

Solutions

2.1

Closely follows source wording/structure with small substitutions; omits source credit for borrowed observation.

2.2

Claims universal prevention/causal proof not reported; ignores uncontrolled conditions and limited comparison.

2.3

New wording/structure; explicit citation; preserves observation and uncontrolled-condition limit.

2.4

Borrowed idea/words remain another writer's work despite language change; acknowledge source; preserve meaning and identify translated quotation or compose a genuine credited paraphrase as appropriate.

3.1

Paraphrase in new wording/structure preserving observation and uncertainty; citation on paraphrase; exact quotation with quotation marks; citation on quotation; full supplied author/year/title/classroom-note/page entry.

3.2

Local analytic rubric, $8 \times B1$: source-details note-taking advice; genuine paraphrase with changed wording/structure; citation for borrowed idea; quotation marks and credit for exact words; full reference entry; limited observation and uncontrolled-condition explanation; citation/translation do not excuse distortion or missing credit; coherent truthful 80–110 word response. Example: “Keep Lin’s source details with your notes before drafting. If you use the seedling observation, write it in your own words and sentence structure, then add the required citation. For exact wording, use quotation marks and credit the source. Include the supplied full reference entry. The note reports a difference during one seven-day observation, but uncontrolled conditions prevent a claim that shade alone caused it (Lin, 2026, p. 2). A citation cannot make an exaggerated claim accurate. Translating the passage also does not remove the need for credit. Check both the meaning and the attribution before submitting your paragraph.”