

# Plagiarism

- ◆ Is stealing
- ◆ Is passing off words and ideas as your own
- ◆ Is lacking academic integrity
- ◆ Is dishonest
- ◆ Is not giving credit where credit is due
- ◆ Is intentional or unintentional
- ◆ Is cheating
- ◆ Is not doing your own work
- ◆ Is copying someone else's paper
- ◆ Is taking credit for someone else's work
- ◆ Is lying
- ◆ Is fraud
- ◆ Is not making accurate reference
- ◆ Is buying or selling work/papers that are not your own
- ◆ Is working in a group or with a partner without permission

## **BHS Consequences for Plagiarism & Cheating**

- ◆ Teacher intervention
- ◆ Conference
- ◆ Loss of grade
- ◆ Community Service/Work detail
- ◆ Detention/I.H.S.
- ◆ Loss of credit
- ◆ Removal from class
- ◆ Out of School Suspension
- ◆ 3 Strike Policy w/Documentation

### **You will get caught:**

- ◆ Your teachers know your style of writing.
- ◆ Your teachers may have had your relative in a prior class. Don't borrow from them.
- ◆ Your teachers talk to each other.
- ◆ Your teachers can use the internet to identify plagiarism.

### **If you need HELP Ask:**

#### **1st** - See your teacher for help:

- ◆ citing a source
- ◆ when using quotations
- ◆ MLA (Modern Language Association)
- ◆ APA (American Psychological Association)
- ◆ Etc...

#### **2nd** - Online help for:

Visit the: [OWL \(Purdue Online Writing Lab\)](#)

- ◆ with citing a source
- ◆ when using quotations
- ◆ MLA (Modern Language Association)
- ◆ APA (American Psychological Association)
- ◆ Etc...

**GIVE CREDIT WHERE & WHEN CREDIT IS DUE!**

# What You Should Know About Plagiarism

## When to give CREDIT

- ◆ When you are using someone else's words or ideas from a magazine, book, newspaper, song, TV, movie, Web page, computer program, a letter, advertisement or any other source
- ◆ When you need to use quotations
- ◆ When you copy the exact words, thoughts, ideas or a "unique phrase" from somewhere.
- ◆ When you reprint anything like a diagram, an illustration, chart, or a picture/photo
- ◆ When you use ideas/thoughts given from others during a conversation

## When CREDIT is not needed

- ◆ When you are writing your own experiences, observations, insights, thoughts, conclusions about a subject.
- ◆ When you are using common sense observations, shared information within a study group with permission.
- ◆ When you are writing up your own results.

## Direct Quotations

- ◆ Keep the person's name near the quote, for example: "A book is the most effective weapon against intolerance and ignorance." - Lyndon Baines Johnson.
- ◆ Select direct quotes when they are uniquely the author's or important for your writings.
- ◆ Put quotation marks around the text that you are quoting. Indicate added phrases in brackets ([ ]) and omitted text with ellipsis(...).
- ◆ Know and understand why you're using a quote.
- ◆ Quote accurately

## Indirect Quotations

- ◆ Are not the author's exact words, thoughts or ideas, but a paraphrase, so be careful it still requires proper citation.

## When paraphrasing and summarizing

- ◆ Try to write your paraphrase or summary from what you know, without looking at the original text. Use your memory.
- ◆ Check your version of what you know with the original information or content for accuracy.
- ◆ Begin your summary with a statement giving credit to the source, According to your author... Use quotation marks and give credit.

All information within is credited and supported by:

- ◆ BHS
- ◆ Purdue University's Website:

Elder, C., E. Pflugfelder, and E. Angeli. N.p.. Web. 24 Jul 2013.

<<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/930/1/>>.