Plagiarism Awareness

1. Introduction

1.1 Start

*Plagiarism Awareness: Don’t Stumble Into It Accidentally!*

To begin, click the START button.”
Welcome to the *Plagiarism Awareness: Don’t Stumble Into It Accidentally!* tutorial!

You can listen to or view the contents of this tutorial on the left menu.

To navigate forward click the NEXT button located in the bottom right hand corner of this screen.
1.3 Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of this tutorial you will be able to:

- Define and recognize plagiarism
- Explain the importance of citation in the scholarly environment
- Demonstrate strategies to avoid inadvertent plagiarism through:
  - acknowledgement of someone else’s ideas unless the information is common knowledge
  - using your own words to paraphrase or summarize the words of someone else
  - using quotation marks to identify the words of others
- Recognize and explain the consequences of plagiarism
2. Definition

2.1 Definition

Plagiarism Defined

1. "submitting someone else's text as one's own or attempting to blur the line between one's own ideas or words and those borrowed from another source, and

2. carelessly or inadequately citing ideas and words borrowed from another source." (accidental plagiarism)

Plagiarism is a type of academic dishonesty.

Plagiarism is defined as using someone else’s ideas or original work without giving proper credit in your course projects including papers, presentations, posters, and more.

Many students find themselves plagiarizing by accident when they carelessly or inadequately cite the original work.
Scholars value knowing the source of information used in articles, books and other scholarly resources. So it is important to cite all types of original work when using ideas that are not your own.

Of course, you don’t have to site a source for things that are common knowledge like who is the president of the United States. We think you probably know what to do...

Test your knowledge by clicking on each kind of original work you would cite if using it in an assignment.
3. Types of Plagiarism

3.1 10 Types of Plagiarism

To learn more about the kinds of plagiarism you want to avoid, let’s look at the results of a survey from the company Turnitin.com. They surveyed secondary and higher education faculty worldwide to discover the ten most common forms of plagiarism.

They are listed in order of the most frequently used to least frequently used forms of plagiarism.

Click on each yellow arrow icon to review a sample of each type of plagiarism identified by faculty.
3.2 Types of Plagiarism Activity

(Drag and Drop, 10 points, 3 attempts permitted)

Turnitin.com identified 10 different and common types of plagiarism.

Drag and drop the correct responses to the file folder. When finished, click submit.
3.3 Consequences

Plagiarizing at ASU can come with some serious consequences ranging from a lower grade on a project to expulsion. So, play it smart and learn the best strategies for avoiding plagiarism.

Learn about the types of plagiarism to avoid, when to cite and how to successfully use information in your course projects by summarizing, paraphrasing and knowing when and how to quote.
4. Recognizing Plagiarism

4.1 Key Skills Needed

Plagiarism is not always clear cut and obvious.

To help you avoid accidentally plagiarizing you need to develop and practice skills that provide the keys to properly incorporating sources in your research.

These skills revolve around:

1. Citing
2. Summarizing/
   Paraphrasing
3. Quoting
4.2 Should I Cite It?

So here are some general rules when using and citing sources for research papers and assignments. Ask yourself, “Should I cite it?”

If you use an idea from a source--CITE IT! Even the smallest, most simple idea!

If you use any wording from a source--CITE IT! Use quotations when you use someone else’s words, even if you are rephrasing much of the source’s ideas into your own words.

If you use the organizational structure of a source--CITE IT!

If you use a fact or statistic from a source--CITE IT! Even the tiniest little fact or statistic should be cited, especially if you think it is not common knowledge.

If you use an image, table, graph, and so on from a source--CITE IT!

If you are uncertain about citing something, to be safe CITE IT. Uncertainty is a signal you should pay attention to.
4.3 When Should You Cite Activity!

(Pick Many, 10 points, 3 attempts permitted)

When Should You Cite Activity!

Check all statements that are true!

☐ Cite if you use an idea from another source.

☐ Cite if you retrieve and consult a source when doing your pre-writing research.

☐ Cite if you use the organizational structure of a source.

☐ Cite if you use a known fact or something that is considered “common knowledge” that everyone knows about.

☐ Cite if you use information from a table or graph.

☐ Cite if you insert an image in your paper.

Check the box next to each true statement. Click SUBMIT when finished.
4.4 Summarizing & Paraphrasing

One common way to incorporate others’ ideas is to summarize or paraphrase. Paraphrasing is restating ideas from an original source using your own words and giving credit to the original source.

For example, here is the text of an original source. Below it is an acceptable paraphrase and summary.

In this sample the main idea expressed in the short paragraph is summarized in one sentence using our own words and construction.

Finally, note the in-text citation at the end of our summary and paraphrase, (Bornstein, 235). This signals your reader that the idea comes from another source and you are crediting that author. The in-text citation includes the author's last name and page number from the source.
4.5 Summarizing/Paraphrasing Hints

Look at these strategies for paraphrasing:

1. Read the original source. Explain the main idea. Write your explanation down.

2. Compare to the original. Don’t repeat the same words. Use a quote or quotations.

3. Compare to the original. Don’t copy the structure. Be prepared to change it.

It has been said that there is no limit to what you can achieve if you don’t care who gets the credit.

I have heard that limits can’t hold you back if your concern is not with praise.
4.6 When to Quote?

When to Quote?

Original Paragraph
It has been said that there is no limit to what you can achieve if you don't care who gets the credit. For entrepreneurs, a willingness to share credit lies along the “critical path” to success, simply because the more credit they share, the more people typically will want to help them. But this quality, like willingness to self-correct, also grows out of motivation. If an entrepreneur’s true intention is simply to make a change happen, then sharing credit will come naturally.

Sample Paraphrase (Plagiarism)
Bornstein says if an entrepreneur doesn’t care who gets the credit, then the more others will want to help them (235).

Direct Quotation (Better Bet)
Bornstein says in his book, “For entrepreneurs, a willingness to share credit lies along the ‘critical path’ to success, simply because the more credit they share, the more people typically will want to help them” (235).

Direct quotation, meaning extended word-for-word duplication of an author’s original writing, seems pretty straight-forward but sometimes it is hard to know when to use quotations. For example, can you use individual words from the source? Or is there a limit on the number of words you can borrow before quoting?

There are no hard and fast rules about the number of words you can use from the original source before using a quote. If you find your paraphrase has many of the same words and phrases as the original just quote it to avoid plagiarism.

In the sample paraphrase notice the colored text indicates many of the same words and phrases from the original are used. They are rearranged to summarize the main idea from the original but the amount of words and phrases taken from Bornstein without quotations marks around them is plagiarism.

It is better to simply quote the relevant sentence, as in the bottom example, and avoid accidentally plagiarizing the source. The direct quotation is longer but more honest.
4.7 Quoting a Source - Hints

Here are three great hints for determining if you should quote a source:

1. If the source you are using makes a point better than you can when you attempt a paraphrase or summary, then quote it!

2. Quote a source especially if the author’s words are particularly memorable or powerful.

3. Quotes can be parts of a sentence (apt or memorable phrases, for example), full sentences or even multiple sentences, but in general, try to limit quoting lengthy passages.
4.8 Organization of Content

Using a source’s organizational structure is not common but an easy way of plagiarizing. Just reviewing a sources’ table of contents and seeing how the content of a book is organized and presented may be enough to influence the unaware researcher into using the same approach in a research paper.

For example, say you have found a great book on entrepreneurship and innovation in business that helps you think about your topic in a more logical and structured way. Even if you don’t use the exact same content as in the example, just using the structure is a form of plagiarism! It is the same as taking someone else’s ideas and using them without citation because the editor of this book devised this arrangement of chapters on his own.
5. Conclusion

5.1 Learning Outcomes

Now that you have completed this tutorial, you can:

- Define and recognize plagiarism
- Explain the importance of citation in the scholarly environment
- Demonstrate strategies to avoid inadvertent plagiarism through:
  - acknowledgement of someone else’s ideas unless the information is common knowledge
  - using your own words to paraphrase or summarize the words of someone else
  - using quotation marks to identify the words of others
- Recognize and explain the consequences of plagiarism
Congratulations, you’ve completed the *Plagiarism Awareness* tutorial!

Click on “Tutorials” to return to the Tutorials page or “Next” to complete a brief quiz.
6. Credits

6.1 Credits

The sources and images used in this tutorial are listed here.

Slide 2.1

Slide 2.2

Slide 3.1

Slide 3.2
Expelled from school. Retrieved from https://timg.org/vi/FFPSbMwdHWG/maxresdefault

Slide 4.9
7. Production

7.1 Production Team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production Team</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Isbell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Kammerlocher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Editors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee Gallegos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deirdre Kirmis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Narrator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shane Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contributors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASU Library, Online Teaching &amp; Learning Team (Sam Dyal, Bee Gallegos, Ashley Gohr, Janice Hermer, Dennis Isbell, Lisa Kammerlocher, Deirdre Kirmis, Marc Mason, Kevin Pardon, Rene Tanner, Tammy Wolf)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publisher**
Arizona State University Library

Copyright ©2017 Arizona Board of Regents

© 0  </>

**Creators**

Dennis Isbell
Lisa Kammerlocher

**Editors**

Bee Gallegos
Deirdre Kirmis

**Narrator**

Shane Hunt

**Contributors**

ASU Library, Online Teaching & Learning Team (Sam Dyal, Bee Gallegos, Ashley Gohr, Janice Hermer, Dennis Isbell, Lisa
Kammerlocher, Deirdre Kirmis, Marc Mason, Kevin Pardon, Rene Tanner, Tammy Wolf)

Publisher
Arizona State University Library