



PLAGIARISM:

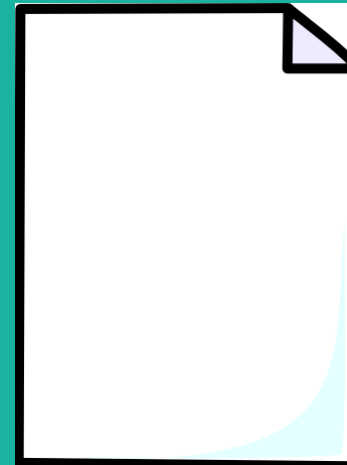
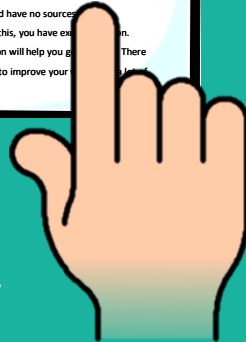
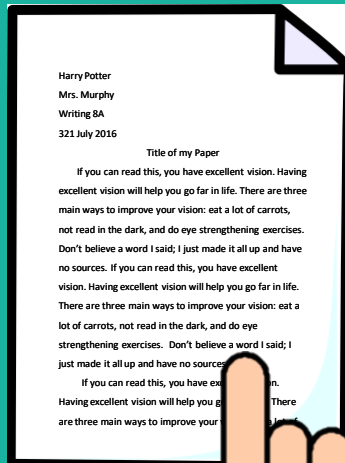
What it is and how to avoid it



Definition:

- The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.

****EVEN IF IT IS UNINTENTIONAL!**





WHY DO PEOPLE PLAGIARIZE?



Three major types of plagiarism:

- Cheating
- Non-attribution
- Patch writing



Cheating



- Purchasing papers off of the internet
- Copying a friend's paper
- Having a friend, relative, or coworker write a paper or report for you
- Turning in a paper that you wrote for a different class

Non-attribution



- Using exact phrases or passages from someone else's work but failing to credit the work as theirs

Patch Writing



- Changing only a word or two and reordering the phrasing of a sentence
- Not paraphrasing enough to pass as original writing and then not citing the source
 - This means you TRIED to paraphrase, but didn't quite get there
 - AND/OR you didn't cite the source

Yes! As long as you
give the author
proper credit.



**SO...IS IT OKAY TO USE QUOTES AND
INFORMATION TO SUPPORT OUR IDEAS?**



What's the big deal?

- You aren't earning the grade
- You are learning NOTHING.
- It's stealing!



What could happen?

- Loss of trust
- Failure of the assignment or course
- Requirement to do the work over
- Suspension/expulsion
- Lawsuit, fines, and/or firing for workplace plagiarism



To CITE is to provide the source for the quote, ideas, or information you include in your writing.

SO...LET'S GIVE PEOPLE CREDIT!



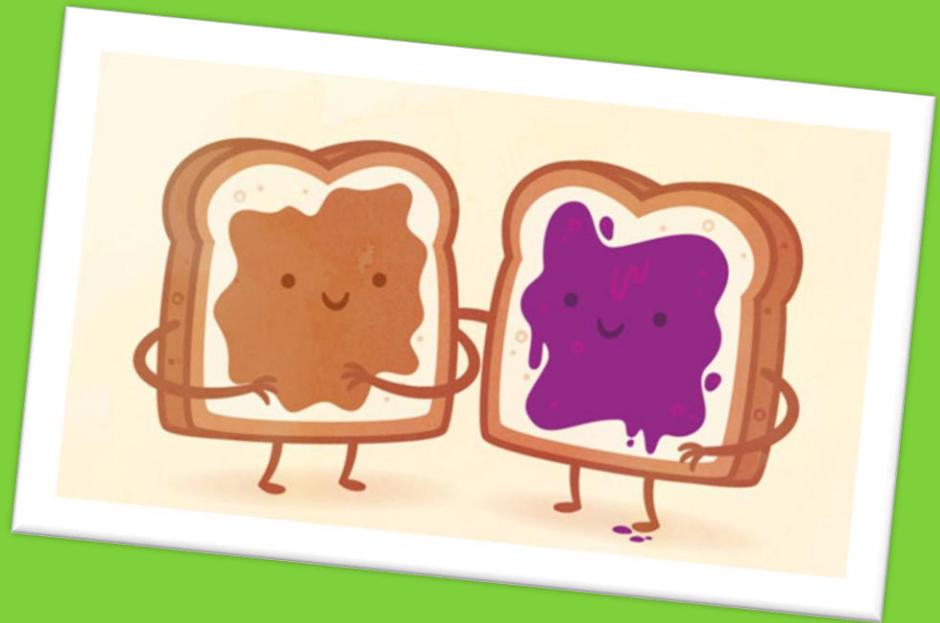
When do you need to cite?



- Anytime you use words, ideas, or other forms of work (like art or pictures) that are not yours.

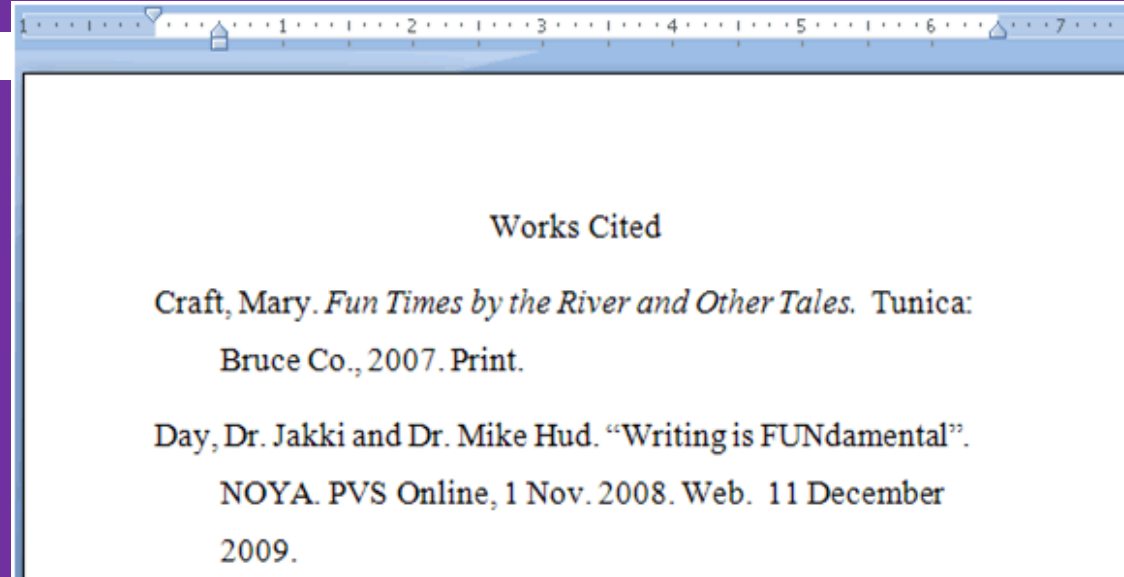
Where do I cite?


- MLA says you need to cite in TWO places:
 - Works Cited page (also known as a bibliography)
 - In-text Citation



The Works Cited Page

- ALWAYS gets it own page
 - Go to end of essay
 - Use “Insert” ⇒ “Page Break”
- Center the title –
 - NO BOLD
- Double spaced
- Start FLUSH with left margin
- Indent ONLY if an entry runs onto a second line
- If you can’t find a piece of information, LEAVE IT OUT and skip to the next section of the entry.
- Alphabetize by first word in entry!
 - And if that is the same, go to the next word, etc.





Works Cited

Craft, Mary. *Fun Times by the River and Other Tales*. Tunica: Bruce Co., 2007. Print.

Day, Dr. Jakki and Dr. Mike Hud. "Writing is FUNdamental". NOYA. PVS Online, 1 Nov. 2008. Web. 11 December 2009.

John and Jean Write a Story: An Internet Guide for Writers. Univ. of Robersonville. 10 May 1998. Web. 19 March 2010.

Robers, Shannon et al. "Nobody Likes to Write". *PEEVEL Opinions* 7.11 (1997): 47-96. Print.

Let's practice putting the entries in order...



- _____ “Architects.” Encyclopedia of Careers and Vocational Guidance. Eds. Holli R. Cosgrove et al. 10th ed. Vol. 2. Chicago: J.G. Ferguson, 1997. 150-53. Print.
- _____ “Architects.” Career Information Center. Eds. Jacqueline Marais et al. 7th ed. Vol. 4. New York: Macmillan Reference, 1999. 114-16. Print.
- _____ McKay, Dawn Rosenberg. “Building a Career in Architecture.” About.com: Career Planning. 2008. The New York Times Company. 25 March 2008. Print.
- _____ “Career: Architects.” CollegeBoard. 2008. collegeboard.com, Inc. 25 March 2008. Web.

Print Resource (Book)

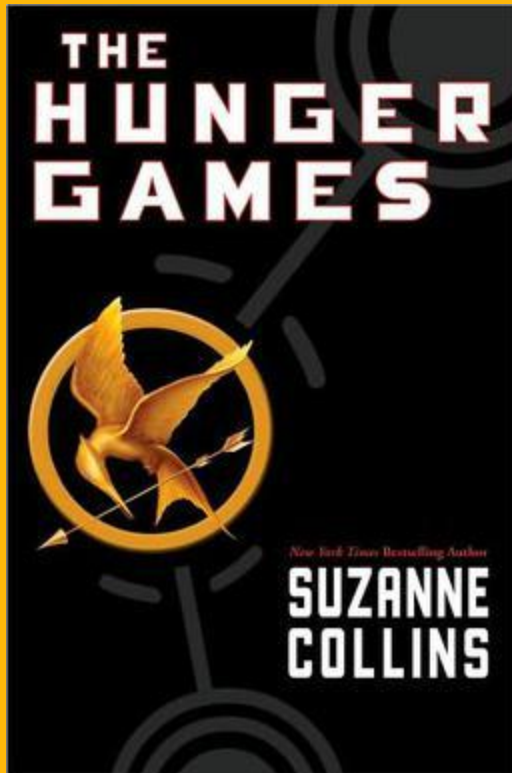


Author's last name, First name. *Title of Book*.
Publisher, Publication Date.

Zubrin, Robert J. *Entering Space: Creating a
Spacefaring Civilization*. Tarcher, 1999.

Let's try it.

Author's last name, First name. Book Title. City of Publication: Publisher, date. Form of media.



No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission of the publisher.

For information regarding permission, write to Scholastic Inc., Attention:

Permissions Department, 557 Broadway, New York, NY 10012.

This book was originally published in hardcover by Scholastic Press in 2008.

ISBN-13: 978-0-439-02352-8

ISBN-10: 0-439-02352-1

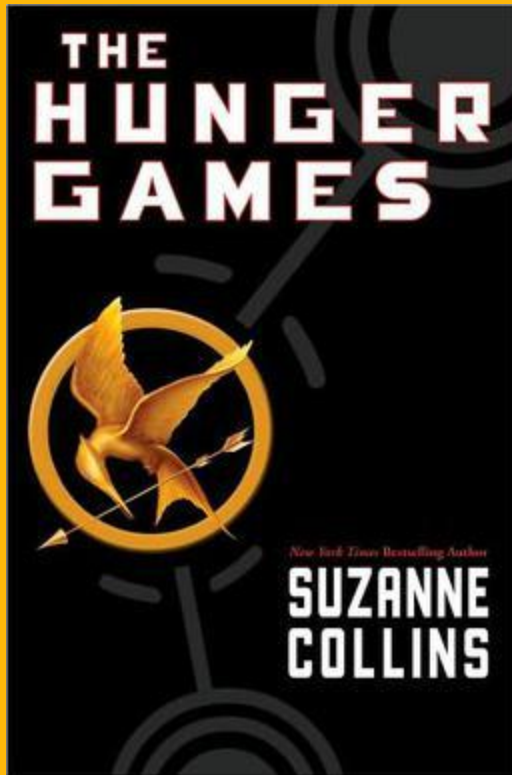
Copyright © 2008 by Suzanne Collins

All rights reserved. Published by Scholastic Inc.

SCHOLASTIC, SCHOLASTIC PRESS, and associated logos are

How'd you do?

Author's last name, First name. *Book Title*.
Publisher, Publication date.



Collins, Suzanne. The Hunger Games. Scholastic Press, 2008.

Online Resource (Webpage)



Editor/Author's last name, First name. "Article Title/Page Title." Webpage Title. Name of institution affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher), Date posted or last updated. Medium of publication. Date of access.

Let's try it.

Is there an author listed here?

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Wikipedia article for "Duct tape". The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duct_tape", which is circled in purple. The Wikipedia logo, featuring a globe, is also circled in purple. The article title "Duct tape" is circled in purple, and the text "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" is also circled in purple. A purple thought bubble in the top right corner asks, "Is there an author listed here?". The article content includes a paragraph about the history of duct tape during World War II, mentioning Revolite and Johnson & Johnson. An image of a roll of duct tape is shown on the right. At the bottom, a purple oval highlights the text "This page was last modified on 17 January 2016, at 16:07." The footer contains the Creative Commons license information, the Wikimedia logo, and the text "Powered by MediaWiki".

Article Talk

Duct tape

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the hip hop album, see [Duck Tape'n](#).

Duct tape or **duck tape** is cloth- or [scrim-backed pressure-sensitive tape](#) - often coated with [polyethylene](#). There are a variety of constructions using different backings and adhesives. One variation is [gaffer tape](#) - designed to be cleanly removed, unlike standard duct tape. Another variation is heat-resistant duct tape useful for sealing [heating, ventilation and air-conditioning](#) ducts, produced because standard duct tape fails quickly when used on heating ducts. Duct tape is generally gray or black but also available in other colors.

During [World War II](#), [Revolite](#) (then a division of [Johnson & Johnson](#)) developed an adhesive tape made from a rubber-based adhesive applied to a durable [duck cloth](#) backing. This tape resisted water and was used as sealing tape on some [ammunition](#) cases during that period.^[1]

External links

- [Duct Sealant Longevity](#)

Categories: [Adhesive tape](#) | [1942 introductions](#)

This page was last modified on 17 January 2016, at 16:07.

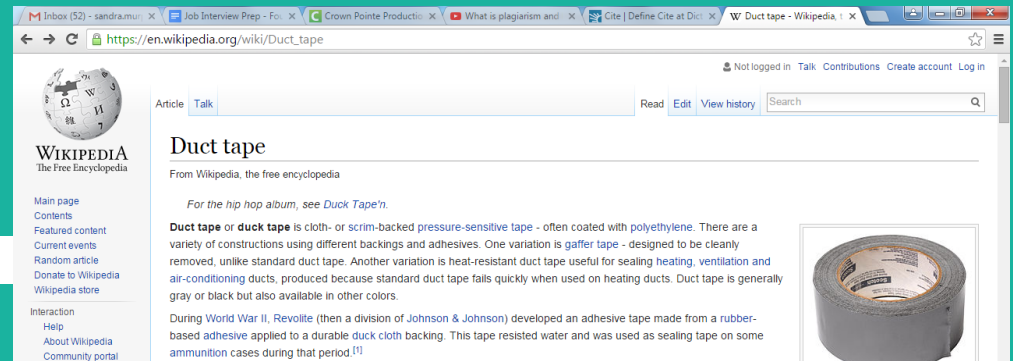
Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike](#) License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.

[Privacy policy](#) [About Wikipedia](#) [Disclaimers](#) [Contact Wikipedia](#) [Mobile view](#) [Developers](#)

Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Duct tape*.

Wikimedia project

How'd you do?



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article for "Duct tape" as of January 16, 2016. The browser address bar shows the URL https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duct_tape. The article title is "Duct tape" and it is identified as being from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. A note mentions a hip hop album: "For the hip hop album, see *Duck Tape'n*." The main text defines duct tape as a cloth- or scrim-backed pressure-sensitive tape, often coated with polyethylene. It describes various types like gaffer tape and heat-resistant duct tape. A small image of a roll of duct tape is visible on the right side of the article. The left sidebar contains navigation links such as "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", "Current events", "Random article", "Donate to Wikipedia", "Wikipedia store", "Interaction", "Help", "About Wikipedia", and "Community portal".

“Duct tape.” *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia, 16 Jan 2016, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duct_tape. 3 Oct 2016.

Remember: the purpose of the in-text citation is to help the reader know when the info isn't yours AND guide them to your works cited page.

IN-TEXT CITATION



When do I use an in-text citation?

- Any time you use words OR IDEAS that are not yours!
 - Summary, paraphrase, and direct quote

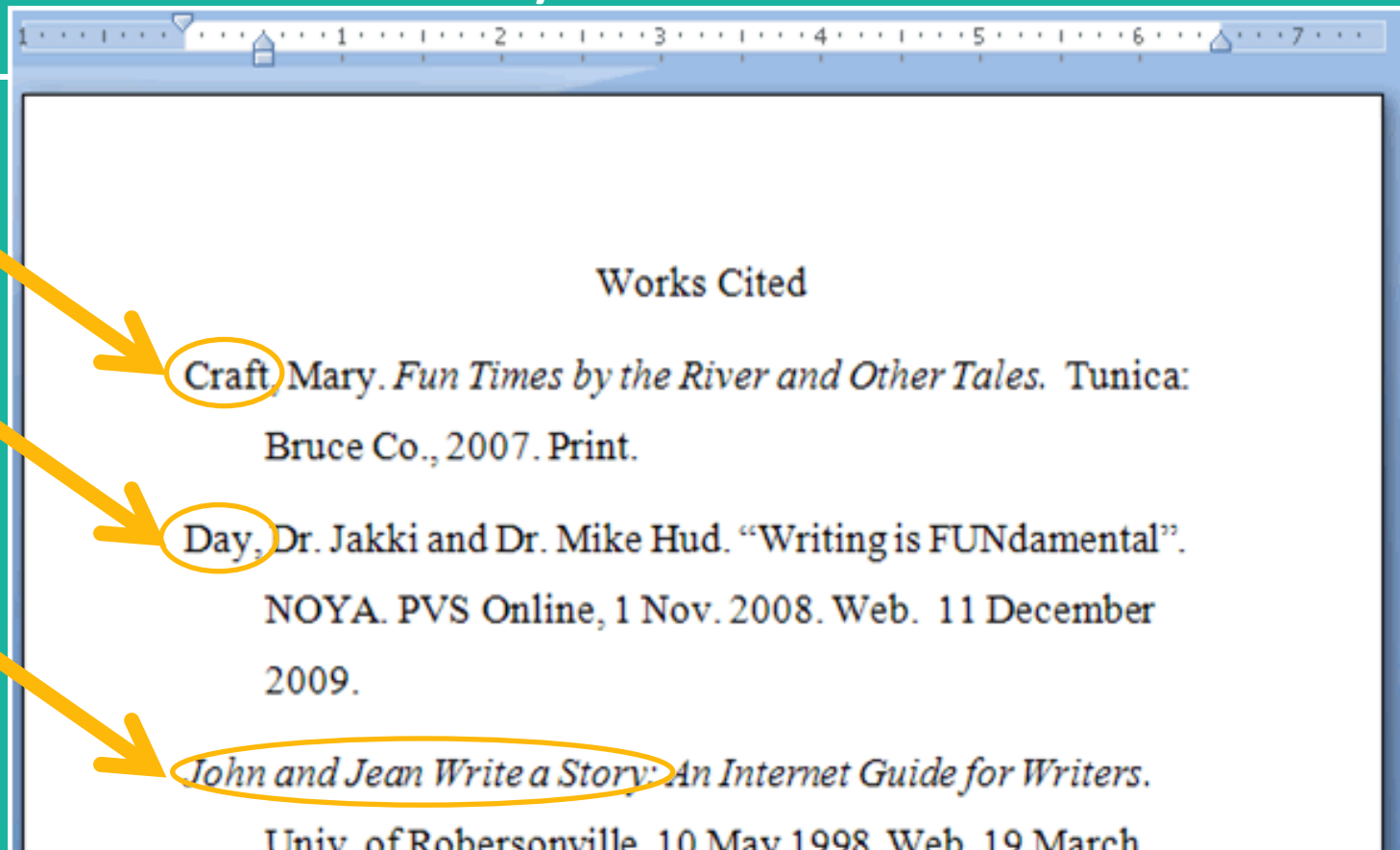


So...how do I do it?

- After you use the information, put your citation in PARENTHESES.
- Author's LAST Name and Page Number (Collins 14)
 - Do NOT say “Pg”
 - Do NOT use punctuation *before* the parentheses OR between the author and the page number
 - DO use punctuation *after* the citation
 - Example: After Katniss finds Rue dead, she says, “I want to do something right here right now...to show the capital that Rue was more than a piece of their games. And so am I” (Collins 213).

What if I don't know the author's name?

- Use the FIRST PIECE OF INFORMATION on your Works Cited entry.



What if I don't know the author's name?



- Use the **FIRST PIECE OF INFORMATION** on your Works Cited entry.
 - Author's Last Name
 - Book Title or Article
 - Webpage Title
 - » Publisher
 - ETC. ETC. ETC.

A few ways to give credit:



- Cite **AFTER** the quote or paraphrase:
 - When it comes to teaching, “there is a right time and a right place for every tool” (Lemov 13).
- Introduce the quote or paraphrase:
 - Doug Lemov says that when it comes to teacher, “There is a right time and a right place for every tool” (13).
 - YOU ONLY NEED TO STATE THE AUTHOR’S NAME OR ARTICLE TITLE ONCE PER CITATION.

Piecing Quotes Together

- Sometimes, you don't want the big quote, but you want pieces of it.
- Connect these with an *ellipsis* ...
- “Great art relies on the mastery and application of foundational skills, learned individually through diligent study. You learn to strike a chisel with a mallet. You refine the skill with time, learning at what angle to strike and how hard to drive the chisel. Years later, when and if your work makes it to a museum, observers will likely talk about what school of thought or theory it represents. They are far less likely to reflect on the degree to which proficiency with the chisel made the vision possible” (Lemov 1).

Piecing Quotes Together



- Connect these with an *ellipsis* ...
- “Great art relies on the mastery and application of foundational skills, learned individually through diligent study. You learn to strike a chisel with a mallet. You refine the skill with time, learning at what angle to strike and how hard to drive the chisel. Years later, when and if your work makes it to a museum, observers will likely talk about what school of thought or theory it represents. They are far less likely to reflect on the degree to which proficiency with the chisel made the vision possible” (Lemov 1).
- “Great art relies on the mastery and application of foundational skills, learned individually through diligent study...when and if your work makes it to a museum, observers...are far less likely to reflect on the degree to which proficiency with the chisel made the vision possible” (Lemov 1).

If you have to alter, change or add a word to clarify...

- Use brackets around the changed or added words

– Example:

Original Text - The president stated that he “will not sign the bill they have been talking about.”

Altered Text - The president stated that he “will not sign the bill they [Republican members of the House] have been talking about.”



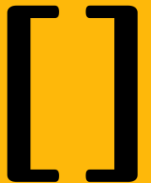
If you have to alter, change or add a word to clarify...

- Use brackets around the changed or added words

– Example:

Original Text – I have accused him of falsification of my coaching record.

Altered Text - Espinoza charged her former employer with "falsification of [her] coaching record."



Works Cited

- Most of the words/ideas taken from James A. Gibson Library - <http://brocku.ca/library>
- Clip art from Microsoft Office Search
- Movie transcript from : <https://byui.idm.oclc.org/login?url=http://fod.infobase.com/Portal/Playlists.aspx?wID=104034&xtid=43790&loid=116149>
- Lemov, D. *Teach Like a Champion: 49 Techniques that Put Students on the Path to College*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Inc Pub, 2010. Print.
- <http://www.thepunctuationguide.com/brackets.html>
- <http://writingcommons.org/index.php/open-text/research-methods-methodologies/integrate-evidence/incorporate-evidence/453-inserting-or-altering-words-in-a-direct-quotation>
- <http://www.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/marks/bracket.htm>