

Avoiding Plagiarism FAQ for Students

At the College of New Caledonia, "academic integrity and honesty, as well as personal accountability and responsibility, are expected and valued." (CNC Academic Conduct Policy). Your success as a student is based on this. Instructors expect you to do your own work, acknowledge sources and avoid plagiarism. This information sheet explains what plagiarism is and what you can do to prevent it. The goal is for you to be successful in your studies. Good luck!

What is plagiarism?

What's the penalty for plagiarism?

What kinds of things can get me in big trouble?

**Using someone else's entire work | Dovetailing | Quotations | Paraphrasing |
Charts, Diagrams, Photos | Common Knowledge**

Five useful tips

Plagiarism links

What is plagiarism?

cheating lying stealing insulting illegal

The College Academic Conduct policy defines it as follows:

*"Plagiarism is the presentation of someone else's **work, words** or **ideas** as if they were one's own.*

Plagiarism may be deliberate or accidental, and occurs when:

- *an idea, phrase, sentence or longer passage is submitted as one's own work;*
 - *one hands in someone else's partial or entire paper, whether bought, stolen or acquired on the Internet, as one's own;*
 - *ideas are summarized or paraphrased without acknowledgment in text citations, footnotes/endnotes or by other accepted academic practices;*
 - *sources of thought and writing obtained are not referenced*
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What's the penalty for plagiarism?

According to the policy:

- **Level 1** - Grade of zero for the affected work, i.e. assignment, test, project, lab, etc.
 - **Level 2** - Failing grade (either Fail or Unsuccessful) in the affected course
 - **Level 3** - Suspension from the course or program
 - **Level 4** - Suspension from the College for an identified period of time, indefinitely, or permanently
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What kinds of things can get me in big trouble?

Using someone else's entire work

It seems like an obvious point! Don't try to pass off someone else's work as your own, or have someone write something for you. If you do not present your own work to your instructor, your instructor will know. Instructors have many ways of checking sources. Students have failed before. Please don't add yourself to the list!

Added warning about "dovetailing": It is not okay to re-use your own work, for example, by submitting a paper done in one course for an assignment in another course. If your topic is similar ask your instructor for advice.

Quotations

If you use someone else's exact words, put them in quotation marks with a proper citation. Otherwise, it's plagiarism.

ORIGINAL TEXT	PLAGIARISM	CORRECT – QUOTE+CITE
<p>Millions of people are taken in each year by medical fraud and worthless health products.</p> <p><i>(a statement from a book by Kemper page 334).</i></p>	<p>Millions of people are taken in each year by medical fraud and worthless health products.</p> <p><i>(you have taken the statement directly from the book without quoting or citing it; instructors can usually tell right away when this happens!)</i></p>	<p>“Millions of people are taken in each year by medical fraud and worthless health products.” (Kemper 334).</p> <p>- or - According to Donald Kemper, “Millions of people are taken in each year by medical fraud and worthless health products” (334).</p> <p>- or - Kemper outlines concerns about “worthless health products” (334).</p>

(Kemper 334) refers to your References list – or Works Cited list at the back of your paper. Here is an example using APA format.

References
<p>Kemper, D. W., Wiss, C. A., & Schneider, S. L. (2005). <i>BC HealthGuide: Helping you and your family stay healthy: Healthwise handbook</i>. Boise, ID: Healthwise.</p>

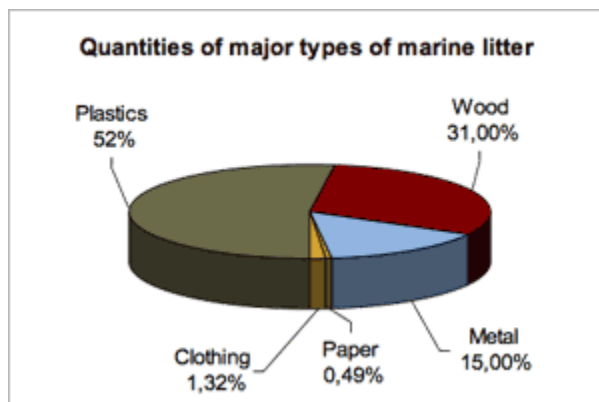
Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is re-stating someone else's ideas in your own words. You still need to cite the source. If you don't cite the source, or if you try to get around the whole thing by just rearranging a few words or phrases, you are plagiarizing.

ORIGINAL TEXT	PLAGIARISM	CORRECT
<p>Millions of people are taken in each year by medical fraud and worthless health products.</p>	<p>Each year, many people are taken in by medical fraud and worthless health products.</p> <p><i>(Changing a few words or the sentence structure is not acceptable. It is a form of “obvious” cheating)</i></p>	<p>There are a lot of health products on the market today and many don't work as advertised (Kemper 334, Jones 26).</p> <p><i>(You are using your own words to build your argument, with solid backing from reputable sources)</i></p>

Charts, Diagrams, Photos etc.

If you are “copying” someone else’s chart, diagram, photo or graphic (from any print or online source) into your own paper, be sure to cite the source.



Source: Monachus Guardian
<http://www.monachus-guardian.org/mguard21/2121covsto.htm>

Common Knowledge

By now, you may be thinking you have to “cite everything”! That’s not quite true. You don’t have to provide a citation for things that are common knowledge. These are facts that are likely to be known by a lot of people, and/or written about in a lot of different sources, or controversial. Here are some examples.

COMMON KNOWLEDGE NO CITATION REQUIRED	NOT COMMON KNOWLEDGE CITATION REQUIRED
Canada has ten provinces and three territories.	The newest Canadian territory, Nunavut, operates a “consensus government” (Craufurd-Lewis par. 3) <i>(You go on to explain what this means)</i>
Justin Trudeau is Canada’s 23rd Prime Minister.	Prime Minister Justin Trudeau has called for decisive action on climate change (Toronto Star A1).
Richard Matvichuk is the coach of the Prince George Cougars. <i>(this can be considered common ‘local’ knowledge) - sports scores are also common knowledge</i>	Based on a survey of fans and volunteers, the Prince George Cougars decided to stay with 7:30 pm game starts (Prince George Citizen 8)

Five useful tips to avoid plagiarism

1. Start early

Start your research early because it will take time. If you leave things to the last minute, there is more chance you will rush things; you’ll be more likely to look for short-cuts, cut-and-paste solutions, quick-and-dirty sources - as opposed to reputable, in-depth, scholarly sources.

2. Find out what citation style your instructor wants you to use

This will help you collect the right information for your citations. Ask if it’s APA, MLA, Chicago or another style, and then get a copy of the relevant handbook (or manual). The Library has handouts on most citation styles, available in print and online at <http://www.cnc.bc.ca/library/> - click on citations link.

3. Take careful notes

As you've seen from the above examples, the real trick to doing research is to document things as you go. Take careful notes! When you come across a useful quote, write down the quote exactly, and what source you found it in, including the page number. When you copy a photo or quote from the Internet, immediately copy the <http://address> of the page you found it on, along with all of the other information about the page that you will need for your in-text reference and your Bibliography or Works Cited list.

Remember, in the text of your paper, you need to:

- cite direct quotes
- cite ideas which you will paraphrase (put into your own words)
- cite facts that are not well known (i.e. not "common knowledge")
- cite all types of sources: print, electronic, images, recorded or spoken material including interviews, broadcasts, etc.

4. Be Selective

Evaluate your sources. Are they reputable? Are they on topic? Not everything is worth quoting, and not every quote needs to be a long one. Select appropriate quotes and paraphrases to show your instructor that you have done some reading and research. Balance this with your own ideas and write it in your own style.

5. Ask for Help

Please don't hesitate to ask for help, from your instructor or from a librarian. We are here to help you. We want you to be a success!

Plagiarism Links...

CNC Policies Page – “Academic Conduct” Policy

login to: <http://tools.cnc.bc.ca/CNCPolicies/policyFiles.ashx?polId=175>

CNC Library Citations page

<https://cnc.bc.ca/services/library/tutorials-help/citations>

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Citations and Plagiarism Tutorial: interactive, enter as a “guest” (Kwantlen Polytechnic U)

<http://www.kpu.ca/library/citationsplagiarism>

Citing: When and Why? youtube video (2.4 min., University of B.C.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B9tmVfRTSw8#action=share>

What is Plagiarism? video (5 min., BC Institute of Technology)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QEydhYX8ag&feature=youtu.be>

How to Recognize Plagiarism and Avoid It (Indiana University)

<https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/>

Avoiding Plagiarism (Purdue University Online Writing Lab)

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>

Now Showing: Plagiarism media show (Rutgers University) -

<http://library.camden.rutgers.edu/EducationalModule/Plagiarism/>

Updated January 2020 – Also available online at <http://cnc.bc.ca/library>