Intro to Law — Unit 10

Property, possession and intellectual property

Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Student copy. Parent-paced. No private answer keys. Use extra paper for full explanations. All optional oral tasks have equal written or parent-observed alternatives.

91. Ownership and possession

intro-law-l091 | suggested week 19 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply ownership and possession to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Today’s focus — Ownership and possession
Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

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Worked teaching example

A library patron holds a borrowed atlas. Possession is supplied by the loan; ownership has not been transferred. Returning the atlas changes who physically holds it without requiring a new ownership transfer.

Distinguish custody from legal interest instead of using physical control as a universal ownership test.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Ownership and possession: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.

intro-law-l091-q01

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2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Ownership and possession in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l091-q02

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3. Apply the original record: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Question: Distinguish the two relationships. Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l091-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: A valid transfer agreement later conveys ownership.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l091-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Ownership and possession, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL:
https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l091-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Ownership and possession issue for a new reader. Include the

governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l091-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Ownership and possession:
Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Read this principle: Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Ownership and possession:
Original: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Changed fact: A valid transfer agreement later conveys ownership.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
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Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Original expression, fixed works, exclusive rights and limitations; ideas are not protected as expression.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: Fair Use Index
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Four-factor, case-specific analysis; no guaranteed word/page/percentage safe harbor. Index updatedNovember 2026.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview

Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

92. Permissions, licenses and boundaries

intro-law-l092 | suggested week 19 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply permissions, licenses and boundaries to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Today’s focus — Permissions, licenses and boundaries
Permission can be limited by purpose, time or place. A license to use property is not necessarily an ownership interest. Trespass and other claims have particular elements and defenses; do not equate every boundary mistake with a proven crime or tort.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional event ticket permits entry to a hall for one performance. It does not itself convey the hall or permission to enter locked offices. The permission’s time, place and purpose define the supplied scope. Any actual trespass claim would still require the relevant legal elements and defenses.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Permissions, licenses and boundaries: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.

intro-law-l092-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Permissions, licenses and boundaries in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l092-q02

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3. Apply the original record: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
Question: Which permission has actually been supplied? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l092-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The owner expressly adds greenhouse access for a specified visit.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l092-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Permissions, licenses and boundaries, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL:
https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l092-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Permissions, licenses and boundaries issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l092-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Permissions, licenses and boundaries:
A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
Read this principle: Permission can be limited by purpose, time or place. A license to use property is not

necessarily an ownership interest. Trespass and other claims have particular elements and defenses; do not equate every boundary mistake with a proven crime or tort.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Permissions, licenses and boundaries:
Original: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
Changed fact: The owner expressly adds greenhouse access for a specified visit.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains.
Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
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Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

93. Easements and shared-use maps

intro-law-l093 | suggested week 19 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply easements and shared-use maps to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Today’s focus — Easements and shared-use maps
An easement can authorize a particular use of another’s land without transferring full ownership. Scope, creation, location and termination require actual documents and law. A classroom map should label its assumptions rather than infer rights from an informal path alone.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

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Worked teaching example

A fictional instrument grants a walking path across a strip of land. That use interest differs from owning the entire parcel. Building a garage is not authorized merely by the stated walking right. The actual grant, creation rules and scope would matter outside the closed diagram.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Easements and shared-use maps: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.

intro-law-l093-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Easements and shared-use maps in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l093-q02

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3. Apply the original record: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
Question: Why does the stated use matter? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l093-q03

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4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The instrument expressly grants a different identified use.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l093-q04

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5. Source card exercise: For Easements and shared-use maps, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL:
https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l093-q05

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6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Easements and shared-use maps issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l093-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Easements and shared-use maps:
A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.

Read this principle: An easement can authorize a particular use of another’s land without transferring full ownership. Scope, creation, location and termination require actual documents and law. A classroom map should label its assumptions rather than infer rights from an informal path alone.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Easements and shared-use maps:
Original: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
Changed fact: The instrument expressly grants a different identified use.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
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Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
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Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

94. Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies

intro-law-l094 | suggested week 19 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Today’s focus — Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies
A lease creates contractual and property relationships under governing law. Texas repair and remedy rules contain conditions, notice requirements and exceptions. A summary of rights is not permission to stop paying rent or conduct a self-help experiment; actual disputes require individualized assistance.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A simulated repair checklist lacks evidence of required notice under its expressly supplied model. The student can identify that missing documentation. That analytical observation is not a direction to send a real notice, withhold rent or invoke a remedy; actual Texas conditions and individualized facts would require separate attention.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.

intro-law-l094-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l094-q02

3. Apply the original record: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.
Question: What overgeneralization is present? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l094-q03

4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: The classroom supplies a complete hypothetical checklist and asks only whether each item is documented.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l094-q04

5. Source card exercise: For Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

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Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l094-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l094-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies:
A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.
Read this principle: A lease creates contractual and property relationships under governing law. Texas repair and remedy rules contain conditions, notice requirements and exceptions. A summary of rights is not permission to stop paying rent or conduct a self-help experiment; actual disputes require individualized assistance.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies:
Original: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.
Changed fact: The classroom supplies a complete hypothetical checklist and asks only whether each item is documented.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains.
Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

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Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Original expression, fixed works, exclusive rights and limitations; ideas are not protected as expression.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: Fair Use Index
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Four-factor, case-specific analysis; no guaranteed word/page/percentage safe harbor. Index updatedNovember 2026.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered

task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

95. Deposits and ordinary wear

intro-law-l095 | suggested week 19 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply deposits and ordinary wear to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Today’s focus — Deposits and ordinary wear
Texas agency guidance distinguishes normal wear and tear from abnormal damage in deposit discussions. Itemization and other conditions matter. A classroom comparison can identify which evidence to research without promising a deposit outcome or asserting all deductions are prohibited.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional dated photo shows a cracked tile before a tenant’s occupancy. That evidence matters to attribution of later claimed damage. It does not conclusively authenticate itself or decide every deposit issue. Compare wear, cause, records and applicable requirements rather than assume a later damage list proves responsibility.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — Deposits and ordinary wear: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.

intro-law-l095-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in Deposits and ordinary wear in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l095-q02

3. Apply the original record: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
Question: Why should the two entries be analyzed separately? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l095-q03

4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: Before-and-after records show the door was already broken.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l095-q04

5. Source card exercise: For Deposits and ordinary wear, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL:
https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l095-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original Deposits and ordinary wear issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l095-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Deposits and ordinary wear:
A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
Read this principle: Texas agency guidance distinguishes normal wear and tear from abnormal damage in deposit discussions. Itemization and other conditions matter. A classroom comparison can identify which evidence to research without promising a deposit outcome or asserting all deductions are prohibited.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Deposits and ordinary wear:
Original: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
Changed fact: Before-and-after records show the door was already broken.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
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Supplied offline source card
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Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
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Supplied offline source card
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Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

96. A physical copy is not copyright

intro-law-l096 | suggested week 20 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Explain and apply a physical copy is not copyright to a fictional original and changed record.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Today’s focus — A physical copy is not copyright
Copyright protects qualifying original expression, not ownership of a physical object alone. Buying a poster generally does not convey all reproduction rights. Ideas, facts, permissions, public domain and statutory limitations require separate analysis. Do not claim all internet material is free to copy.

Reasoning practice: Write the legal condition on one line and the supplied fact on the next. Explain the link instead of merely copying both. A different result requires a changed fact, rule or justified interpretation—not a stronger opinion.

Assignment record: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

An adult owns one printed songbook but has no supplied reproduction license. Physical ownership does not automatically convey the copyright right to print copies for sale. Permission, public-domain status or a valid statutory limitation would require support. The conclusion concerns distinct rights, not a claim that every use is forbidden.

Numbered assignment

1. Fact discipline — A physical copy is not copyright: From this record, quote or accurately paraphrase two legally significant details. Label each as a supplied/stipulated fact, an allegation or a missing fact as appropriate; explain why the distinction matters.
Record: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.

intro-law-l096-q01

2. Principle check: Restate the distinction taught in A physical copy is not copyright in your own words. Identify one limit that prevents treating it as a universal rule. Use the principle printed above, not an unsupported internet summary.

intro-law-l096-q02

3. Apply the original record: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.
Question: Which interests have been confused? Give a reasoned answer with a specific fact-to-rule link.

intro-law-l096-q03

4. Counterfactual: Begin with the original record above, then change only this fact: A valid license expressly permits the proposed reproduction within stated conditions.
Explain how the analysis changes and what remains unresolved.

intro-law-l096-q04

5. Source card exercise: For A physical copy is not copyright, use the complete supplied offline card below. Record its jurisdiction/type and exact URL. Explain what it can contribute, and one reason it cannot by itself guarantee a real person’s outcome. No browsing or separate registry lookup is required.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Original expression, fixed works, exclusive rights and limitations; ideas are not protected as expression.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

intro-law-l096-q05

6. Neutral explanation: In 80–120 words, or a 60–90 second private explanation with an equivalent script/in-person option, answer the original A physical copy is not copyright issue for a new reader. Include the governing distinction, two supplied details, and the most important uncertainty or limit. Do not add an accusation or recommend real action.

intro-law-l096-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for A physical copy is not copyright:
An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.
Read this principle: Copyright protects qualifying original expression, not ownership of a physical object

alone. Buying a poster generally does not convey all reproduction rights. Ideas, facts, permissions, public domain and statutory limitations require separate analysis. Do not claim all internet material is free to copy. Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for A physical copy is not copyright:
Original: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.
Changed fact: A valid license expressly permits the proposed reproduction within stated conditions.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

97. Project 10: Property, possession and intellectual property

intro-law-l097 | suggested week 20 | about 65 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Create a complete, privacy-safe property, possession and intellectual property project using six specified deliverables.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Project brief: Build a fictional property-rights atlas with a borrowed camera, a limited garden path, a utility strip and a poster license. Label owner, possessor, permission and uncertain scope; add a housing-source checklist with no actual address or remedy action.

Build an educational artifact by organizing facts before recommending anything. A chart should label its columns; a map should explain its symbols; a memo should separate issue, rule, application and conclusion. If a fact is absent, write unknown rather than fill it in. A polished appearance never substitutes for accurate reasoning.

Complete fictional fact bank:
Case 1 — Ownership and possession
Principle: Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.
Original record: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Changed record: A valid transfer agreement later conveys ownership.

Case 2 — Permissions, licenses and boundaries
Principle: Permission can be limited by purpose, time or place. A license to use property is not necessarily an ownership interest. Trespass and other claims have particular elements and defenses; do not equate every boundary mistake with a proven crime or tort.
Original record: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
Changed record: The owner expressly adds greenhouse access for a specified visit.

Case 3 — Easements and shared-use maps
Principle: An easement can authorize a particular use of another’s land without transferring full ownership. Scope, creation, location and termination require actual documents and law. A classroom map should label its assumptions rather than infer rights from an informal path alone.
Original record: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
Changed record: The instrument expressly grants a different identified use.

Case 4 — Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies

Principle: A lease creates contractual and property relationships under governing law. Texas repair and remedy rules contain conditions, notice requirements and exceptions. A summary of rights is not permission to stop paying rent or conduct a self-help experiment; actual disputes require individualized assistance.
Original record: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.
Changed record: The classroom supplies a complete hypothetical checklist and asks only whether each item is documented.

Case 5 — Deposits and ordinary wear
Principle: Texas agency guidance distinguishes normal wear and tear from abnormal damage in deposit discussions. Itemization and other conditions matter. A classroom comparison can identify which evidence to research without promising a deposit outcome or asserting all deductions are prohibited.
Original record: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
Changed record: Before-and-after records show the door was already broken.

Case 6 — A physical copy is not copyright
Principle: Copyright protects qualifying original expression, not ownership of a physical object alone. Buying a poster generally does not convey all reproduction rights. Ideas, facts, permissions, public domain and statutory limitations require separate analysis. Do not claim all internet material is free to copy.
Original record: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.
Changed record: A valid license expressly permits the proposed reproduction within stated conditions.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

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Worked teaching example

A library patron holds a borrowed atlas. Possession is supplied by the loan; ownership has not been transferred. Returning the atlas changes who physically holds it without requiring a new ownership transfer. Distinguish custody from legal interest instead of using physical control as a universal ownership test.

Numbered assignment

1. Draw camera owner/possessor rows before and after the hypothetical transfer.

intro-law-l097-q01

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2. Map garden path permission without adding greenhouse access.

intro-law-l097-q02

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3. Annotate the utility strip’s stated use and the shed claim.

intro-law-l097-q03

4. Build a repair-source checklist with no remedy action.

intro-law-l097-q04

5. Compare carpet wear, door damage and preexisting-door evidence.

intro-law-l097-q05

6. Explain why buying the poster is not buying all reproduction rights.

intro-law-l097-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Project 10: Property, possession and intellectual property:
Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Read this principle: Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Project 10: Property, possession and intellectual property:
Original: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Changed fact: A valid transfer agreement later conveys ownership.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

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Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
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Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
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Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

98. Spiral lab 10: facts,rules and changed conditions

intro-law-l098 | suggested week 20 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Retrieve and compare six supplied scenarios from current and earlier units.

Instruction

Spaced practice 10 connects current concepts with earlier reasoning. Try recalling the distinction before rereading the printed principle; then revise using it. Retrieval is practice, not a memory contest. Explain why the changed fact matters rather than only changing the answer.

Current unit context: Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

For each task, the complete principle, original record and changed fact appear in the question. No earlier assignment or outside website is needed.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional instrument grants a walking path across a strip of land. That use interest differs from owning the entire parcel. Building a garage is not authorized merely by the stated walking right. The actual grant, creation rules and scope would matter outside the closed diagram.

Numbered assignment

1. Retrieval connection from unit 10, Ownership and possession:
Principle: Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.
Record: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Change: A valid transfer agreement later conveys ownership.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l098-q01

2. Retrieval connection from unit 10, Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies:
Principle: A lease creates contractual and property relationships under governing law. Texas repair and remedy rules contain conditions, notice requirements and exceptions. A summary of rights is not permission to stop paying rent or conduct a self-help experiment; actual disputes require individualized assistance.
Record: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.
Change: The classroom supplies a complete hypothetical checklist and asks only whether each item is documented.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l098-q02

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3. Retrieval connection from unit 9, Duty is a legal question to identify:
Principle: A bad outcome does not automatically create a duty for every nearby person. Duty depends on law and relationships or conduct. A classroom hypothetical can stipulate a duty for practice, but an actual claim requires a valid source and context-specific analysis.
Record: Model stipulates a shop owes reasonable care in storing a customer’s bicycle. A passerby with no supplied relationship is also blamed merely for being nearby.
Change: The passerby voluntarily undertakes a specific protective task under a supplied model duty rule.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l098-q03

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4. Retrieval connection from unit 9, Harm, proof and comparative arguments:
Principle: A negligence claim requires legally recognized harm as well as the other elements. Documented loss and causation matter; a demand is not proof. Plaintiff conduct or other actors may affect responsibility under applicable law, but percentages must not be invented from a short narrative.
Record: Model supplies a damaged display stand and a documented 40 repair loss. One side demands 4000 because the event was upsetting, with no additional model remedy basis.
Change: The record adds a separate proven recoverable 10 loss without overlap.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l098-q04

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5. Retrieval connection from unit 7, Hearsay depends on purpose:
Principle: An out-of-court assertion offered to prove its truth can be hearsay under the federal definition. A statement offered for a different relevant purpose may raise a different analysis. Exclusions and exceptions exist, so do not teach that every repeated statement is automatically excluded.
Record: At a mock trial, Kai repeats a nonparty’s message The gate is broken to prove the gate was actually broken.
Change: The same message is offered only to show the recipient had notice of a possible defect.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l098-q05

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6. Retrieval connection from unit 1, IRAC: organize without pretending certainty:
Principle: IRAC means issue, rule, application and conclusion. The application explains why specific facts satisfy or fail parts of a rule. A conclusion can be conditional when facts or authority are missing; the acronym is an organizer, not a guarantee of a correct answer.
Record: Classroom rule: only signed equipment requests reserve a camera. Mina emails an unsigned request and says the camera is reserved.
Change: The equipment manager provides a written model exception accepting verified emails.
Without inventing facts, name the central distinction, and explain one before/after difference. Then explain why an unsupported universal conclusion would be unsafe.

intro-law-l098-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Spiral lab 10: facts,rules and changed conditions:
A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
Read this principle: An easement can authorize a particular use of another’s land without transferring full ownership. Scope, creation, location and termination require actual documents and law. A classroom map should label its assumptions rather than infer rights from an informal path alone.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Spiral lab 10: facts,rules and changed conditions:
Original: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
Changed fact: The instrument expressly grants a different identified use.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Original expression, fixed works, exclusive rights and limitations; ideas are not protected as expression.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: Fair Use Index
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation

Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Four-factor, case-specific analysis; no guaranteed word/page/percentage safe harbor. Index updatedNovember 2026.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII/Wex: Negligence
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/negligence
Jurisdiction/scope: US academic secondary overview; state law varies
Source type: academic-secondary-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Duty, breach, cause-in-fact, proximate cause and harm. Four-part classroom model combines causal components; not an automatic liability formula.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Courts: Civil Cases
Exact URL: https://www.uscourts.gov/about-federal-courts/types-cases/civil-cases
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal judiciary official overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Complaint, service, discovery, settlement, trial and typical preponderance standard; not a Texas procedural manual.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 401
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_401
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevance requires some tendency affecting a consequential fact; relevance alone is not admissibility.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 403
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_403
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Relevant evidence may be excluded where specified dangers substantially outweigh probative value.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Cornell LII: Federal Evidence Rule 801
Exact URL: https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/fre/rule_801
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal primary rule reproduced by academic publisher
Source type: federal-primary-rule-academic-reproduction
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Out-of-court assertion offered for truth; exclusions and exceptions exist. Federal illustration, not a complete Texas evidence code. Dated currentness note—November 7,2026 CST: the official current federal evidence compilation is amended through December 1,2025. An amendment to Rule 801 is listed as pending/projected for December 1,2026, not already effective on this course-check date. Pending changes can be delayed or withdrawn. Before later reuse, especially on or after that projected date, reopen the then-current official rule and pending-amendments status; do not assume this dated check remains current.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Consumer Protection

Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Education, complaints and public-interest civil enforcement; agency information is not private representation.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

99. Unit 10 review: Property, possession and intellectual property

intro-law-l099 | suggested week 20 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Revise six overconfident conclusions using accurate rules, facts and limits.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Review method: A conclusion is only as strong as its rule and factual support. At each station, identify the editor’s overclaim, replace it with a supported statement, and explain the limit. Revisit any station that mixes an allegation with a finding or a model with actual law. Use source cards to check scope, not to collect personal information. The station records are fully printed below.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional dated photo shows a cracked tile before a tenant’s occupancy. That evidence matters to attribution of later claimed damage. It does not conclusively authenticate itself or decide every deposit issue. Compare wear, cause, records and applicable requirements rather than assume a later damage list proves responsibility.

Numbered assignment

1. Review station 1 — Ownership and possession
Principle: Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.
Record: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Distinguish the two relationships. (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l099-q01

2. Review station 2 — Permissions, licenses and boundaries
Principle: Permission can be limited by purpose, time or place. A license to use property is not necessarily an ownership interest. Trespass and other claims have particular elements and defenses; do not equate every boundary mistake with a proven crime or tort.
Record: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Which permission has actually been supplied? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l099-q02

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3. Review station 3 — Easements and shared-use maps
Principle: An easement can authorize a particular use of another’s land without transferring full ownership. Scope, creation, location and termination require actual documents and law. A classroom map should label its assumptions rather than infer rights from an informal path alone.
Record: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Why does the stated use matter? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l099-q03

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4. Review station 4 — Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies
Principle: A lease creates contractual and property relationships under governing law. Texas repair and remedy rules contain conditions, notice requirements and exceptions. A summary of rights is not permission to stop paying rent or conduct a self-help experiment; actual disputes require individualized assistance.
Record: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer What overgeneralization is present? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l099-q04

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5. Review station 5 — Deposits and ordinary wear
Principle: Texas agency guidance distinguishes normal wear and tear from abnormal damage in deposit discussions. Itemization and other conditions matter. A classroom comparison can identify which evidence to research without promising a deposit outcome or asserting all deductions are prohibited.
Record: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Why should the two entries be analyzed separately? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l099-q05

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6. Review station 6 — A physical copy is not copyright
Principle: Copyright protects qualifying original expression, not ownership of a physical object alone. Buying a poster generally does not convey all reproduction rights. Ideas, facts, permissions, public domain and

statutory limitations require separate analysis. Do not claim all internet material is free to copy.
Record: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.
An editor says: The short story proves every legal issue and no qualification is needed. Write a three-part correction:(a)answer Which interests have been confused? (b)name the key supporting detail;(c)state the remaining limit. Use the printed principle.

intro-law-l099-q06

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Unit 10 review: Property, possession and intellectual property:
A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
Read this principle: Texas agency guidance distinguishes normal wear and tear from abnormal damage in deposit discussions. Itemization and other conditions matter. A classroom comparison can identify which evidence to research without promising a deposit outcome or asserting all deductions are prohibited.
Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Unit 10 review: Property, possession and intellectual property:
Original: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a supplied accidental impact.
Changed fact: Before-and-after records show the door was already broken.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Original expression, fixed works, exclusive rights and limitations; ideas are not protected as expression.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: Fair Use Index
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Four-factor, case-specific analysis; no guaranteed word/page/percentage safe harbor. Index updatedNovember 2026.

Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.

100. Unit 10 assessment: Property, possession and intellectual property

intro-law-l100 | suggested week 20 | about 40 minutes;split sessions as needed

Objective

Integrate unit rules, facts, source limits and fair counterarguments.

Instruction

Property law concerns recognized interests and permissions, not simply who physically holds an object. Ownership, possession, leases, licenses and easements describe different relationships. Landlord-tenant duties and remedies in Texas have detailed statutory and contractual conditions, so this course never directs withholding rent, changing locks or taking action in a real dispute. Intellectual property concerns intangible interests; owning a physical copy does not automatically transfer copyright. Use fictional maps and documents rather than home addresses or personal housing records.

Assessment directions: This is an open-resource application assessment. The principles and fictional records are supplied in the questions so that access to a website or earlier paperwork is unnecessary. Work independently at first if appropriate; then a parent may discuss reasoning and invite a correction. Label any assistance. Use IRAC where requested, show units in calculations, and distinguish a supplied rule from an actual legal claim. There is no assigned pass threshold or fixed deadline. The parent may split a longer assessment across sessions.

Reasoning example below is separate from the assessment records; use its method, not an unsupported outcome.

Method: First identify the actor and issue. Read the supplied principle as a limited model or overview, not a universal rule. Mark agreed facts, allegations and unknowns. Link a fact to each relevant condition. Consider a different interpretation and state a conditional conclusion when authority or facts are incomplete. Your reasons matter more than choosing a side. Use only the fictional record; no real case, private document or external contact is needed.

Safety: Legal education only, not individualized legal advice. All disputes and records are fictional classroom simulations. Do not file, pay, contact police/courts/parties, visit a courthouse, investigate a real person, or disclose private family/case information. Use supplied facts; personal disclosure is never required. Written or private in-person alternatives replace every recording activity.

Worked teaching example

A fictional event ticket permits entry to a hall for one performance. It does not itself convey the hall or permission to enter locked offices. The permission’s time, place and purpose define the supplied scope. Any actual trespass claim would still require the relevant legal elements and defenses.

Numbered assignment

1. Assessment record — unit 10, Ownership and possession
Supplied principle: Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.
Original facts: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
Assessment change: A valid transfer agreement later conveys ownership.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No

real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l100-q01

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2. Assessment record — unit 10, Permissions, licenses and boundaries
Supplied principle: Permission can be limited by purpose, time or place. A license to use property is not necessarily an ownership interest. Trespass and other claims have particular elements and defenses; do not equate every boundary mistake with a proven crime or tort.
Original facts: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
Assessment change: The owner expressly adds greenhouse access for a specified visit.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l100-q02

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3. Assessment record — unit 10, Easements and shared-use maps
Supplied principle: An easement can authorize a particular use of another’s land without transferring full ownership. Scope, creation, location and termination require actual documents and law. A classroom map should label its assumptions rather than infer rights from an informal path alone.
Original facts: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
Assessment change: The instrument expressly grants a different identified use.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l100-q03

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4. Assessment record — unit 10, Leases and repairs: do not improvise remedies
Supplied principle: A lease creates contractual and property relationships under governing law. Texas repair and remedy rules contain conditions, notice requirements and exceptions. A summary of rights is not permission to stop paying rent or conduct a self-help experiment; actual disputes require individualized assistance.
Original facts: A fictional adult tenant sees a repair guide and concludes any minor inconvenience permits immediate rent withholding.
Assessment change: The classroom supplies a complete hypothetical checklist and asks only whether each item is documented.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l100-q04

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5. Assessment record — unit 10, Deposits and ordinary wear
Supplied principle: Texas agency guidance distinguishes normal wear and tear from abnormal damage in deposit discussions. Itemization and other conditions matter. A classroom comparison can identify which evidence to research without promising a deposit outcome or asserting all deductions are prohibited.
Original facts: A fictional move-out list includes naturally worn carpet and a broken door caused by a

supplied accidental impact.
Assessment change: Before-and-after records show the door was already broken.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l100-q05

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6. Assessment record — unit 10, A physical copy is not copyright
Supplied principle: Copyright protects qualifying original expression, not ownership of a physical object alone. Buying a poster generally does not convey all reproduction rights. Ideas, facts, permissions, public domain and statutory limitations require separate analysis. Do not claim all internet material is free to copy.
Original facts: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.
Assessment change: A valid license expressly permits the proposed reproduction within stated conditions.
Analyze the changed record in four labeled parts: issue, relevant rule, application and a qualified conclusion. Identify the original inference that must be revised or explain why the same limit remains. No real legal outcome is requested.

intro-law-l100-q06

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7. Comparison task: Use these two records.
A: Alex lends an adult friend a camera for a weekend. The friend holds it and says holding it proves ownership.
A principle: Possession means control or custody; ownership concerns recognized legal interests. A borrower can possess another’s property without owning it, while an owner can temporarily lack possession. Evidence of a transfer or permission matters more than a simple snapshot.
B: An adult buys one illustrated poster and assumes that permits selling unlimited copies of its artwork.
B principle: Copyright protects qualifying original expression, not ownership of a physical object alone. Buying a poster generally does not convey all reproduction rights. Ideas, facts, permissions, public domain and statutory limitations require separate analysis. Do not claim all internet material is free to copy.
Name one distinct issue in each and explain why the rule for A cannot simply replace the rule for B.

intro-law-l100-q07

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8. Research-limits task: For the changed record in Easements and shared-use maps, identify the relevant jurisdiction/source type from the printed cards and two checks needed before any actual-case conclusion.
Record: A fictional deed diagram expressly labels a two-meter utility access strip. A neighbor claims it authorizes building a private shed there.
Change: The instrument expressly grants a different identified use.

intro-law-l100-q08

Optional guided retry

Optional guided retry for Unit 10 assessment: Property, possession and intellectual property:
A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
Read this principle: Permission can be limited by purpose, time or place. A license to use property is not necessarily an ownership interest. Trespass and other claims have particular elements and defenses; do not equate every boundary mistake with a proven crime or tort.

Make two boxes:one supplied fact and one legal condition. Draw an arrow explaining their connection. State one thing the record does not establish.

Optional extension

Optional transfer challenge for Unit 10 assessment: Property, possession and intellectual property:
Original: A fictional garden owner permits an adult to cross one marked path, not enter the greenhouse.
Changed fact: The owner expressly adds greenhouse access for a specified visit.
Write a two-column before/after analysis. Identify exactly what changed and what legal question remains. Suggest one fictional additional record that could clarify a genuinely missing fact,or explain why no additional fact is needed under a stipulated model. Do not create a real record,contact anyone or invent authority.

Supplemental sources (not required)

Supplied offline source card
Title: Texas Attorney General: Renter’s Rights
Exact URL: https://www.texasattorneygeneral.gov/consumer-protection/home-real-estate-and-travel/renters-rights
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official agency overview
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Lease, repairs, deposits, wear and tear. Remedies have conditions; course assigns no rent withholding or actual notices.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

Supplied offline source card
Title: US Copyright Office: What is Copyright?
Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/what-is-copyright/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Original expression, fixed works, exclusive rights and limitations; ideas are not protected as expression.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

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Exact URL: https://www.copyright.gov/fair-use/
Jurisdiction/scope: US federal official agency explanation
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Four-factor, case-specific analysis; no guaranteed word/page/percentage safe harbor. Index updatedNovember 2026.
Outside browsing is supplemental. Use this printed metadata and the lesson’s original principle to complete the exercise offline.

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Title: Texas State Law Library: Legal Research for Beginners
Exact URL: https://guides.sll.texas.gov/legal-research-for-beginners
Jurisdiction/scope: Texas official public-library guidance
Source type: official-government-explanatory-overview
Verified: 2026-11-07 (America/Chicago CST; dated reading, not an ongoing guarantee)
Reading purpose and limits: Distinguishes primary law from explanatory secondary sources. Free public guide; account-only databases/books not required.
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Submit typed numbered responses; or handwritten photo; or a printed page scanned as image/PDF; or a parent-paper completion log with the actual paper retained. Optional private audio/video may replace written explanation if each numbered task is identified. Each image/PDF/audio/video file must be at most 4 MiB and pass the app’s type/signature checks; use short clips or an equally detailed written script instead of a large file. An HTTPS reference may be stored as text only: it is not opened or evaluated automatically. Do not submit ZIP/code files or private records.