

Avoiding Unintentional Plagiarism:

Table of Contents

1. [Introduction](#)
2. [Understanding Plagiarism](#)
3. [Penalty for Plagiarism](#)
4. [Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism](#)
5. [Scenario Cases of Plagiarism](#)
6. [Citation Style Guide examples in APA & MLA](#)
7. [Assessment](#)
8. [Resources](#)
9. [Definitions](#)

Introduction

“The university has a clear responsibility in the area of student conduct to protect and promote the pursuit of the Ohio University goals” ([Student Code of Conduct Policy Section, 2006](#)).

“Knowledge and integrity are at the heart of the Ohio University’s mission” (Broeckelman & Polloick, 2006, p. 2). With the proliferation of information on the Web and the availability of plagiarism detection software, plagiarism has received renewed attention. This guidebook is designed to educate and increase the integrity of scholarly work conducted at Ohio University.

After reading this manual, students should understand what plagiarism is, how to cite correctly, and the penalties of plagiarism. Once students understand proper citation of another author’s work, this enables them to produce high-quality scholarly documents.

This manual covers how to use another author’s work by [paraphrasing](#) and [quoting](#), blending quotations within text, and following two of the most popular citation styles (APA and MLA) to create in-text [citations](#) and a [Works Cited](#) page or References list.

Each culture has its own definition of plagiarism and academic standards for citation. If English is your second language, paraphrasing can be a challenging task. It is important to become familiar with what is acceptable practice in American academic institutions for avoiding plagiarism. For additional resources and assistance, contact:

Ohio University Resources:

- Ohio Program of Intensive English (OPIE) (<http://www.ohiou.edu/opie/index.html>)
- ESL Writing Program (<http://cscwww.cats.ohiou.edu/opie/composition/>)
- The Center for Writing Excellence (CWE) (<http://www.ohio.edu/writing/swc.cfm>)

Understanding Plagiarism

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is using somebody else's ideas or words without properly acknowledging the original source. Plagiarism includes the use of "ideas and/or quotes from other writers without citing the source, turning in an assignment for a class (unchanged) that you've already used for another class, *borrowing* ideas or work from another student, and cutting and pasting information from a site on the Internet without citing the source" (Rouse & Gut, 2001, p. 1). It is not necessary to cite common knowledge, which can be defined or varied by your field or your instructor (WPA, 2003) as discussed below.

Some of the most common reasons students plagiarize include (James, McInnis, & Devlin, 2002; Noah & Eckstein, 2001):

- lack of understanding
- time constraints
- pressures to get and maintain a high GPA
- temptation to take the easy way out
- the un-likelihood of getting caught by the instructor
- social acceptance of peers to engage in a certain level of academic dishonesty
- the ease and availability of Internet sources

Examples of Plagiarism:

- using another author's ideas without citing the source
- handing in a paper written by a friend
- buying a paper on the Internet
- paying someone to write a paper and handing it in as your own
- copying-and-pasting information from the Internet or another source without properly citing the author
- inadequately paraphrasing a source so that the wording is too close to the original

What is Common Knowledge?

Common knowledge is widely known information about famous people, current events, facts, or familiar history (Stern, 2007). This could be information that a student knows without looking it up, information that is available from many sources, information in a dictionary that is looked up to refresh a student's memory, common sayings, or expressions (Stern, 2007). Common knowledge can be different for each field of study or instructor. If students have questions regarding common knowledge information used in their field, they should contact their instructor.

Professors can often identify plagiarized work by how closely the writing style matches that of the student. Today there are many free online plagiarism services that help professors identify plagiarized papers quickly if they suspect plagiarism has occurred.

What are the Penalties for Plagiarism?

While instructors may handle suspected plagiarism cases differently, the Ohio University Student Handbook in the Student Code of Conduct policy section provides details on the steps that can be taken to handle plagiarism cases (http://www.ohio.edu/judiciaries/conduct_policy.cfm). A student, students, or student organization found to participate in academic misconduct are subject to sanctions (reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, or expulsion).

Strategies for Avoiding Plagiarism

The following includes common practices that assist students in avoiding plagiarism. Many instances of plagiarism occur due to a lack of planning or education on the part of the student. It is the student's responsibility to make sure he or she avoids plagiarism. Once a student understands and practices paraphrasing, quoting, and citing other authors' work, this becomes a natural part of the writing process. When a student does not provide proper citations for another author's work due to a lack of knowledge, the passage is still considered plagiarism.

If students need assistance with citing sources in a document, they should refer to the citation guide used in the discipline, talk to an instructor or advisor, or seek additional help at the Writing Center on the 2nd floor of Alden Library (<http://www.ohio.edu/writing/swc.cfm>).

Why must I cite?

To avoid plagiarism, the student must learn how to cite other authors' works in a specific citation style, for example [MLA](#) or [APA](#). There are two parts to documenting a citation—the in-text citation and a list of references at the end.

APA in-text citation example of direct quote:

“Quotations must reproduce the original source word for word” (Stern, 2007, p. 19).

MLA in-text citation example of direct quote:

“Quotations must reproduce the original source word for word” (Stern 19).

APA in-text citation example of a paraphrased sentence:

Stern (2007) states if you use a direct quote in a paper, you must cite the original work.

MLA in-text citation example of a paraphrased sentence:

Stern states if you use a direct quote in a paper, you must cite the original work (19).

APA reference page example:

References

Stern, L. (2007). *What every student should know about avoiding plagiarism*. New York: Pearson.

MLA reference page example:

Works Cited

Stern, Linda. What Every Student Should Know About Avoiding Plagiarism. New York: Pearson, 2007.

What is Paraphrasing?

Writing effective paraphrases takes practice. Paraphrasing is the rewording in your own thoughts of other authors' ideas. A citation is used with the paraphrased sentence to acknowledge the other author's intellectual property, thoughts, and ideas. All paraphrased text must be cited. If you do not cite an idea that you have paraphrased, this is considered plagiarism.

Following are examples of correctly paraphrased texts in both APA and MLA styles.

Original Text: "The most effective way to write a paraphrase is to read the original passage, put the passage aside, and then compose your own restatement of the materials in the passage" (Rosen, 2006).

Example in APA style paraphrased sentence: One recommended method for paraphrasing is to read the text of interest, step away from the materials, and later restate the materials in your own words (Rosen, 2006).

Example in MLA style with same paraphrased sentence: One recommended method for paraphrasing is to read the text of interest, step away from the materials, and later restate the materials in your own words (Rosen). For more than one article from the same author, use both author and year in MLA style (Rosen 2008) without a comma between author and year.

Example of a PLAGIARIZED paraphrase: The best way to write a paraphrase is to read the source passage, put it aside, and then write your own statement of the ideas in the original (Rosen, 2006).

This example is plagiarized because the wording of the paraphrase is too close to the wording of the original. It is important to completely change the wording and the sentence structure whenever possible of an original source in order to avoid plagiarism.

How do I develop good practices?

Avoiding plagiarism takes effort and understanding on the part of the student. Several tips are provided below to help you avoid plagiarism and improve your citation and reference preparation skills:

- Organize your reference materials.
- Ask your instructor for assistance when you have questions.
- Practice writing correct citations every time you write.
- Take careful notes. If you quote a source, put it in quotes in your notes. If you paraphrase, make sure you sufficiently change the sentence structure and vocabulary.
- Once you create a well formatted paper, use this document as a guide when formatting references and citing properly in future documents.
- If you have a copy of an article, highlight the bibliography information on the paper (title, author, web site, date retrieved, etc.) needed for the Works Cited or Reference list. Also, highlight any part of the article needed, such as a direct quote, or paraphrase ideas in the margin to include in your paper.
- Use a program that assists with writing references, such as, Endnotes or Refworks (www.library.ohiou.edu/find/refworks). Note: *These programs store and generate a reference list, but they still require the student to check each reference for accuracy in the writing style.*
- Purchase the style guide recommended in your field. Obtain other quick-reference guidebooks if needed.
- Use your Internet Browser to save your favorite writing style web sites, so you can quickly reference them as needed to format citations in your document and to create a Works Cited or Reference list. Or, visit Ohio University's Alden Library website <http://www.library.ohiou.edu/find/style.html>. From the Library's homepage, click on the link "Citation Style Guides" and then on APA, MLA, or Chicago style to see several sources. Also, see other Web site links in the Resource section of this guidebook.
- When you are preparing notes for a paper, mark text with Q for quotations, P for paraphrase, and M for my thoughts, so this information can be cited properly in the document at a later time (The Catholic University of America, 2008). Also, remember to collect the reference information that is needed at the end of the document.

Scenario Cases of Plagiarism

In order to paraphrase accurately, you have to understand the source materials so you can sufficiently change the sentence structure and vocabulary of the original work. This takes practice, but the more you practice, the easier it gets.

The slightly modified scenario case studies below were borrowed with permission from James E. Fowler's "Avoiding plagiarism: A Student Survival Guide", based on information found at <http://www.ccc.commnet.edu/mla/plagiarism.shtml>, the Capital Community College Guide: A Statement on Plagiarism (See Appendix A: Permission of Use).

Original text: Elaine Tyler May’s “Myths and Realities of the American Family”:

Because women’s wages often continue to reflect the fiction that men earn the family wage, single mothers rarely earn enough to support themselves and their children adequately. And because work is still organized around the assumption that mothers stay home with children, even though few mothers can afford to do so, child-care facilities in the United States remain woefully inadequate.

Below are several possible uses of this text. As you read through each case, try to decide if it is a legitimate use of May’s text or an example of plagiarism.

Case 1:

Since women’s wages often continue to reflect the mistaken notion that men are the main wage earners in the family, single mothers rarely make enough to support themselves and their children very well. Also, because work is still based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children, facilities for child care remain woefully inadequate in the United States.

Plagiarism or not?:

In case A there is too much direct borrowing in sentence structure and wording. The writer changes some words, drops one phrase, and adds some new language, but the overall text closely resembles May’s. Even with a citation, the writer is still plagiarizing because the lack of quotation marks indicates that Case 1 is a paraphrase, and should thus be in the writer’s own language.

Case 2:

As Elaine Tyler May points out, “women’s wages often continue to reflect the fiction that men earn the family wage” (588). Thus many single mothers cannot support themselves and their children adequately. Furthermore, since work is based on the assumption that mothers stay home with children, facilities for day care in this country are still “woefully inadequate” (May 589).

Plagiarism or not?:

The writer now cites May, so we’re closer to telling the truth about our text’s relationship to the source, but this text continues to borrow too much language. This passage is still plagiarized because the paraphrase is too similar to the original in sentence structure and vocabulary.

Case 3:

By and large, our economy still operates on the mistaken notion that men are the main breadwinners in the family. Thus, women continue to earn lower wages than men. This means, in effect, that many single mothers cannot earn a decent living. Furthermore, adequate day care is not available in the United States because of the mistaken assumption that mothers remain at home with their children.

Plagiarism or not?:

Case 3 shows good paraphrasing of wording and sentence structure, but May's original ideas are not acknowledged. Some of May's points are common knowledge (women earn less than men, many single mothers live in poverty), but May uses this common knowledge to make a specific and original point and her original conception of this idea is not acknowledged, therefore, this passage is also plagiarized. It could easily be fixed by citing May.

Case 4:

Women today still earn less than men—so much less that many single mothers and their children live near or below the poverty line. Elaine Tyler May argues that this situation stems in part from “the fiction that men earn the family wage” (588). May further suggests that the American workplace still operates on the assumption that mothers with children stay home to care for them (589). This assumption, in my opinion, does not have the force it once did. More and more businesses offer in-house day-care facilities...

Plagiarism or not?:

The writer makes use of the common knowledge in May's work, but acknowledges May's original conclusion and does not try to pass it off as his or her own. The quotation is properly cited, as is a later paraphrase of another of May's ideas. This passage is not plagiarized. This passage shows how all paraphrasing should be done. The source must be cited and the sentence structure and wording must be changed significantly.

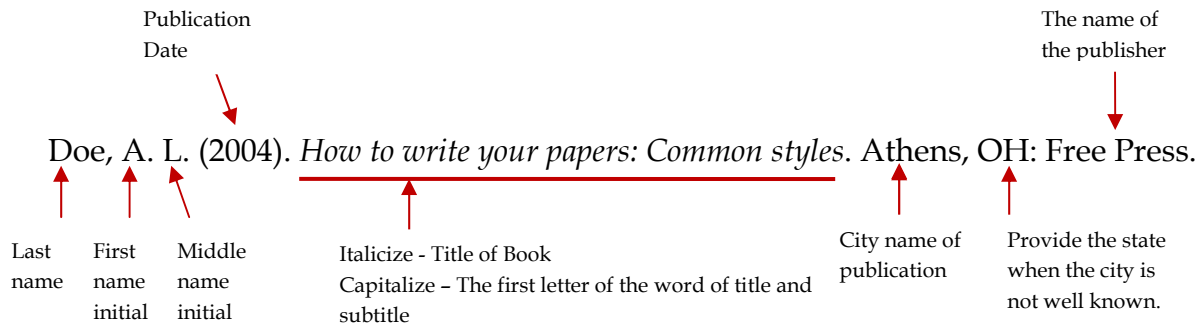
Citation Style Guide for APA & MLA

For the most current APA and MLA guidelines for Internet citation, etc., please visit <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/> or one of the other resources listed in this guide.

Citing and Referencing Examples for APA Style

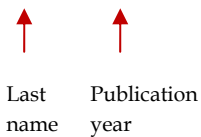
Book by one author for APA Style

Reference



In-Text Citation for this reference for APA Style

Doe (2004) indicates that students do not know how to use APA style correctly.



Or

Students do not know how to use APA style correctly (Doe, 2004).

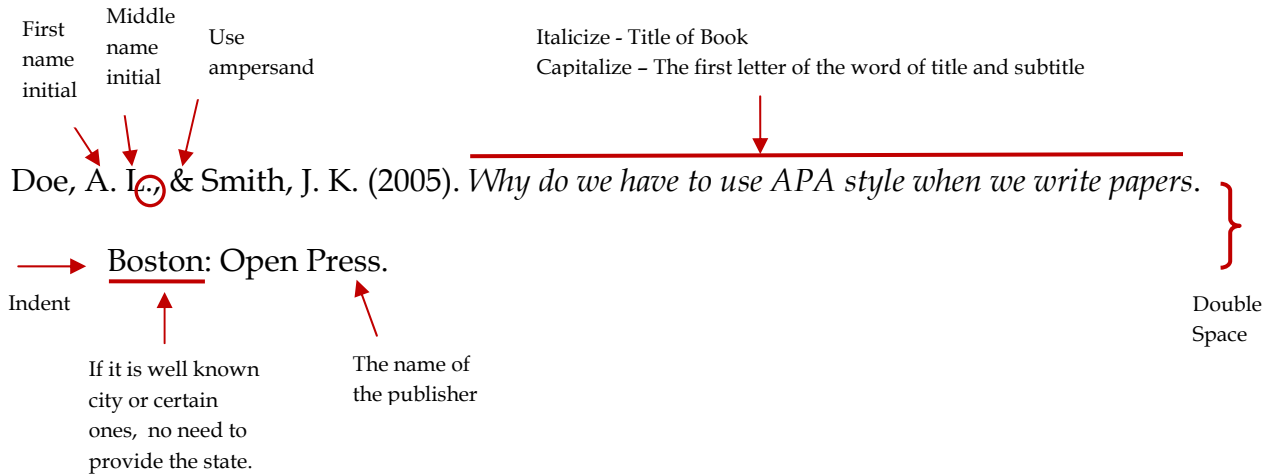
Book by two or more authors for APA Style

Reference

First name initial Middle name initial Use ampersand Italicize - Title of Book
Capitalize - The first letter of the word of title and subtitle

Doe, A. L., & Smith, J. K. (2005). *Why do we have to use APA style when we write papers.* Boston: Open Press.

Indent If it is well known city or certain ones, no need to provide the state. The name of the publisher Double Space

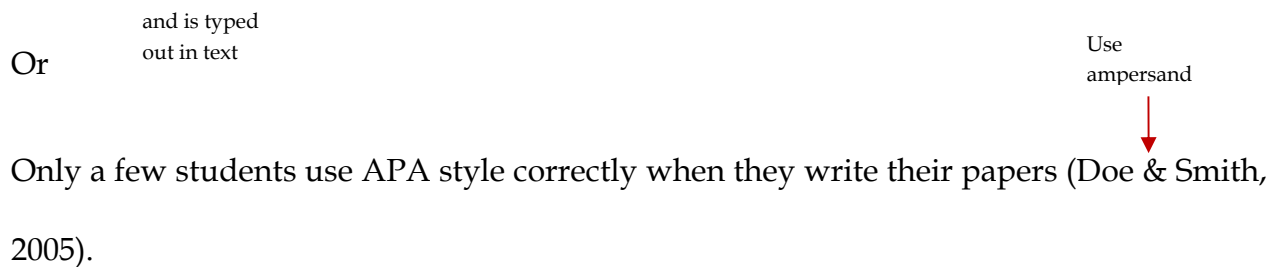


In-Text Citation for this reference for APA Style

Doe and Smith (2005) report that few students use APA style correctly when they write their papers.

Or and is typed out in text Use ampersand

Only a few students use APA style correctly when they write their papers (Doe & Smith, 2005).



In-Text citation for more than three authors

If it is mentioned the first time, it has to list all authors' names. After the first time, use only first author's name and use "et al."

Book by three or more authors for APA Style

Reference

First name initial Middle name initial Use ampersand Italicize - Title of Book
Capitalize - The first letter of the word of title and subtitle

Doe, A. L., Calm, S. A., & Smith, J. K. (2005). *Why do we have to use APA style when we write papers.* Boston: Open Press.

Indent Well known place. It doesn't need to provide the state. The name of the publisher Double Space

In-Text Citation for this reference first time

Doe, Calm and Smith (2005) report that few students use APA style correctly when they write their papers.

Or

and is typed out in text Use ampersand

Only a few students use APA style correctly when they write their papers (Doe, Calm & Smith, 2005).

In-Text citation for this reference after first time

Doe, et al. (2005) reported that few students use APA style correctly when they....

Or

Only a few students use APA style correctly when they write their papers (Doe, et al., 2005).

Journal Article by one author for APA Style

Reference

Title of article. Not Italicized.
Capitalize - The first letter of the word of title and subtitle



Doe, A. L. (2005). How to use APA style correctly in your paper. Writing Style for All, 8,
155-165.

↑
Page numbers

↑
Italicize - The periodical title & the volume number
Capitalize-use title case.

In-Text Citation for this reference

Anderson (2007) states, "All material taken directly from any other document must be enclosed in quotation marks" (p. 16).



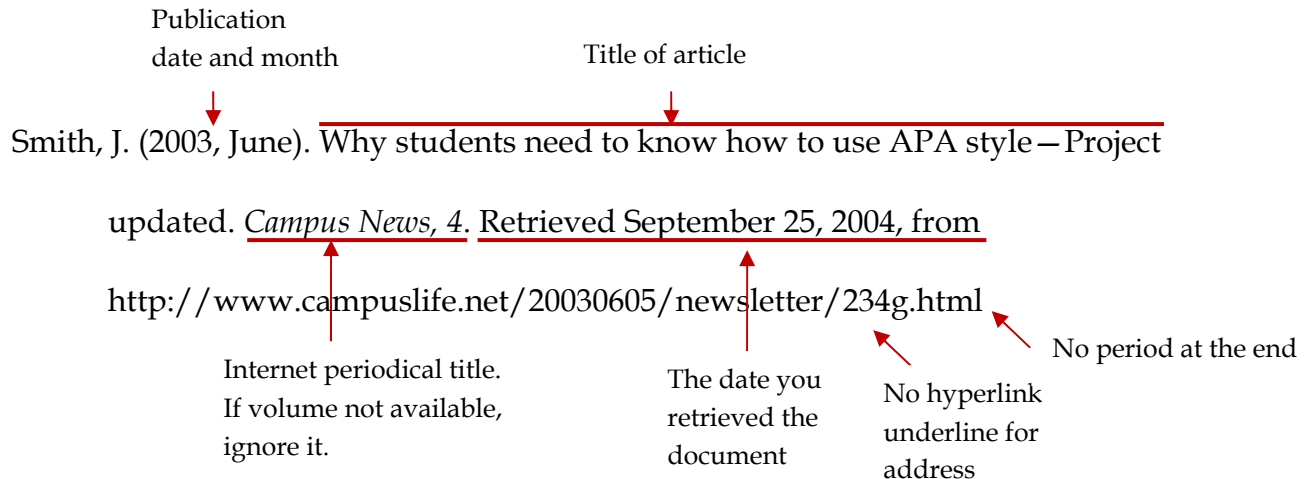
Or

If you use a direct quote,
the page number needs to be provide

A common practice and method for avoiding academic dishonesty is that "all material taken directly from any other document must be enclosed in quotation marks" (Anderson, 2007, p. 16).

Article in an Internet-only newsletter for APA Style

Reference:



In-Text Citation for this reference

Smith (2003) states that students often do not see the advantages to citing sources.

Or

“Students do not realize the benefits of using citations” (Smith, 2003, p. 1) when they write.

Citing and Referencing Examples for MLA Style

Book by one author for MLA Style

Reference

Underline - Title of Book
Capitalize - All important words

Use comma

Publication Date

Doe, Amy L. How to Write Your Papers: Common Styles. Boston: Hocking, 2005.

Last name First name Middle name initial

City publication

Use an abbreviated publisher's name

In-Text Citation for this reference

Amy Doe indicates that students do not know how to use MLA style correctly (45).

First name Last name

Page number for paraphrased text from original source

Or

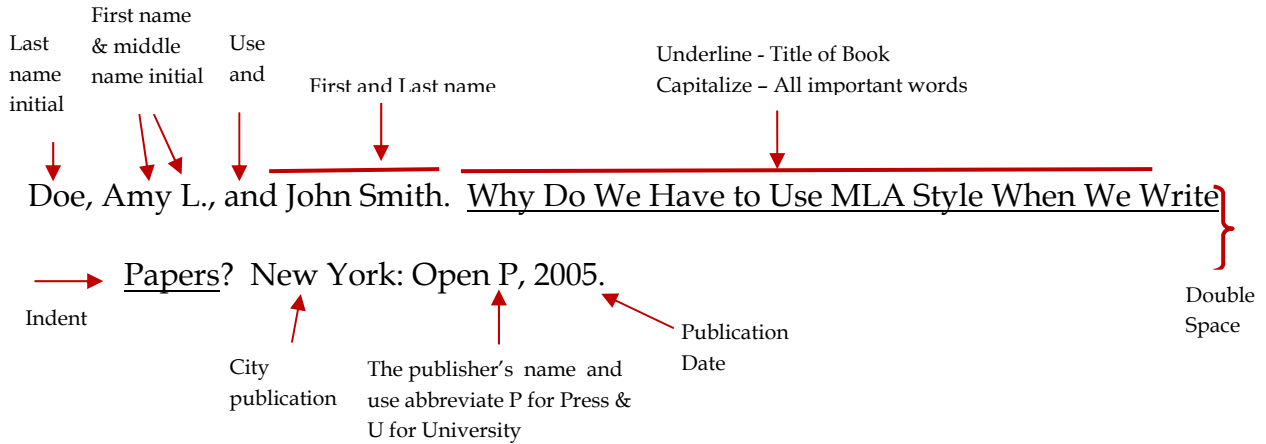
Students do not know how to use MLA style correctly (Doe 45).

Last name.

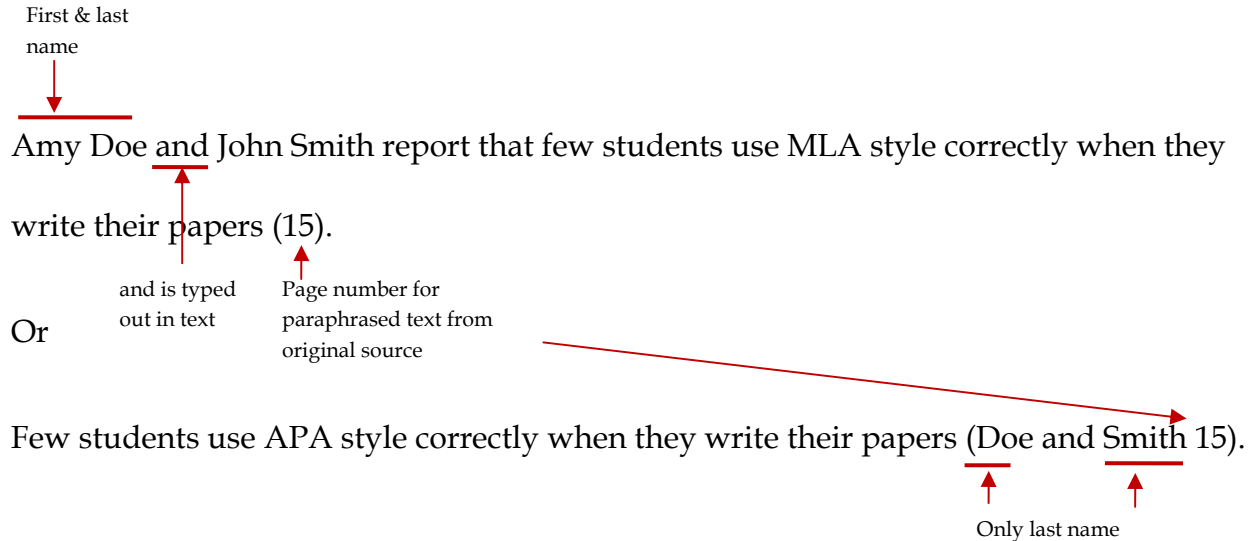
Add the first initial in front if more than one author shares the same name.

Book by two or more authors for MLA Style

Reference



In-Text Citation for this reference



Journal Article by one author for MLA Style

Reference

Quotation mark - Title of article
Capitalize - All important words

Underline - The journal title

Doe, Amy L. "How to Use MLA Style Correctly in Your Paper." Writing Style for
All 8 (2005): 155-165.

Volume number Publication Date Page numbers

In-Text Citation for this reference

First & last name

Amy Doe states, "All material taken directly from any other document must be enclosed in quotation marks" (16).

If you use a direct quote, the page number needs to be provided.

Or

A common practice and method for avoiding academic dishonesty is that "all material taken directly from any other document must be enclosed in quotation marks" (Doe 156).

Article in an Internet-only newsletter for MLA Style

Reference

Quotation mark - Title of article
Capitalize - All important words

Internet periodical title. If they don't use volume or issue numbers, ignore it.

Smith, John. "Why Students Need to Know How to Use MLA Style." Campus News
on the Web 4 April 2003. 25 Sep. 2006
<<http://www.campuslife.net/20030605/newsletter/234g.html>>.

Publication date, month & year

The date you retrieved the document

No underline under web address. Add "<" before and ">" after the web address and add a period at the end.

In-Text Citation for this reference

John Smith suggests that students do not understand the advantages of using citations.

Or

No date listed after the name in text

Enter last name only and page number without a comma

"Students do not realize the benefits of using citations" (Smith 5).

Assessment Questions

1. At the heart of OU's mission is:
 - a. Education
 - b. Cultural experience
 - c. Knowledge and integrity
 - d. Learning
 - e. None of the above
2. This manual is designed to help students:
 - a. understand penalties for academic dishonesty
 - b. develop strategies for avoiding plagiarism
 - c. increase the quality of scholarly writing
 - d. all of the above
3. Some of the most common reasons that people plagiarize are:
 - a. Time constraints, pressure to maintain GPA, social acceptance, and ease of copying and pasting from a Internet source
 - b. Time constraint and over achiever
 - c. My friend said it was okay
 - d. Because in my country, we do not cite other author's work
 - e. None of the above
4. One of Ohio University sanctions for academic dishonesty is:
 - a. Expulsion
 - b. Detention
 - c. Meeting with college dean
 - d. Written statement from teacher
 - e. None of the above
5. One strategy for avoiding plagiarism is to use this coding system when making notes of other author's work:
 - a. Q for quotations, P for partially copies, and M for might need later
 - b. Q for quote, P for paraphrase, and M for my thoughts
 - c. Q for quick line, P for in-part, and M for my thoughts
 - d. None of the above

6. T or F Effective paraphrasing is not as easy as it appears.
7. T or F Paraphrasing allows you to use common-knowledge words in your statements without citing your source.
8. T or F Common-knowledge is widely known information.
9. T or F Using an assignment that you turned in previously is not considered plagiarism?
10. T or F Cutting and pasting information from the Internet is acceptable as long as you cite your source and use quotation marks if you use the exact text.

APA Style Questions

11. When you write a reference for a book, which part is italicized?
 - a. Author's name
 - b. Title of book
 - c. The name of the publisher
 - d. Publication date
12. When you write a reference for journal article, which part is italicized?
 - a. Author's name
 - b. Title of article
 - c. Title of journal
 - d. Page numbers
13. When you use a direct quote, you have to provide three pieces of information in the text citation. These are:
 - a. Author's last name, first name, and publication date
 - b. Author's first name, publication date, and page number
 - c. Author's last name, publication date, and page number
14. When you write a reference for an article found in an Internet-only newsletter, which one do you **not** need?
 - a. Provide the author's name
 - b. Provide the title of article
 - c. Provide the retrieved date
 - d. Provide the web address with the hyperlink underlined

MLA Style Questions

15. When you write a reference for a book, which part is underlined?
- Author's name
 - Title of book
 - The name of the publisher
 - Publication date
16. When you write a reference for journal article, which part is underlined?
- Author's name
 - Title of article
 - Title of journal
 - Page numbers
17. When you use a direct quote, you have to provide three pieces of information in the text citation. These are:
- Author's last name, first name, and publication date
 - Author's first name, publication date, and page number
 - Author's last name and page number (unless multiple articles are from the same author)
 - Author's first name, last name, and page number
18. When you write a reference for an article found in an Internet-only newsletter, which one do you **not** need?
- Provide the author's name
 - Provide the title of article
 - Provide the retrieved date
 - Provide the web address with the hyperlink underlined

Answer key: 1=c, 2=d, 3=a, 4=a, 5=b, 6=T, 7=T, 8=T, 9=F, 10=T, 11=b, 12=c, 13=c, 14=d, 15=b, 16=c, 17=c, 18=d

Resources

Ohio University Resources

- Ohio Program of Intensive English (OPIE) (<http://www.ohiou.edu/opie/index.html>)
- ESL Writing Program (<http://cscwww.cats.ohiou.edu/opie/composition/>)
- The Center for Writing Excellence (CWE) (<http://www.ohio.edu/writing/swc.cfm>)

Copyright Law Articles:

[A Brief Intro to Copyright](http://www.templetons.com/brad/copyright.html) (<http://www.templetons.com/brad/copyright.html>)

[10 Big Myths About Copyright Explained](http://www.templetons.com/brad/copymyths.html) (<http://www.templetons.com/brad/copymyths.html>)

[Copyright Law and New Technologies](http://www.educationworld.com/a_curr/curr280c.shtml) (http://www.educationworld.com/a_curr/curr280c.shtml)

[Is Fair Use a License to Steal?](http://www.educationworld.com/a_curr/curr280b.shtml) (http://www.educationworld.com/a_curr/curr280b.shtml)

Citation and References Guides:

APA Style Guides (Social Sciences)

[American Psychological Association](http://www.apastyle.org/eleceref.html) (<http://www.apastyle.org/eleceref.html>)

[Ohio State University's APA Guide](http://library.osu.edu/sites/guides/apagd.php) (<http://library.osu.edu/sites/guides/apagd.php>)

[The OWL at Purdue APA Guide](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01) (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01>)

[Dianahacker APA Guide](http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/social.html) (<http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/social.html>)

[Capital Community College Guide](http://www.ccc.commnet.edu/mla/plagiarism.shtml) (<http://www.ccc.commnet.edu/mla/plagiarism.shtml>)

MLA Style Guides (Humanities)

[Dianahacker MLA Guide](http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/humanities.html) (<http://www.dianahacker.com/resdoc/humanities.html>)

[The OWL at Purdue MLA Guide](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01) (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01>)

[Ohio State University's MLA Guide](http://library.osu.edu/sites/guides/mlagd.php) (<http://library.osu.edu/sites/guides/mlagd.php>)

Case Studies on Plagiarism:

[Penn State University](http://istudy.psu.edu/FirstYearModules/CopyrightPlagiarism/CaseStudies.html) (<http://istudy.psu.edu/FirstYearModules/CopyrightPlagiarism/CaseStudies.html>)

[Indiana University](http://www.indiana.edu/~istd/examples.html) (<http://www.indiana.edu/~istd/examples.html>)

Test your Knowledge about Plagiarism:

[Indiana University](http://www.indiana.edu/~istd/plagiarism_test.html) (http://www.indiana.edu/~istd/plagiarism_test.html)

References

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- Capital Community College. Retrieved January 14, 2009, from <http://www.ccc.commnet.edu/mla/plagiarism.shtml>
- The Catholic University of America, Department of English. Avoiding Plagiarism. Retrieved on January 14, 2009, from libraries.cua.edu/instruct/AvPlagiarism.doc
- Council of Writing Program Administrators. (2003). *Defining and Avoiding Plagiarism: The WPA Statement on Best Practices*. Retrieved October 5, 2006, from <http://www.ilstu.edu/~ddhesse/wpa/positions/WPAplagiarism.pdf>
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- Greer, M. (2007). *Citing sources with MLA documentation*. New York: Pearson.
- Gibaldi, J. (2003). *MLA handbook for writers of research papers* (6th ed.). New York: Modern Language.

James, R., McInnis, C., & Devlin, M. (2002). Centre for the Study of Higher Education.

Minimising Plagiarism. Retrieved July 15, 2006, from

<http://www.cshe.unimelb.edu.au/assessinglearning/docs/PlagMain.pdf>

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Definitions

APA Style – APA stands for American Psychological Association. The *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (2001) (APA) sets the citation and reference style for the fields of education, psychology, behavioral and social sciences, as well as nursing, criminology, and personnel management.

Citation – A citation is a reference within text to other author’s work. The in-text citation refers to a reference in the Works Cited (MLA Style) or References (APA Style) section at the end of the paper.

MLA Style – MLA stands for Modern Language Association. The 2003 *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers* sets the citation and reference style for English and other fields of study.

Paraphrasing – Paraphrasing is the rewording of an author’s ideas using your own thoughts. A citation is used with the paraphrased sentence to acknowledge the other author’s intellectual property, thoughts, and ideas.

Plagiarism is using somebody else’s ideas or words without properly acknowledging the original source. Plagiarism includes the use of “ideas and/or quotes from other writers without citing the source, turning in an assignment for a class (unchanged) that you’ve already used for another class, *borrowing* ideas or work from another student, and cutting and pasting information from a site on the Internet without citing the source” (Rouse & Gut, 2001, p. 1). It is not necessary to cite common knowledge, which can be defined or varied by your field or your instructor (WPA, 2003).

References – a correctly formatted list (author, title, journal or book name, volume, page numbers, etc.) that appears in the Works Cited or References section.

Appendix A: Permission of Use

----- Forwarded Message -----
Date: Monday, November 10, 2008 2:12 PM -0600
From: "James E. Fowler"
To: Angela McCutcheon
Subject: Re: Permission to use your scenario cases

Ms. McCutcheon:

Sorry for the delayed response - I was in France all last week and just returned last evening.

1) Yes, it is no problem for you to use any or all of my manuscript on plagiarism. However, I do point out that the central scenarios in my manuscript originated at <http://www.ccc.comnet.edu/mla/plagiarism.shtml> - the examples themselves, though, were created by an unknown author at Smith College. So it might be best to cite this website in addition to (or instead of) my work.

-Jim

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