Teacher Notes: Whose Is It, Anyway? Grades 2-3

Materials and Preparation

• Review the Time for Kids article, “One Small Step, One Great Man”

(www.timeforkids.com/news/one-small-step-one-great-man/44396).

Prepare to point out information on the webpage that students would

need in order to create a citation for the article (Teach 2).

• Copy the Okay or No Way! Student Handout, one for each student.

**(slide 1)**

Introduce topic

**(slide 2)**

**Ask and discuss**:

How can I show respect for people's work?

**(slide 3)**

Prepare to point out information on the webpage that students would

need in order to create a citation for the article (Teach 2).

• **Copy** the Okay or No Way! Student Handout, one for each student.

Family Resources

•**Send home** the

Respecting Creative Work Family Tip Sheet

(Elementary School)

**(slide 5-6)**

**Introduce** Vocabulary

**define** Key Vocabulary

(slide 7)

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**Warm-ups**

**EMPHASIZE**

to students that they are all creators. Ask them to think about times they recorded an idea they had –whether they wrote something down, uploaded it onto the Internet, took a picture or video, or made something

for class.

**ASK**:

How did you show, or could you have shown, that your idea belonged to you and

not to someone else?

People often give themselves credit for their work by putting

their names on what they create, showing when they created it, with whom, etc

**(slide 8)**

**ask and discuss**

How would you feel if someone pretended that your work was theirs?

Students may describe feeling upset, sad, or cheated. Discuss

why it’s natural for people to want to be recognized and

celebrated for their original ideas or efforts.

(**slide 9)**

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**Plagiarism vs. When It’s Fair to Copy**

**ASK:**

Has anyone heard of the term

plagiarism before?

Get a feel for students’ familiarity with plagiarism. They may have heard the word and know that it’s bad, wrong, or that it has a negative connotation.

**(slide 10)**

**SHARE**

with students your school’s official policy on plagiarism and its consequences. If there is no official policy,

explain how you handle plagiarism in your classroom. The following are talking points to help explain plagiarism.

•Plagiarism is copying and pasting text, images, video, or anything that someone else created without

giving credit. Plagiarism is cheating, and it’s against school rules.

**(slide 11)**

Go over the following example:

If a teacher asks you to write a report or complete a project, the teacher expects you not to copy others’

work, whether it’s from a webpage or from your best friend. Even if you copy something into your own

handwriting or retype it yourself, it’s still plagiarism.

**(slide 12)**

Explain copyright laws and fair use.

Copyright laws protect the ownership of authors’ written works, photos, drawings, videos, and other graphics by requiring that people who make copies do so only with the permission of the owner. However certain use of such works for schoolwork are considered “fair use” and do not require copyright permission, only that credit or a citation be given.

**(slide 13)**

Sample responses:

•So you don’t get in trouble.

•So you can give credit for others’ work and ideas

**TELL**

students another reason it is important not to plagiarize is so they show respect for work and ideas that

others create.

**DEFINE** the Key Vocabulary term “respect”

**(slide 14)**

**EXPLAIN**

to students that one way they can show respect is to give credit when they use other people’s work. And one way to give credit is by providing a citation.

**DEFINE**

the Key Vocabulary term “citation”

**(slide 15)**

**SHOW**

the following MLA style citation to students:

Keady, Cameron. “One Small Step, One Great Man.”

Time for Kids

. Time Inc., 27 Aug. 2012. Web. 07 Sep. 2012.

<http://www.timeforkids.com/news/one-small-step-one-great-man/44396>

**PROJECT**

the online article to which the citation belongs (www.timeforkids.com/news/one-small-step-one-

great-man/44396)

**(slide 16)**

**INTRODUCE**

students to each component of the citation.

(optional) invite students to identify where each piece of information is found on the webpage.

Please note that MLA no longer requires the use of URLs in citations due to Web

addresses constantly changing. However, you might want to require students to include URLs for quick reference.

**EMPHASIZE**

to students that they should include citations in a report, project, or presentation as a formal way to give credit to other people’s work they use. Citations also help others find the information that students

have drawn from in their work. Citations are usually found in the footnotes or bibliography section of a report or book.

**(slides 17-21)**

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**DISTRIBUTE** the Okay or No Way? Student Handout

and instruct students to complete it with a partner.

**INVITE** students to share their answers. Use the following information to guide class discussion: see slides 18-20

**(slide 18)**

**Discuss**

David’s homework: Email makes it easy for students to share their work. However, unless the teacher tells

students to work together and turn in the same paper, she expects David’s work to be his own. Even though Justin gave David permission to copy his work, it is still plagiarism when you copy from someone else.

**(slide 19)**

**Discuss**

Manny’s paragraph: Copying someone else’s work from the Web in his own handwriting does not make it Manny’s work. This is plagiarism.

**(slide 20)**

**Discuss**

Samantha’s work: Using the exact words of someone else is plagiarism, even if you add your own topic sentence. Samantha should restate the passage in her own words, or she can use a quote from the author if she provides a citation.

**(slide 21)**

**Discuss**

Ming’s report: It’s alright for Ming to use a drawing from a website for a school report because she gave

credit to the illustrator. Ming should provide a citation for the photo at the end of her report.

**(slide 22)**

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**Wrap-up**

You can use these questions to assess your students’ understanding of the lesson objectives. You may want to ask students to reflect in writing on one of the questions, using a journal or an online blog.

1. Sample responses:

•Copying someone else’s work and calling it your own.

•Copying stuff from a website and saying you wrote it.

citations for the work you use?

2. Sample responses:

•So you can avoid plagiarism.

•To give credit to the person who made it.

•So other people can find the sources you used.

•Citing work shows respect for other people’s work.

3. Sample responses:

•When you use quotation marks around the words you use and give a citation.

•When you use someone’s ideas or words to help you say

something in your own words and provide a citation