



Research & Citing Sources

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. A _____ is a short version of a longer text that includes only the main ideas.
2. When summarizing, you should leave out minor _____ and focus on the key points.
3. Copying even one sentence without quotation marks or a citation is a form of _____.
4. A good summary uses your own _____ and does not copy the author's exact phrasing.
5. An in-text _____ tells readers which source a fact came from within the body of your report.
6. Before writing a summary, read the entire passage and identify the _____ idea.
7. Self-plagiarism means reusing your own _____ work without permission or acknowledgment.
8. When two sources give _____ information about the same topic, you should investigate further.
9. A signal phrase such as "The author states" helps introduce borrowed _____ in your writing.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

Writing a three-sentence overview of a full article

→ _____

Proper quoting — gives credit for exact words

Changing a few words in a sentence but keeping the same structure

→ _____

Summarizing — captures key ideas briefly

Using quotation marks and naming the author for an exact phrase

→ _____

Synthesizing — blends information from multiple sources

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. A summary is a short version of a longer text that includes only the main ideas.
2. When summarizing, you should leave out minor details and focus on the key points.
3. Copying even one sentence without quotation marks or a citation is a form of plagiarism.
4. A good summary uses your own words and does not copy the author's exact phrasing.
5. An in-text citation tells readers which source a fact came from within the body of your report.
6. Before writing a summary, read the entire passage and identify the main idea.
7. Self-plagiarism means reusing your own previous work without permission or acknowledgment.
8. When two sources give conflicting information about the same topic, you should investigate further.
9. A signal phrase such as "The author states" helps introduce borrowed ideas in your writing.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Writing a three-sentence overview of a full article | → <u>Summarizing — captures key ideas briefly</u> | Proper quoting — gives credit for exact words |
| Changing a few words in a sentence but keeping the same structure | → <u>Patchwork plagiarism — not a true paraphrase</u> | Summarizing — captures key ideas briefly |
| Using quotation marks and naming the author for an exact phrase | → <u>Proper quoting — gives credit for exact words</u> | Synthesizing — blends information from multiple sources |