Plagiarism

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Agenda

- Defining Plagiarism, Reasons & Consequences: NSU/FSE Policy
- Types of Plagiarism
- Resources & Tools to Avoid Plagiarism
- Exercise, Q & A
- Additional Resources
  ◦ Test Your Knowledge
Defining Plagiarism
Plagiarism Defined

- The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own. (2001 New Oxford American Dictionary)

- The reproduction or appropriation of someone else’s work without proper attribution. (Turnitin.com and Research Resources, cited in plagiarism.org)
In and of itself, plagiarism can be easily determined based on one rudimentary measure...

With this in mind, ask yourself the following question:

- Is the work your own creation and written in your own words, and if not, do you give appropriate credit to previous work from which you have drawn?

Some Reasons why Students Plagiarize

- **Procrastination / Lack of Time**
  - Poor time management skills (need to get it done at the last minute)

- **Panic / Pressure**
  - Unable to cope with course workload

- **Poor Research Skills**
  - Poor understanding of citation and referencing
  - Inability to integrate and synthesize

- **Carelessness / Sloppy Scholarship**
  - Lack of attention to detail

- **Laziness**
  - Can get away with it

- **Why should one NOT plagiarize?**
Consequences
FSE Plagiarism Policy

- **Courses:** Penalties for plagiarism may range from reduced grades on assignments or in courses, to failing grades on assignments or in courses, as determined by the course professor. A subsequent determination of plagiarism in a future course (i.e., a second violation) may result in dismissal from the Abraham S. Fischler School of Education without the possibility or re-enrolling at any time.

- Any determination of plagiarism on a practicum or an applied dissertation (concept paper, proposal, final report), may result in dismissal from the Abraham S. Fischler School of Education without the possibility of re-enrolling at any time.
FSE Plagiarism Policy

Work that is submitted for credit must be the original work of the student. Any assignment that is not the original work of the student is considered plagiarized and in violation of the Code of Student Conduct and Academic Responsibility. Plagiarism occurs when another person’s work, words, or ideas are represented as one’s own without the use of a school-recognized method of citation (e.g., copied from another source such as an author or another student without properly acknowledging the actual writer/author) or when another person’s work is copied or otherwise duplicated for academic credit. Plagiarism also occurs when knowingly giving or allowing one’s own work to be copied or otherwise duplicated by another for academic credit, or when resubmitting one’s own work for academic credit (i.e., work that has previously been submitted for academic credit). Cutting and pasting from online sources on the Internet without proper acknowledgment and citation of primary and secondary sources (e.g., writers/authors/organizations) also constitutes plagiarism.

Course assignments, practicums, and applied dissertations submitted in partial fulfillment of degree requirements may be checked for plagiarism. Students may not withdraw from a course in progress to avoid a failing grade or other consequence upon receiving notice that plagiarism may have occurred. If a charge of plagiarism is determined in a course, any student initiated course withdrawal for that course will be administratively reversed and a grade of F will be entered on the student’s transcript for that course [see Academic Misconduct]. Student access to online courses, and attendance at site-based courses, will be discontinued following a determination of plagiarism that results in an “F” for the course. All students are entitled to due process pursuant to Fischler School of Education policies and procedures.
Point to ponder...

“It does not matter if you intend to plagiarize or not. Any form of plagiarism constitutes an offense for which there are consequences. *Ignorance is never an excuse.*” (emphasis added)
"I like the writing in that paper. I only wish some of it had been yours."

Cartoon by Matthew Henry Hall (www.matthewhenryhall.com)
Types of Plagiarism
Types of Plagiarism

- **Clone**: Submitting another’s work, word for word, as one’s own.
- **CTRL–C**: Containing significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.
- **Find–Replace**: Changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source.
- **Remix**: Paraphrasing from multiple sources, making the content fit together seamlessly.
- **Recycle**: Borrowing generously from one’s own previous work without citation (i.e., self-plagiarism).
- **Hybrid**: Combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages – without citation – in a single paper.
- **Mashup**: A mix of copied material from several different sources without proper citation.
- **404 Error**: Citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources.
- **Aggregator**: Sources are cited properly, but the paper contains almost no original work.
- **Re–tweet**: Sources are cited properly, but there is too much reliance on the original wording and/or structure from the source.

A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting

*A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

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The Beautiful Yosemite Valley

From the time of its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, possession on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. And Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, while perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting

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A Beautiful Setting in Yosemite

Since its first discovery by non-native people in the mid-19th century Yosemite Valley has held a special, even sacred, hold on the American psyche because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mindset, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing political movements, migration patterns and environmental issues as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

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An Untouched View

A History of Settlement and Change in Yosemite Valley

The first non-natives to see Yosemite Valley were probably members of the mid-nineteenth century Joseph Walker Party, who crossed the Sierra Nevada from East to West. The first descriptions of Yosemite came almost 20 years later. From the start, the valley has been renowned for its natural beauty, and highly regarded as the centerpiece of Yosemite National Park, attracting visitors from around the world. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting
*A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

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Ecology 201: An Unnatural Expectation
*The Impact of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley*

From its first discovery by the Ahwahnechee in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a unique, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time reflecting changing politics, human migration patterns and the rise of environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.
A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

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Native Americans have lived in the Yosemite region for as long as 8,000 years. The first people that we have record of was a band of Native Americans that called the Valley "Ah-wahnee" and themselves the Ahwahnechee.” 1 While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

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The 1849 California Gold Rush led to conflicts between miners and natives, and the volunteer Mariposa Battalion was formed by the state of California as a punitive expedition against natives in the Yosemite area.
A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

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Perceived Beauty: Man’s Nature

Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

“Since its first discovery by the Joseph Walker Party in the mid-nineteenth century”1 “Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all “special temples of Nature.”2 “While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.”3

1 For an insightful discussion of Walker’s expedition, including an extended description of their first sight of Yosemite Valley, see Walker’s original piece in The Golden Times. May 5, 1833 : p. 4. Print.
A Natural Setting
A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

A Natural Setting
A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Yosemite Valley was first sighted by non-Indians in 1833 by Joseph Rutherford Walker and his group of explorers. Yosemite has a long and diverse cultural history that helped to shape the region, country, and even the world. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to their relationship and impact on nature.

4 Harrick, C. “A Natural Setting,” p. 41.
A Natural Setting

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

Since its first discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century, Yosemite Valley has held a special, even religious, hold on the American conscience because its beauty makes it an incomparable valley and one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite holds a special grip on the western mind, perceptions about the Valley have evolved over time due to changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as man has become more attuned to his relationship and impact on nature.

A History of Exploration and Settlement in Yosemite Valley

From its earliest discovery by non-indigenous people in the mid-nineteenth century Yosemite Valley has held a spiritual hold on the American conscience; its beauty is incomparable and has been held up as one of the grandest of all special temples of Nature. While Yosemite has a special grip on the western mind, impressions about the Valley have evolved over time, shaped by changing politics, migration patterns and environmental concerns as mankind has become more attuned to its relationship and impact on nature.1

"I stole my term paper off the Internet, but I think it’s okay. My topic is plagiarism."

Cartoon by Randy Glasbergen
Resources to Avoid Plagiarism
Should I Cite?

Is it a Quote?
- Yes: Use quotation marks and cite it
- No

Is it a Paraphrase?
- Yes: Cite it
- No

Is it another’s idea/theory?
- Yes: Cite it
- No: There is no need to cite if it’s Common Knowledge or Your Own Thoughts

When to Cite a Reference
Cardiff University
https://ilrb.cf.ac.uk/plagiarism/tutorial/whento1.html
Avoiding Plagiarism
A word on Common Knowledge...

- Facts that are generally known by most people and can be easily found in the literature.

- Common Knowledge does not need to be cited.

Note of Caution: Opinions can differ on what is, or isn’t Common Knowledge.
- If in doubt, cite

San Jose State University (http://tutorials.sjlibrary.org/tutorial/plagiarism/tutorial/introduction.htm)
Cardiff University ((https://ilrb.cf.ac.uk/plagiarism/tutorial/common.html))
Avoiding Plagiarism
Tools at your disposal

**Turnitin** (turnitin.com)

- Checks papers for improper citation or potential plagiarism against an extensive database inclusive of electronic books, periodicals, student papers, library databases and publications, and publicly accessible information on the internet.
- Generates an Originality Report that lists verbatim matches, the source, and percentages
  - Submitted papers are added to the Turnitin database
- Designed primarily for educators, but also for use by students
  - Licenses available to students; can request a quote online
- Multitude of training resources available on website
Avoiding Plagiarism
Tools at your disposal

Grammarly (grammarly.com)

- An online spell and grammar checking application that helps users find and correct English writing issues; provides context and correction suggestions about grammar, spelling, vocabulary usage and plagiarism.
- Features
  - Helps to avoid plagiarism by checking for unoriginal text against over 8 billion web pages
  - Finds and corrects over 250 types of grammatical and spelling errors
  - Improves word choices with context-optimized vocabulary suggestions
- Individual subscription plans available on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis
- Grammarly papers are not shared publicly
Avoiding Plagiarism
Tools at your disposal

**WriteCheck** (writecheck.com)

- An online plagiarism checker that also provides a grammar checker tool by ETS® and a Tutor service by Pearson®; helps students become better writers by identifying grammar errors and unoriginal content in written work.
- Uses the same database content as Turnitin.
- WriteCheck papers are not added to the Turnitin database.
- There is a cost.
  - No subscription required; can pay for individual submissions (pay as you go...)
    - Packages available ranging from $7.95 for a single submission to $29.95 for up to five papers.
Avoiding Plagiarism
Tools at your disposal

**SafeAssign**

› In Blackboard under Course Tools on the Control Panel
  ◦ An advanced plagiarism prevention system deeply integrated with Bb that compares papers against a wide range of sources.
    • Detailed Originality Report based on a text-matching algorithm.
    • Can resubmit papers without duplicate matches from prior submissions.
    • Papers stored in institution’s internal database.
    • May opt out of submitting papers to SafeAssign’s Global Reference Database to check against papers from other institutions.
Avoiding Plagiarism
Quoting and Paraphrasing

“Quoting means using someone else’s exact words. Paraphrasing is putting someone else’s words or ideas into your own words. Even if you are using your own words, the ideas are still taken from someone else and must be cited.”

“Use direct quotes and paraphrasing to support your own ideas, not replace them... Be sure to give the original author credit by using a citation.”

“Paraphrasing is not simply rearranging or rewording an original passage. Correct paraphrasing consists of reading the original passage, understanding what the original author is saying, synthesizing... the information, and then expressing your understanding of these ideas in your own words.”

San Jose State University
(http://tutorials.sjlibrary.org/tutorial/plagiarism/tutorial/introduction.htm)
**Additional Resources at your Disposal**

- **NSU Alvin Sherman Library**
  (http://www.nova.edu/library/main/)
  - Click on “Tutorials”
  - Click on “Writing & Citation Style”
  - Choose from either “APA Style (6th ed.)” or “Plagiarism & Copyright”

- **APA Style (6th ed.)**
  - Download the APA Style Guide for Electronic References (PDF)
  - View APA Workshop PowerPoints
    - Choose “APA Overview”
  - A whole lot more...

- **Plagiarism & Copyright**
  - View “Turnitin and Using APA to Avoid Plagiarism” PowerPoint
Additional Resources at your Disposal

**SharkWrites**: The Abraham S. Fischler School of Education Writing Resource Center  
- [http://nova.campusguides.com/fsesharkwrites](http://nova.campusguides.com/fsesharkwrites)  
- In-depth info on proper citation and referencing, quoting/paraphrasing, APA/FSE formatting, and a whole lot more...

**FSE Applied Research Center (ARC) Website**  
- Click on “Plagiarism” for additional resources  
- Not just for the applied dissertation
Additional Resources at your Disposal

Plagiarism.org ([http://www.plagiarism.org](http://www.plagiarism.org))

Indiana University Bloomington School of Education
- Understanding Plagiarism: [https://www.indiana.edu/~tedfrick/plagiarism/](https://www.indiana.edu/~tedfrick/plagiarism/)
- How to Recognize Plagiarism: [https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/](https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/)

Purdue OWL Online Writing Lab
[https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/](https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/)
- Avoiding Plagiarism
  - Contains a wealth of information, exercises, and a whole lot more...
  - Excellent resource for proper paraphrasing
Learning how to use sources is one of the most important things you will learn in college. By using sources well and by clearly indicating your debts to these sources, your writing gains authority, clarity, and precision…. So long as you are scrupulous about indicating material you have quoted and immediate borrowings you’ve made in paraphrases, you will not be suspected or guilty of plagiarism.”

(http://www.depauw.edu/acadser/plag.htm)
Exercise
and
Q & A
The ways in which domesticated animals have diverged from their wild ancestors include the following. Many species changed in size: cows, pigs, and sheep became smaller under domestication, while guinea pigs became larger.
The ways in which domesticated animals have diverged from their wild ancestors include the following. Many species changed in size: cows, pigs, and sheep became smaller under domestication, while guinea pigs became larger.

Acceptable Paraphrase?

There are many differences between domesticated and wild animals. One difference is how species become larger or smaller when domesticated (source).
In Gothic writings fantasy predominates over reality, the strange over the commonplace, and the supernatural over the natural, with one definite authorial intent: to scare. Not, that is, to reach down into the depths of the soul and purge it with pity and terror (as we say tragedy does), but to get to the body itself, its glands, epidermis, muscles, and circulatory system, quickly arousing and quickly allaying the physical reactions to fear.
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Acceptable Paraphrase?

Gothic novels were written with one definite authorial intent: to scare (source).
Of the more than 1000 bicycling deaths each year, three-fourths are caused by head injuries. Half of those killed are school-age children. One study concluded that wearing a bike helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by 85 percent. In an accident, a bike helmet absorbs the shock and cushions the head.
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Acceptable Paraphrase?

The use of a helmet is the key to reducing bicycling fatalities, which are due to head injuries 75% of the time. By cushioning the head upon impact, a helmet can reduce accidental injury by as much as 85%, saving the lives of hundreds of victims annually, half of whom are school children (source).
Additional Resources
Avoiding Plagiarism

- Do your own work
  - Attention to detail
- Allow plenty of time to research/write
- Cite your sources
  - When in doubt, cite
- Use quotation marks, include page numbers when quoting
  - Does not matter how large or small the quote
  - Block if 40 words or more
- When paraphrasing, use your own words
  - Not enough to simply rearrange / substitute a few words
- Keep APA Publication Manual at your side
  - Know it, live it, love it...
- For charts, graphs, tables, etc., list source
- Keep a running list of references each time you cite
- Keep copies of your notes and sources

In part from: Princeton University
(http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/08/cite)
Additional Examples
Improper Paraphrasing

ORIGINAL text, from page 1 of *Lizzie Borden: A Case Book of Family and Crime in the 1890s* by Joyce Williams et al.:

The *rise* of industry, the *growth* of cities, and the *expansion* of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories *became* a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into *industrial laborers*, and provided jobs for a *rising tide* of immigrants. With industry came *urbanization* the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which *became* the centers of *production* as well as of *commerce* and *trade*.

UNACCEPTABLE paraphrase that is *plagiarism*:

The *increase* of industry, the *growth* of cities, and the *explosion* of the population were three large factors of nineteenth century America. As steam–driven companies *became* more visible in the eastern part of the country, they *changed* farm hands into *factory workers* and provided jobs for the *large wave* of immigrants. With industry came the *growth* of large cities like Fall River where the Bordens lived which *turned into* centers of *commerce* and *trade* as well as *production*.

Indiana University, Writing Tutorial Services
(http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml)
Additional Examples
Improper Paraphrasing
Comments

The preceding passage is considered plagiarism for two reasons:

1. The writer has only changed around a few words and phrases, or changed the order of the original writer’s sentences.

2. the writer has failed to cite a source for any of the ideas or facts.

The preceding passage is also problematic because it changes the sense of several sentences (for example, "steam–driven companies" in sentence two misses the original writer’s emphasis on factories).

Indiana University, Writing Tutorial Services
(http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml)
The rise of industry, the growth of cities, and the expansion of the population were the three great developments of late nineteenth century American history. As new, larger, steam-powered factories became a feature of the American landscape in the East, they transformed farm hands into industrial laborers, and provided jobs for a rising tide of immigrants. With industry came urbanization—the growth of large cities (like Fall River, Massachusetts, where the Bordens lived) which became the centers of production as well as of commerce and trade.

ACCEPTABLE paraphrase:

Fall River, where the Borden family lived, was typical of northeastern industrial cities of the nineteenth century. Steam-powered production had shifted labor from agriculture to manufacturing, and as immigrants arrived in the US, they found work in these new factories. As a result, populations grew, and large urban areas arose. Fall River was one of these manufacturing and commercial centers (Williams et al., 1981, p. 1).
Additional Examples
Proper Paraphrasing

Comments

This is acceptable paraphrasing because the writer accurately relays the information in the original text version using his/her own words, and lets the reader know the source of his/her information.

Indiana University, Writing Tutorial Services
(http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml)
1. Copying and pasting a paragraph of text from a web site without enclosing it in quotation marks and referencing the source.
1. Copying and pasting a paragraph of text from a web site without enclosing it in quotation marks and referencing the source.

Yes. This is probably the most well known form of plagiarism. When you copy the exact words from another source you must enclose them in the quotation marks and provide a reference.
2. Using the ideas of another author without providing a reference, even if you write them in your own words.
2. **Using the ideas of another author without providing a reference, even if you write them in your own words.**

**Yes.** Even if you do not directly copy the author’s words you must provide a reference when you talk about their ideas.
3. Claim work produced by another student as your own.
3. Claim work produced by another student as your own.

Yes. This is a form of plagiarism. Buying, stealing or copying a paper to produce your work is plagiarism. Collaborating with another student (unless instructed by your professor) is also plagiarism.
Test Your Knowledge


4. Copy a diagram or data table from a web site, providing a reference for the source underneath.
4. Copy a diagram or data table from a web site, providing a reference for the source underneath.

No. You can include a table, diagram or image from another source as long as you provide a reference.
5. Submit all or part of one paper for two separate assignments.
5. Submit all or part of one paper for two separate assignments.

Yes. Self-plagiarism is a form of plagiarism.
Test Your Knowledge


6. Copy words from a book into your own work, but place quotation marks around them and provide a citation.
6. Copy words from a book into your own work, but place quotation marks around them and provide a citation.

No. It is not plagiarism to copy words from another source as long as you place them in quotation marks and provide a reference.
7. Include a fact or saying in your assignment which is generally known without providing a reference.
7. Include a fact or saying in your assignment which is generally known without providing a reference.

No. If a fact is generally well known or common knowledge’ then you don’t need to reference it.

(What you may consider to be common knowledge may not be well known by others. If in doubt, provide a reference)
8. Incorporate text from another source, changing one or two words and providing a citation.
8. Incorporate text from another source, changing one or two words and providing a citation.

Yes. If you do not intend to quote directly from the source, you must write about it in your own words. Using too many words from the original source is plagiarism, even if you provide a reference.
Resources

- Cardiff University ((https://ilrb.cf.ac.uk/plagiarism/tutorial/index.html)
- Indiana University Bloomington School of Education (https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/)
- Plagiarism.org (http://www.plagiarism.org)
- Princeton University (http://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/08/intro/index.htm)
- Purdue University, Owl Online Writing Lab (http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/02)
- San Jose State University (http://tutorials.sjlibrary.org/tutorial/plagiarism/tutorial/selector.htm)
- Turnitin (http://turnitin.com)