log separates her own field observations from notes taken from sources.
2	What must Maya do when she uses an exact sentence from a source? What must she do when she paraphrases a source's idea?	For an exact sentence, she uses quotation marks and an in-text citation. For a paraphrase, she still gives a citation because the idea belongs to another researcher.
3	What counts as plagiarism in the passage, and what are two possible consequences?	Plagiarism is presenting another person's words, ideas, data, images, or distinctive structure as one's own. It can lead to a failing grade or disciplinary action, and it can damage trust and professional credibility.
4	Before using the heat-map photograph, what steps must Maya take? What should she avoid doing with the website's chart?	She must check the license, follow required attribution terms, and ask permission if her use is not allowed. She should avoid copying the chart without permission or making a misleading version that hides its scale or source.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Source log: National Research Council. Climate Change: Evidence, Impacts, and Choices. 2012. National Academies Press, <https://doi.org/10.17226/14682>. Accessed August 15, 2026. I would paraphrase a finding in my own words and cite the National Research Council instead of changing only a few words from the source. Before using a photograph for my project, I would check its license or request permission and provide any required attribution.

Accept equivalent descriptions of citation, paraphrasing, source tracking, licensing, permission, and fair representation that match the passage. For the open task, accept any credible source-log entry and two sentences that clearly credit ideas and address permission or licensing for a visual.