

What is plagiarism?



- Plagiarism is theft
- Plagiarism is cheating



How serious is the problem?

In a 2004/2005 study

– "70% of U.S. college students admitted to having cheated at least once, more than 60% admitted to plagiarizing and nearly 40% said they have plagiarized from the Internet.

» Centre of Academic Integrity



Copyright ...

That's just booksright?





More than just books!

- Copyright respects the authors' or producers' ethical and legal ownership of their work.
- Intellectual property includes books, articles, music, movies, artwork, photographs and the internet!
- You must acknowledge when you do ANY kind of project, not just an essay.



Why is plagiarism wrong?

 If you plagiarize you are cheating yourself. You do not learn to write your thoughts in your own words and you don't get feedback geared to your own needs and skills.

 Plagiarism is dishonest because it misrepresents the work of another as your own



How do people plagiarize?

 Copying a friend's homework or project

Using an essay from another course/source

 Copying and pasting from an online database, electronic encyclopedia or the internet



How do people plagiarize?

- Presenting another person's idea as your own
- Buying a paper from the internet or another source
- Quoting from a source without proper citation
- Paraphrasing a source without proper citation



Teachers:-

 know you and your writing style

 know primary and secondary sources

 Know how to trace questionable information



According to Harvard University guidebook, any student found guilty of plagiarism must withdraw from school for two semesters ... He or she also loses all of the college (University) credit accumulated up to that point.

» March-April 2004



University of Toronto

- Grade of zero or failure.
- Reduction and penalty of final grade.
- Suspension from the university for one year.
- Academic probation upon return.
- Decided by a public tribunal.

Code of Behaviour on Academic Matters, 2007



What research and writing skills are needed?

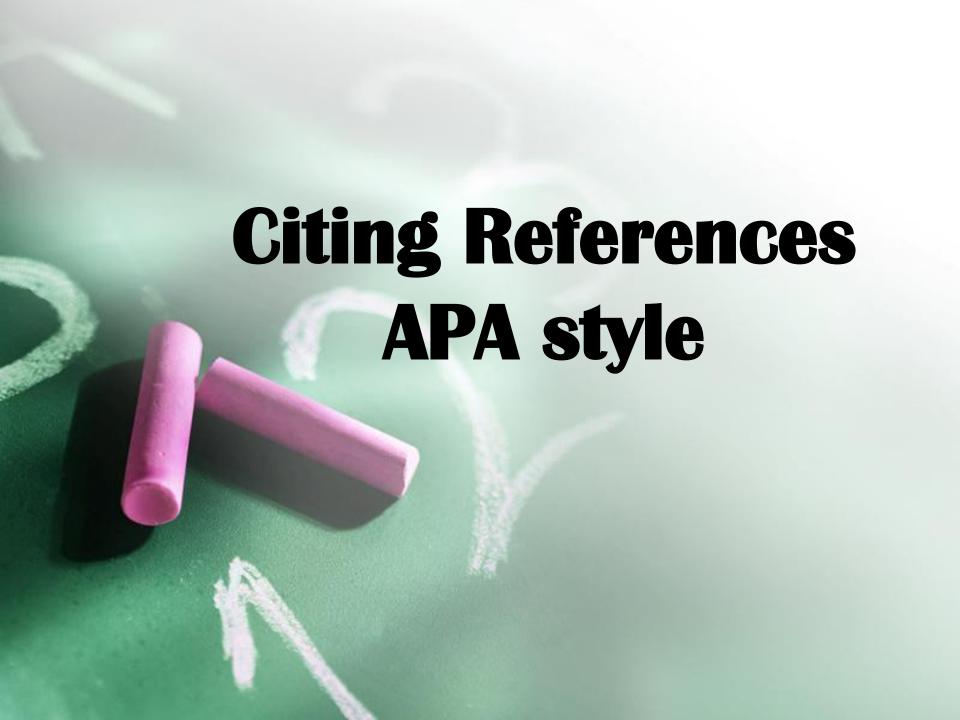
- Asking key questions
- Note-taking
- Organizing
- Paraphrasing
- Revisiting and editing
- · Citing sources



How can I avoid plagiarizing?

Acknowledge your sources when you write a research paper, create a poster, post a web site or do a presentation.

Ontario School Library Association Curriculum Support 2002





Why do you need to cite?

- To establish that you must give credit whenever you have used someone's else ideas
- To provide support for your ideas and arguments
- To allow others to find and verify your sources quickly and easily

APA - ENCYCLOPEDIA article no author

-		Follow these color codes:						
	Author(s)	Date	Title of Book	Title of Article	Title of Periodical			
	Volume	Pages	Place of Publication	Publisher	Other Information			

Helium. (2005). In The World Book Encyclopedia. (Vol. 9, pp. 175-1772). Chicago, IL: World Book.



APA – ELECTRONIC SOURCES web page on the Internet, no author

	Follow these color codes:					
Author(s)	Date	Title of Book	Title of Article	Title of Periodical		
Volume	Pages	Place of Publication	Publisher	Other Information		

Helium (n.d.). Los Alamos National Lab – Chemistry Division.

Retrieved February 27, 2009,

from

http://periodic.lanl.gov./elements.



APA formatting rules for "reference" entries

- Use a separate sheet of paper
- Place at the end of essay/report
- First line of each entry starts at the left margin, all succeeding lines are indented.
 This is known as a hanging indent
- Double space between each entry
- Place in alphabetical order by the first word in entry



References

Carrey, A., & Hollis, F. (1989). Fish and underwater life. Boston: Big Press.

Fisher, H. (n.d.). The best way to entertain your cat. *Cats are fun*. Retrieved August 4, 2000, from http://www.catsarefun.com/entertain

Giblets, K.N., & Homey, J.N. (Eds.). (1993). *Children behaviors: Behavior modifications and interventions*.

San Francisco: Jonessy-Blithum.

Harris, P.K. (1998, July 14). *The young generation*. Seattle: Coastal University. Retrieved June 5, 2000 from, http://www.coastaluniversity.edu/younggen

Statton. B. (Ed.). (1983). Idioms. *The dictionary of deaf culture* (4th ed., Vol. 1, 142-156). Washington, D.C.: Deaf Press.