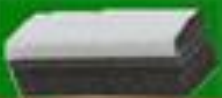
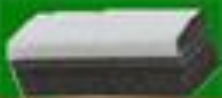


Avoiding Plagiarism: Cite Your Sources!

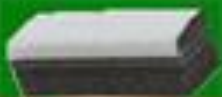




What is plagiarism?
(And why you should care!)

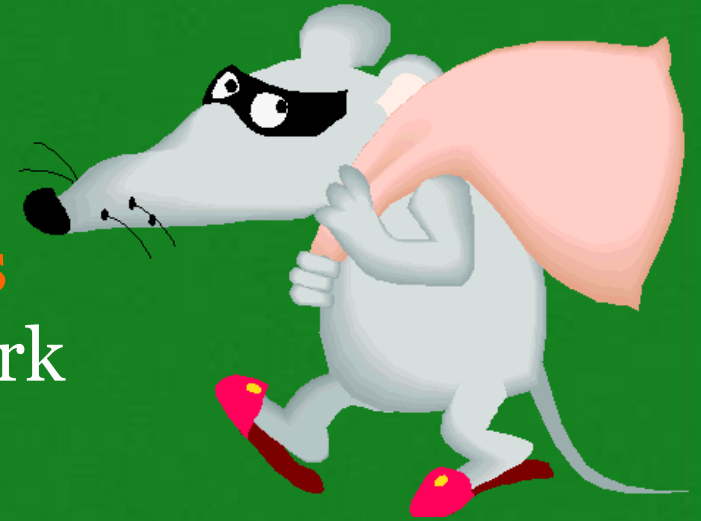


Plagiarism is the act of presenting the words, ideas, images, sounds, or the creative expression of others as your own.

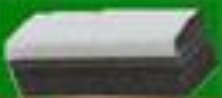


Students,

if you have included the **words
and ideas of others** in your work
-that you neglected to cite,
-or have helped you,
-or would you would not want
your teacher to know about . . .



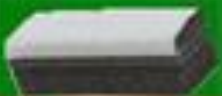
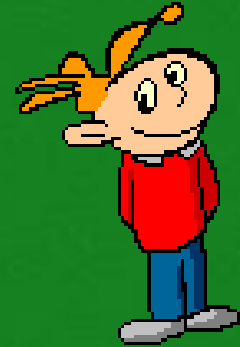
You have probably plagiarized!



Plagiarism: Type 1

– Intentional

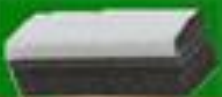
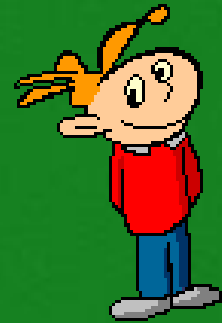
- Copying a friend's work
- Buying or borrowing papers
- Cutting and pasting blocks of text from electronic sources without documenting
- Media “borrowing” without documentation
- Web publishing without permissions of creators



Plagiarism: Type 2

-Unintentional

- Careless paraphrasing
- Poor documentation
- Quoting excessively
- Failure to use your own “voice”



**It's okay if
I don't get caught!**

Everyone does it!

**This assignment
is BORING!**

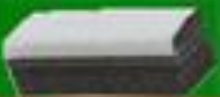
**I've got to
get into
??? College!**

**I was too busy to
write that paper!
(Job, big game, homework!)**

**My teachers
expect
too much!**

**Why do
students
plagiarize
?**

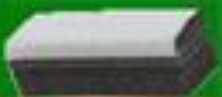
**My parents
expect "A"s!**



Plagiarism: Why Not?

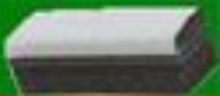


- When you copy you cheat yourself. You limit your own learning.
- The consequences are not worth the risks!
- It is only right to give credit to authors whose ideas you use
- Citing gives authority to the information you present



Plagiarism: Why Not?

- Citing makes it possible for your readers to locate your source
- Education is not an “us vs. them” game! It’s about learning to learn!
- Cheating is unethical behavior



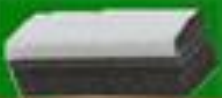
If You Plagiarize!

- “0” on the assignment
- Fail the English class
- Parent notification
- Note on student record
- Loss of reputation among the school community



Warning!

**Do I have
to cite
everything?**



No . . .

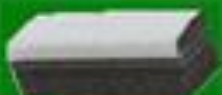
Facts that are widely known,

or

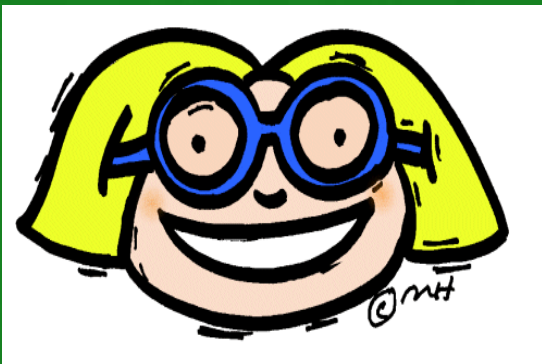
Information or judgments
considered “common
knowledge”



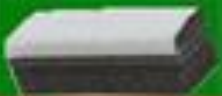
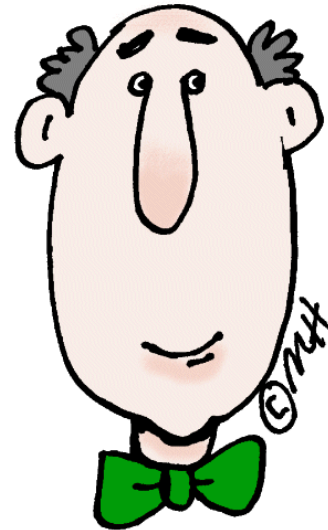
Do NOT have to be cited.



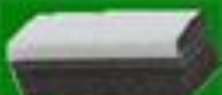
If I change a few words, I'm okay, right?



Wrong! Paraphrasing original ideas without citing your source, is plagiarism too!



You can “borrow” from
the works of others in
your own work!

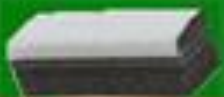


You can “borrow” from the works of others in your own work! Use these techniques



- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Summarizing

Don't forget – to cite the sources in your essay and on the Works Cited page!

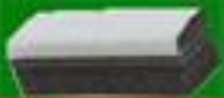




Quotations are the exact words of an author, copied directly from a source, word for word. Quotations must be cited!

Use quotations when:

- You want to add the power of an author's words to support your argument
- You want to disagree with an author's argument
- You want to highlight particularly eloquent or powerful phrases or passages
- You are comparing and contrasting specific points of view
- You want to note the important research that precedes your own

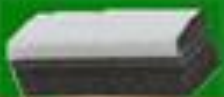




Paraphrasing means rephrasing the words of an author, putting his/her thoughts in your own words. You must rework the source's ideas, words, phrases, and sentence structures with your own. Paraphrased material must be followed with in-text documentation and cited on your Works-Cited page.

Paraphrase when:

- You plan to use information on your note cards and wish to avoid plagiarizing
- You want to avoid overusing quotations
- You want to use your own voice to present information

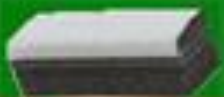




Summarizing involves putting the main idea(s) of one or several writers into your own words. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material. Summarized material must be followed with in-text documentation and cited on your Works-Cited page.

Summarize when:

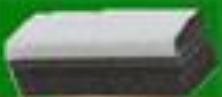
- You want to establish background or offer an overview of a topic
- You want to describe knowledge (from several sources) about a topic
- You want to determine the main ideas of a single source





When Taking Notes From Your Sources . . .

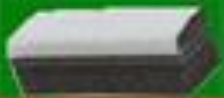
- Include any direct quotes or unique phrases in quotation marks or mark with a big **Q** and make sure the speaker's /writer's name is identified.
- Make sure you note a paraphrase with the writer's name and mark it with a big **P**
- Include page numbers and source references so you can go back and check for accuracy as you write





Citing Sources: Why is this important?

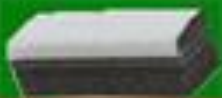
- To give immediate source information without interrupting the flow of paper or project
- The academic world takes in-text documentation seriously
- Allows readers to cross-reference your sources easily
- Provides consistent format within a discipline
- Gives you credibility as a writer
- Protects you from plagiarism





Always Cite Your Sources If . . .

- You use an original idea from one of your sources, whether you quote or paraphrase it
- You summarize original ideas from one of your sources
- You use factual information that is not common knowledge (*Cite to be safe*)
- You quote directly from a source
- You use a date or fact that might be disputed





- Teachers and librarians have a variety of resources to help them catch students who may have plagiarized.
- These sources include web-based sites Turnitin.com and <http://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker/>.

