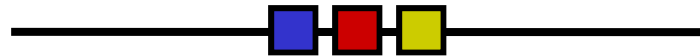
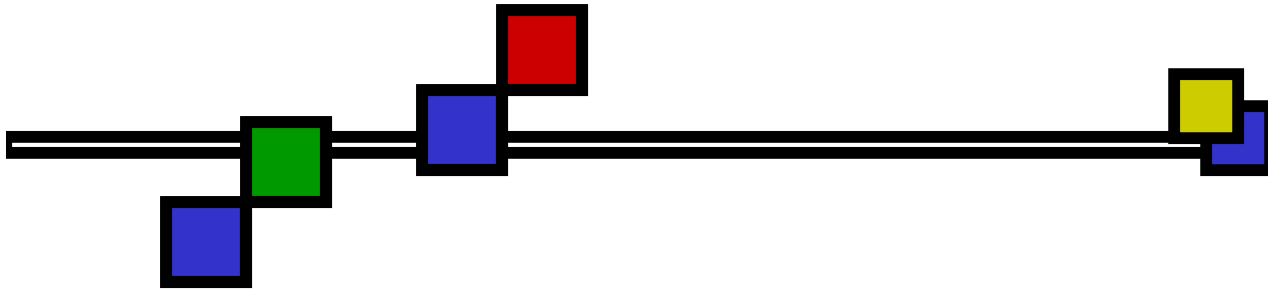


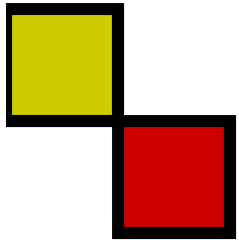
What is plagiarism?



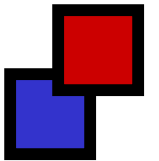
(And why you should care!)

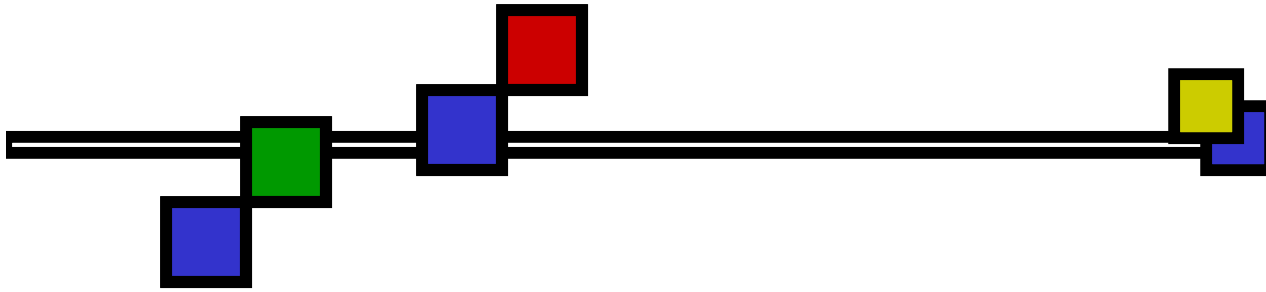


Definition:

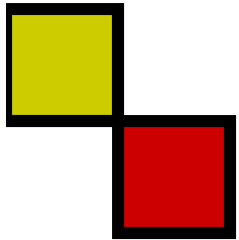


Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own.

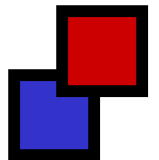




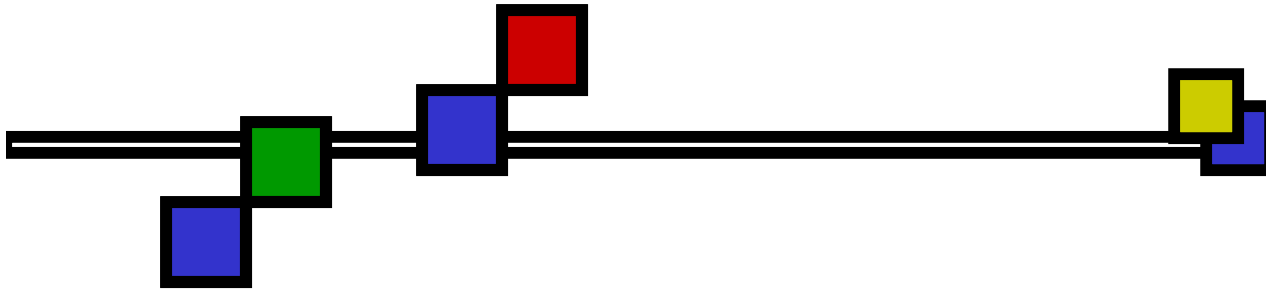
How often does it happen?



“A study of almost 4,500 students at 25 schools, suggests cheating is . . . a significant problem in high school - 74% of the respondents admitted to one or more instances of serious test cheating and **72% admitted to serious cheating on written assignments. Over half of the students admitted they have engaged in some level of plagiarism on written assignments using the Internet.**”



Based on the research of Donald L. McCabe, Rutgers University
Source: “CIA Research.” Center for Academic Integrity, Duke University, 2003
<http://academicintegrity.org/cai_research.asp>.



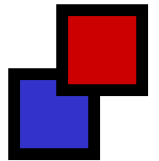
Students, if

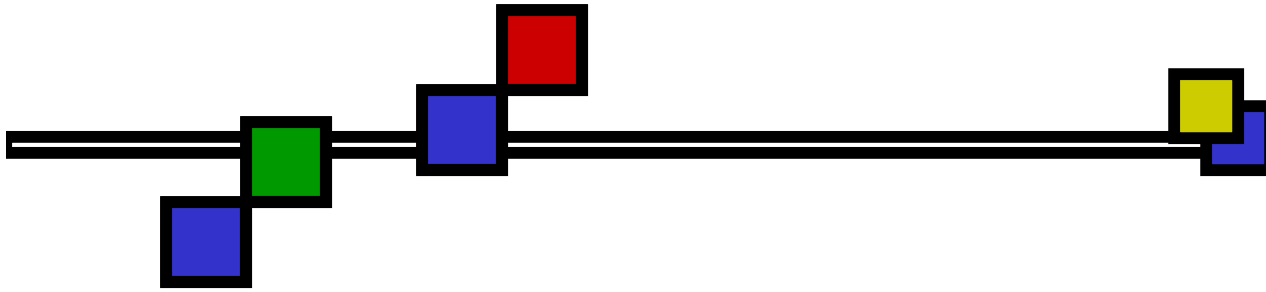
- you have included the words and ideas of others in your work that you neglected to cite,

OR

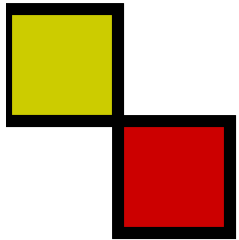
- you have had help you wouldn't want your teacher to know about,

***You have
probably
plagiarized!***





Two types of plagiarism:

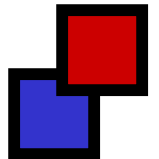


■ **Intentional**

- Copying a friend's work
- Buying or borrowing papers
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting
- Media "borrowing" without documentation
- Web publishing without permissions of creators

■ **Unintentional**

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation
- Quoting excessively
- Failure to use your own "voice"



Excuses

It's okay if
I don't get caught!

Everyone does it!

This assignment
was BORING!

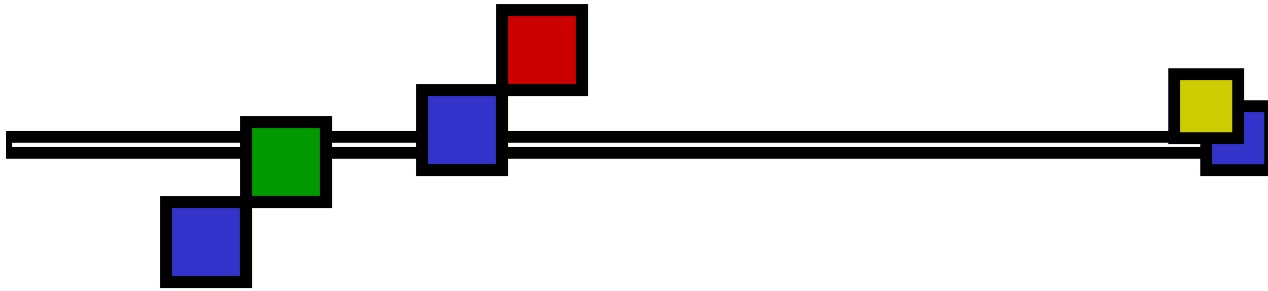
I was too busy to
write that paper!
(Job, big game, too much homework!)

I've got to get
into
??? U!

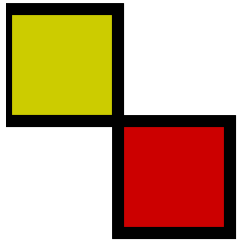
My teachers
expect
too much!

I and parents/
bosses
expect "A"s!



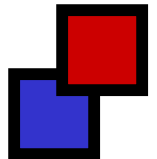


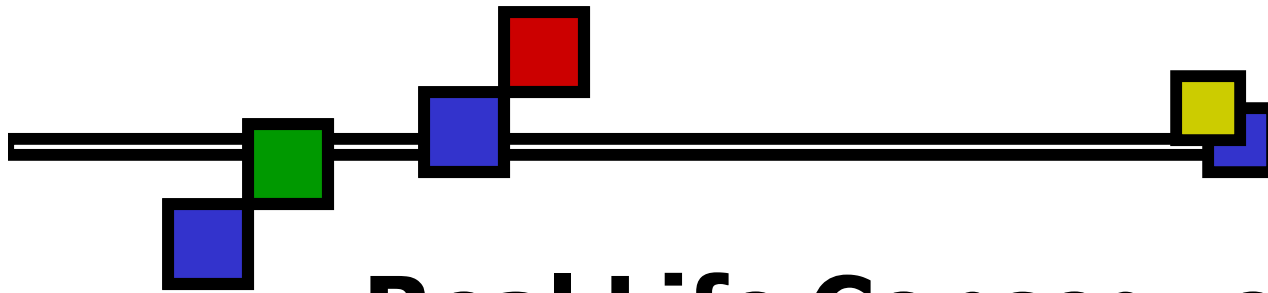
Rationale for academic integrity (as if it were necessary!)



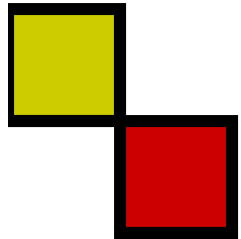
- When you copy you cheat yourself. You limit your own learning.
- The consequences are not worth the risks!
- It is only right to give credit to authors whose ideas you use.
- Citing gives authority to the information you present.
- Citing makes it possible for your readers to locate your source.
- Education is not an "us vs. them" game! It's about learning to learn!
- Cheating is unethical behavior.

Is your academic reputation valuable to you?

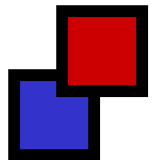


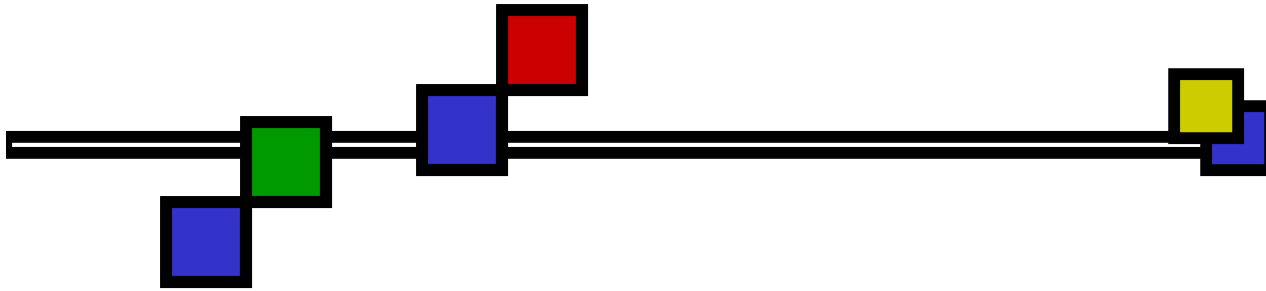


Real Life Consequences:

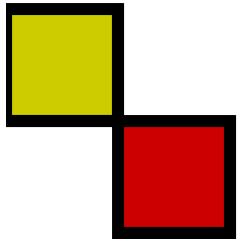


- **Damaged the reputation of two prominent historians, Stephen Ambrose and Doris Kearns Goodwin,**
 - **Kearns left television position and stepped down as Pulitzer Prize judge for “lifting” 50 passages for her 1987 book *The Fitzgeralds and the Kennedys* (Lewis)**
- **Senator Joseph Biden dropped his 1987 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. (Sabato)**
 - **Copied in law school and borrowed from campaign speeches of Robert Kennedy**
- **Boston Globe journalist Mike Barnicle forced to resign for plagiarism in his columns (“Boston Columnist . . .”)**

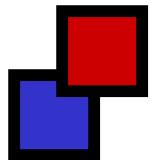




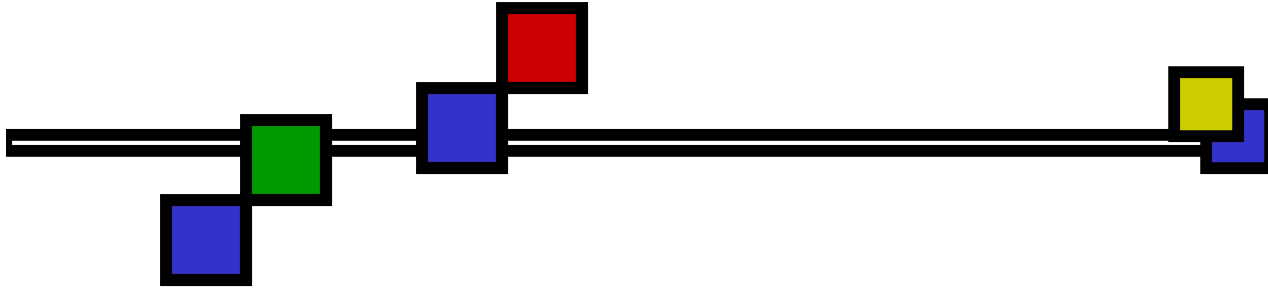
Consequences (cont'd)



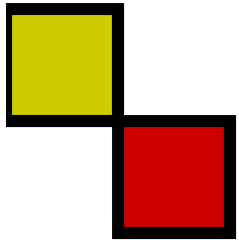
- Probe of plagiarism at UVA--45 students dismissed, 3 graduate degrees revoked
 - [CNN Article](#) *AP, 26 Nov. 2001*
- *New York Times* senior reporter Jayson Blair forced to resign after being accused of plagiarism and fraud.
- "The newspaper said at least 36 of the 73 articles he had written had problems with accuracy, calling the deception a "low point" in the newspaper's history."



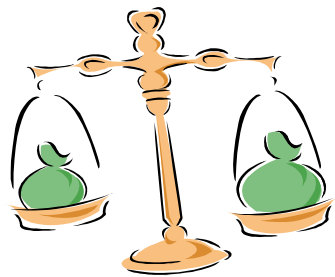
"New York Times Exposes Fraud of Own Reporter." *ABC News Online*. 12 May, 2003. http://www.pbs.org/newshour/newshour_index.html



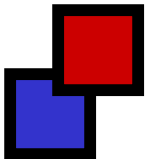
Possible Consequences:

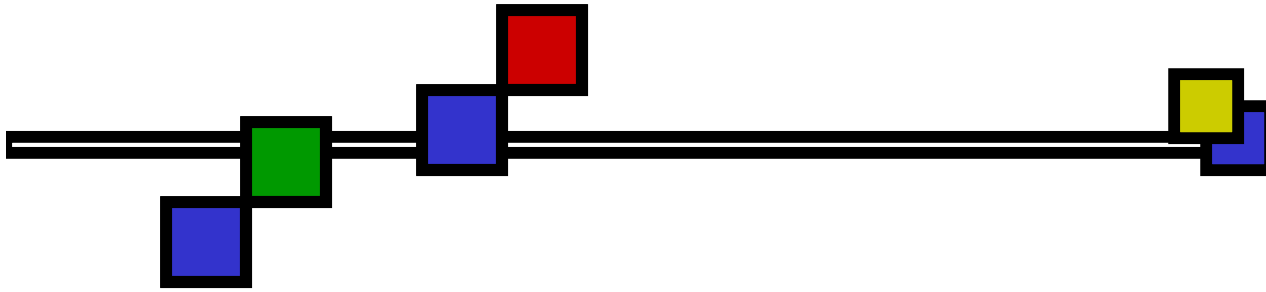


Is it worth
the risk?

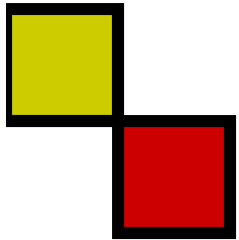


- "0" on the assignment
- Referral to administrators
- Suspension or dismissal from school and/or activities
- Note on student record
- Loss of reputation among the school community
- Loss of job
- Prosecution

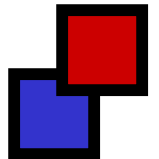




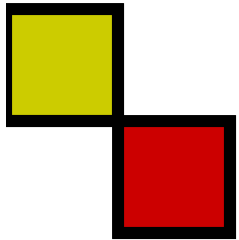
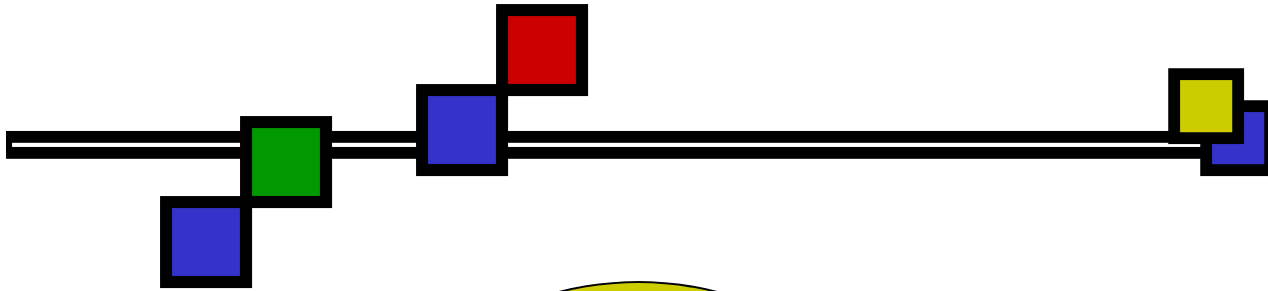
Yada, yada, yada...



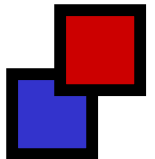
- What if:
 - Your architect cheated his way through math class. Will your new home be safe?
 - Your lawyer paid for a copy of the bar exam to study. Will the contract she wrote for you stand up in court?
 - The accountant who does your taxes hired someone to write his papers and paid a stand-in to take his major tests? Does he know enough to complete your tax forms properly?

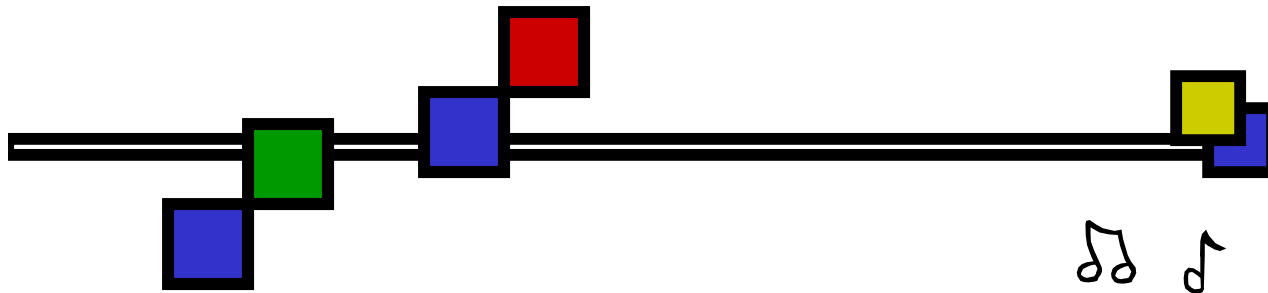


(Lathrop and Foss 87)



Do I have
to cite
everything?

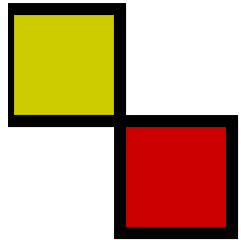




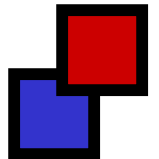
Nope!



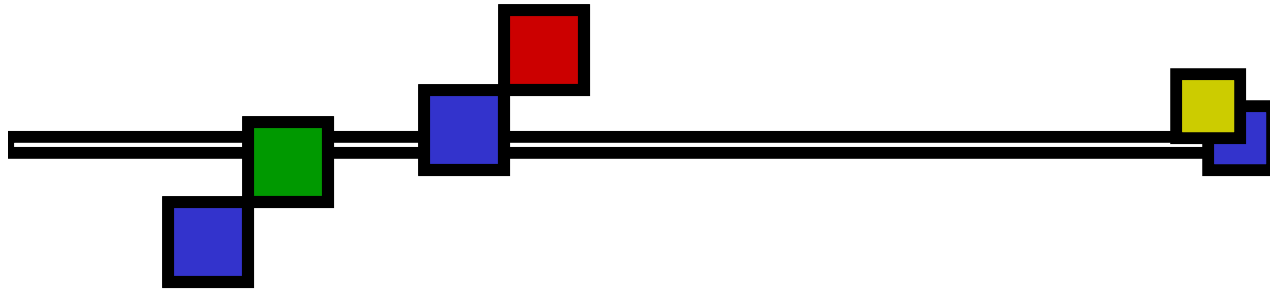
**Hooray for
common
knowledge!**



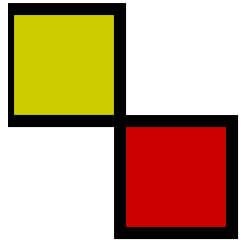
- Facts that are widely known
- Information or judgments considered “common knowledge”



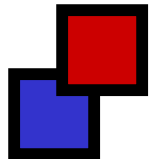
Need no documentation!



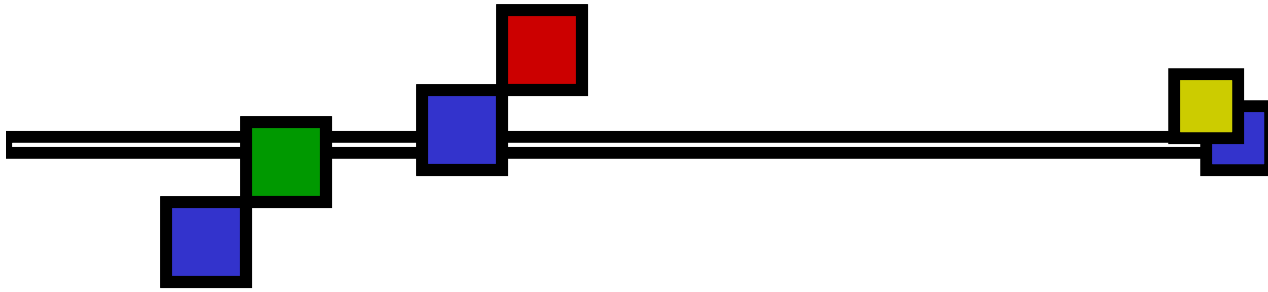
Common Knowledge Examples



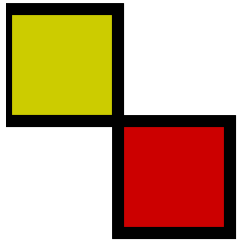
- John Adams was our second president.
- The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.



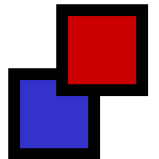
If you see a fact in three or more sources, and you are fairly certain your readers already know this information, it is likely to be "common knowledge."
However, when in doubt, cite!

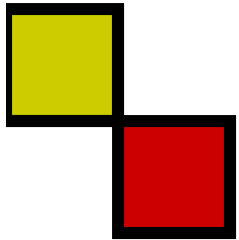
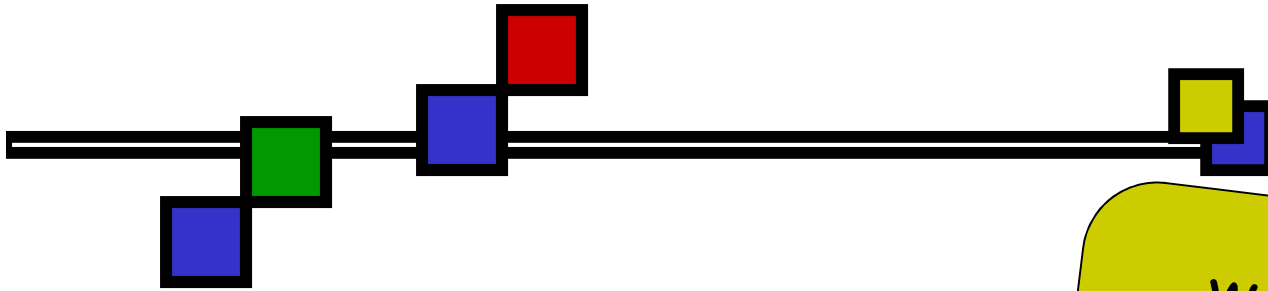


No need to document when:



- You are discussing your own experiences, observations, or reactions
- Compiling the results of original research, from science experiments, etc.
- You are using *common knowledge*

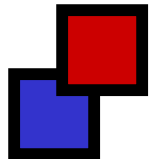


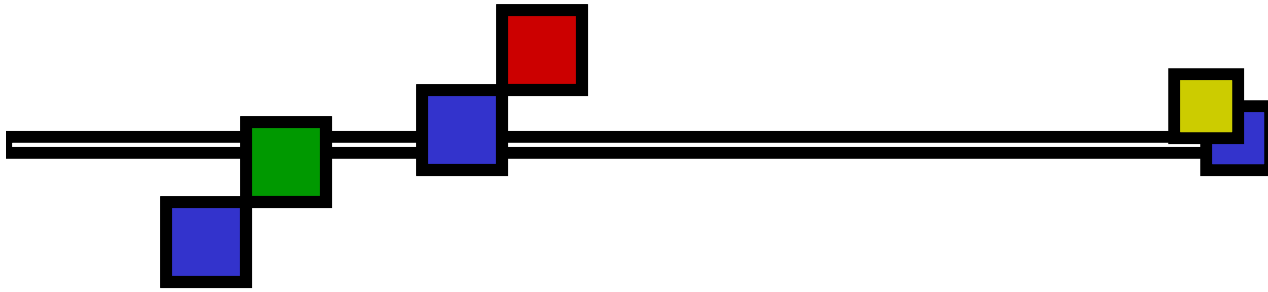



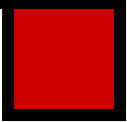
If I change a few words, I'm okay, right?

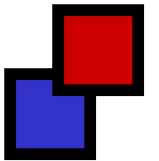


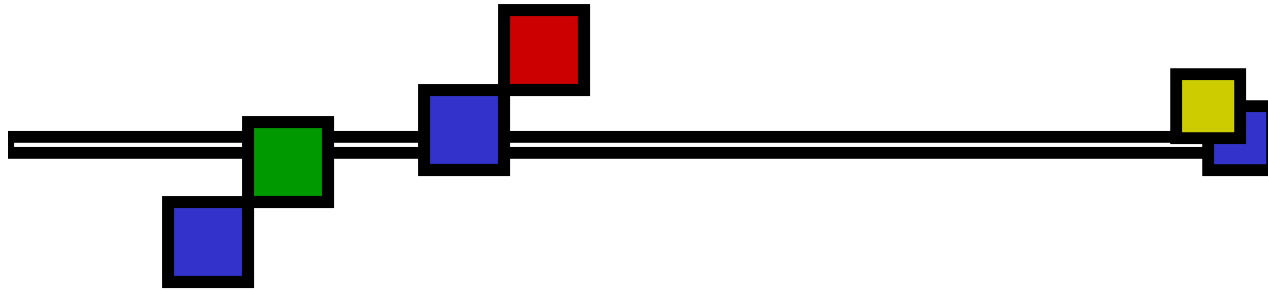
Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without documenting your source, is plagiarism too!



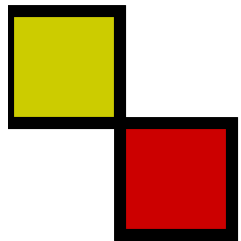


 You can “borrow” from the
 works of others in your
own work!

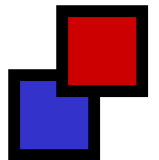




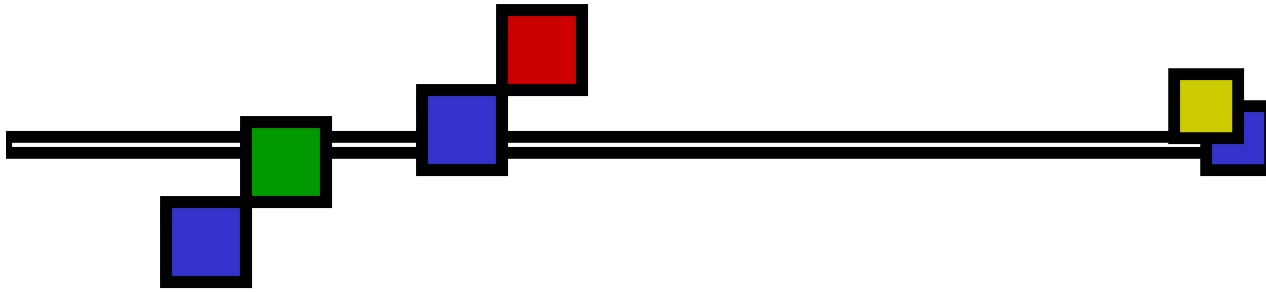
Three Strategies



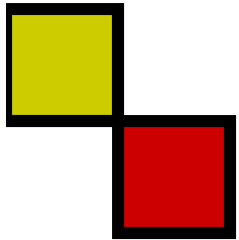
- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Summarizing



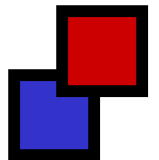
Blending source materials in with your own thoughts—making sure your own voice is heard.

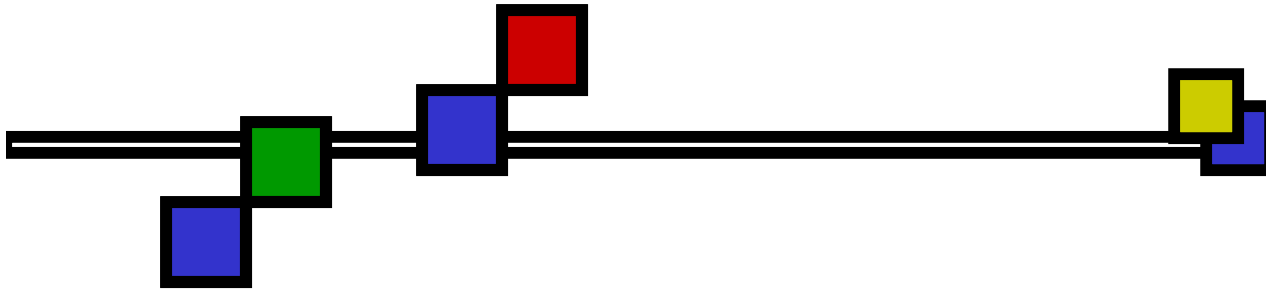


As you take notes:

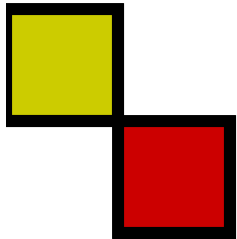


- Include any direct quotes or unique phrases in quotation marks or mark with a big **Q** and make sure the speaker's /writer's name is identified.
- Make sure you note a paraphrase with the writer's name and mark it with a big **P**
- Mark your summaries with an **S**
- Include page numbers and source references so you can go back and check for accuracy as you write.





As you take notes:



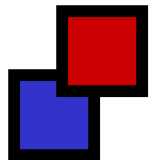
The topic of info goes here

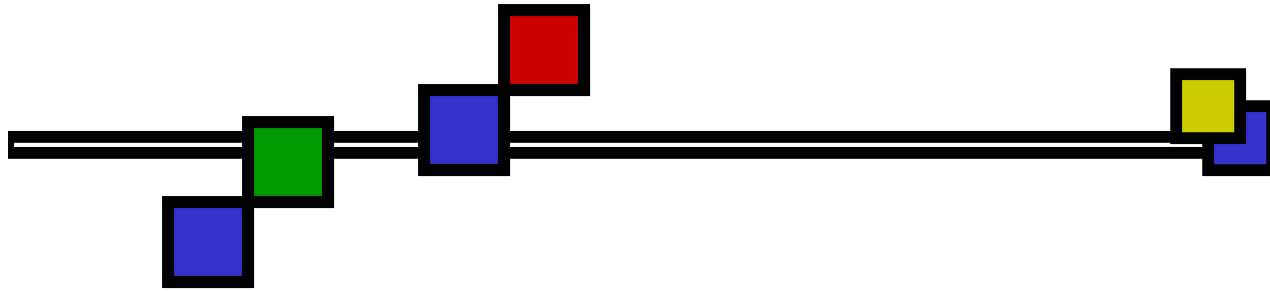
Pg. #

The information you are using from your source should be written here. If it's a quote, use " ". Put a Q for quote, P for paraphrase, or S for summary in the bottom left-hand corner.

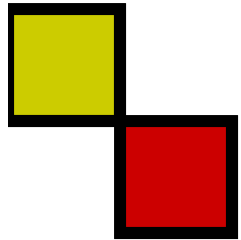
S (or Q or P)

Source title goes here.

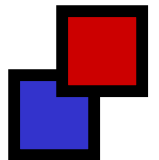


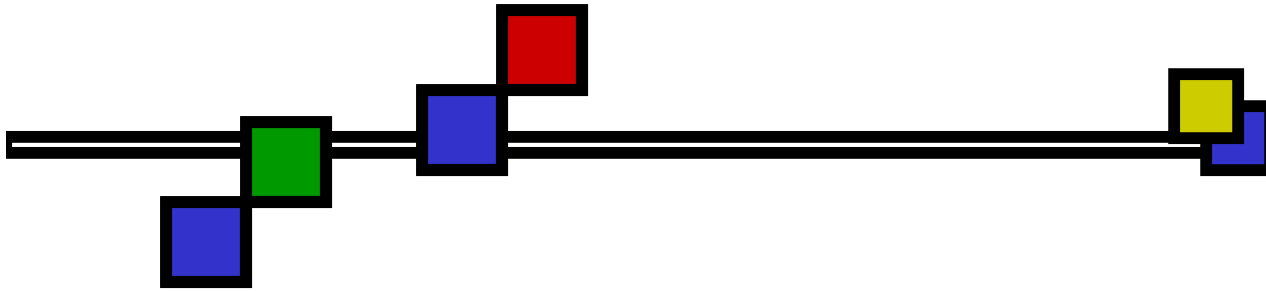


In-text / in-project MLA documentation

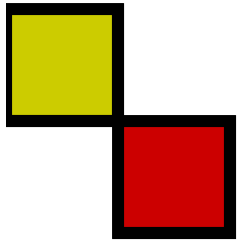


- Purpose--to give immediate source information without interrupting the flow of paper or project.
- The academic world takes in-text documentation seriously.
- Inaccurate documentation is as serious as having no documentation at all.
- Brief information in in-text documentation should match full source information in Works Cited (Bibliography)

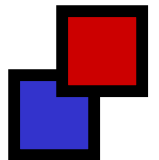


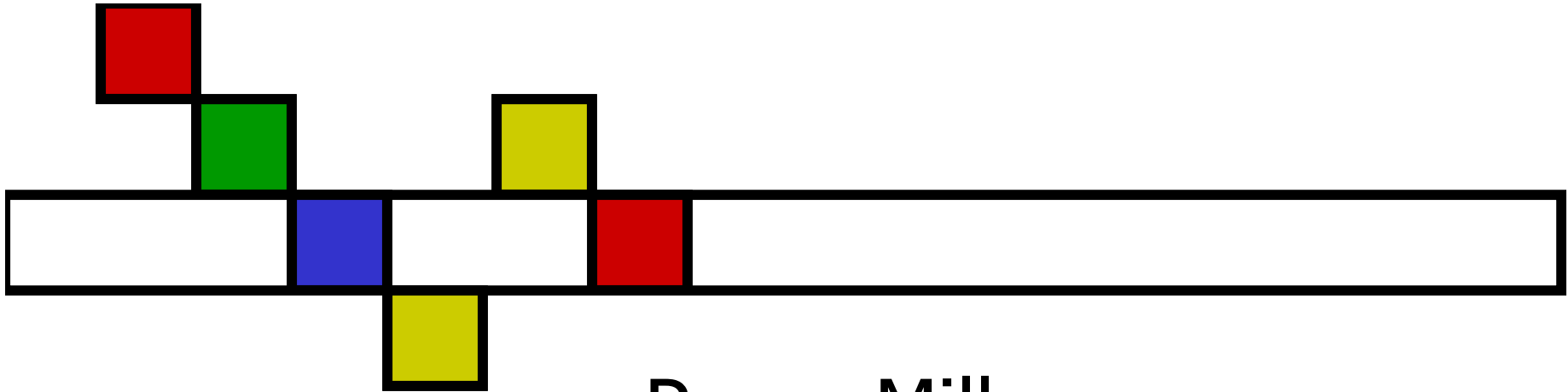


Use in-text / in-project documentation when:



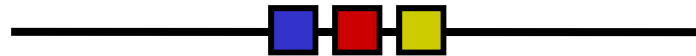
- You use an original idea from one of your sources, whether you quote or paraphrase it
- You summarize original ideas from one of your sources
- You use factual information that is not common knowledge (Cite to be safe.)
- You quote directly from a source
- You use a date or fact that might be disputed





Paper Mills

http://www.artsci.wustl.edu/~iteach/chapman_paper Mills.pdf

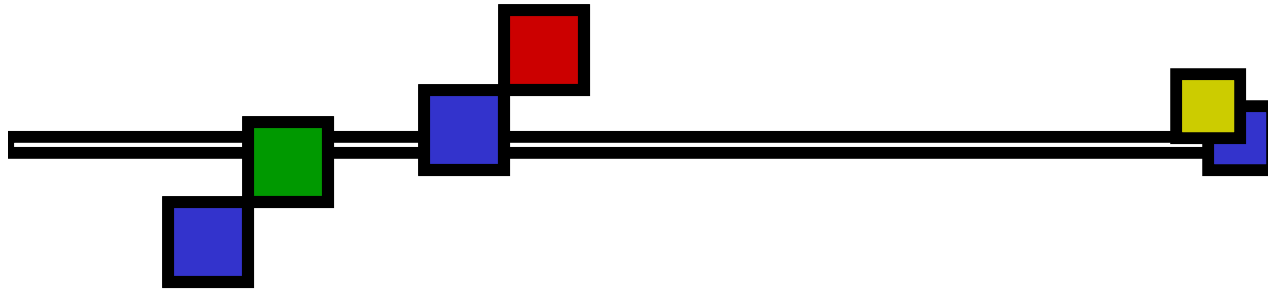


Check this out...

<http://www.24hourterm papers.com>

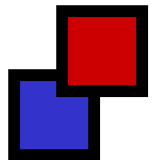
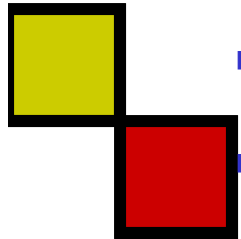
<http://www.exampleessays.com/viewpaper/26773.html>

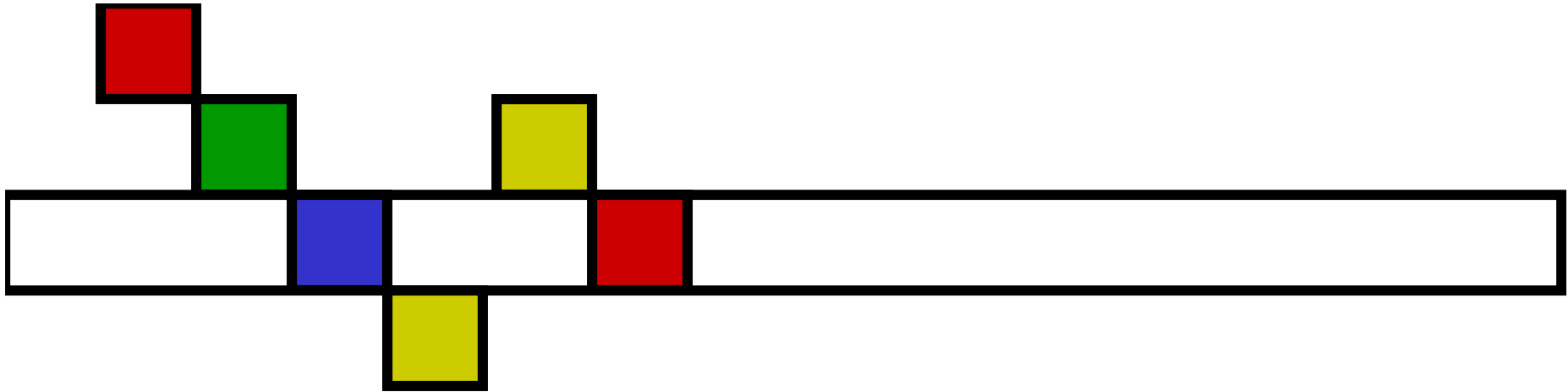
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Works Cited

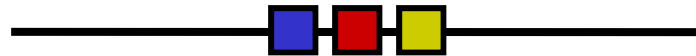
- "Boston Columnist Resigns Amid New Plagiarism Charges." *CNN.com* 19 Aug. 1998 3 March 2003 <<http://www.cnn.com/US/9808/19/barnicle/>>
- Fain, Margaret. "Internet Paper Mills." Kimbal Library. 12 Feb. 2003. <<http://www.coastal.edu/library/mills2.htm>>
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- "New York Times Exposes Fraud of own Reporter." ABC News Online. 12 May, 2003. <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/newshour_index.html>
- Sabato, Larry J. "Joseph Biden's Plagiarism; Michael Dukakis's 'Attack Video' – 1988." *Washington Post Online*. 1998. 3 March 2002. <<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/clinton/frenzy/biden.htm>>





This slide show created
by Joyce Valenza

Media Specialist
Springfield Township High School



Modified by C. Tomlinson 4-2-05
WITCC Adjunct

Modified by M. Lusk 7-22-20
San Angelo Christian Academy