

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/>>.