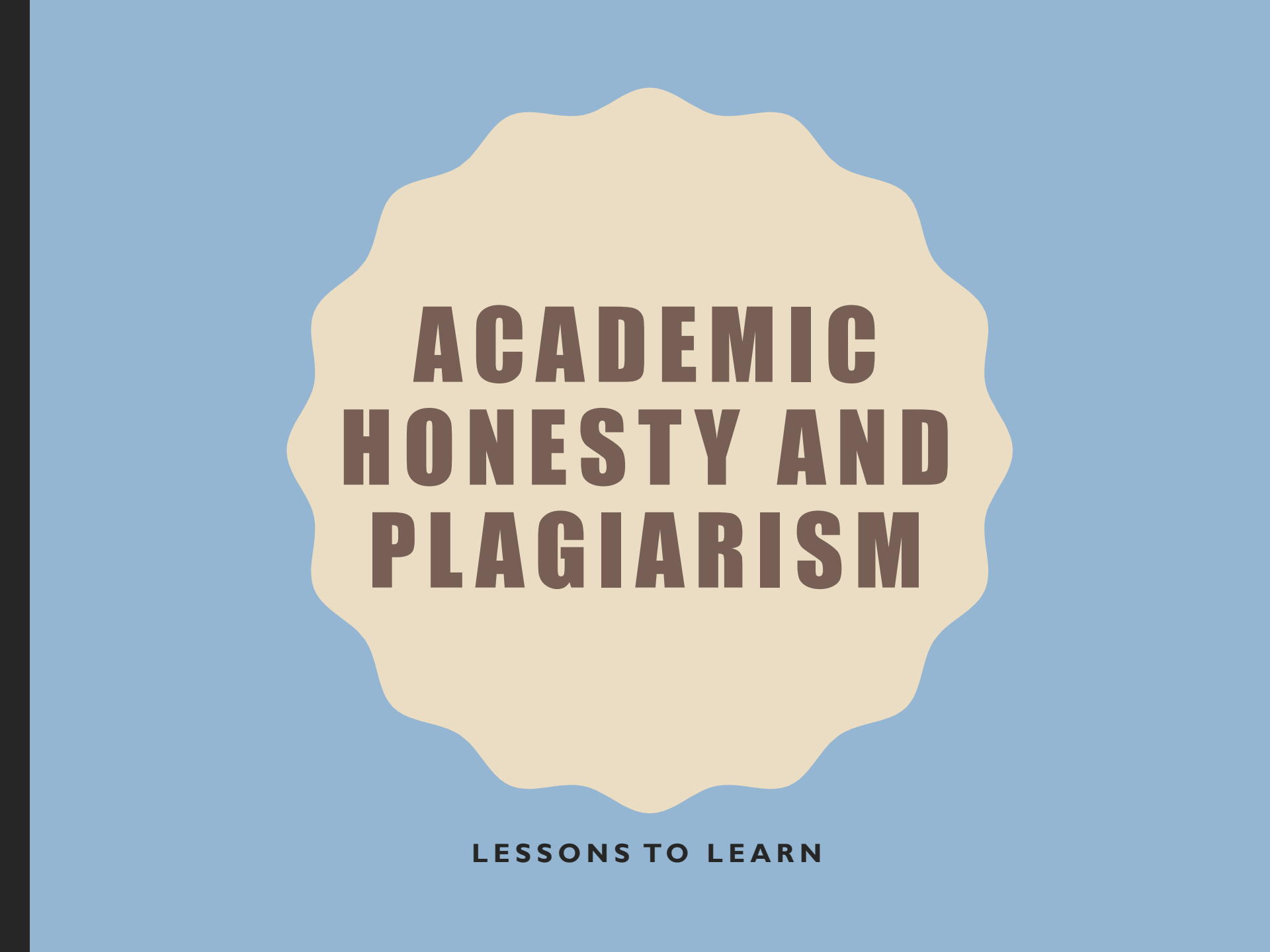




ACADEMIC HONESTY AND PLAGIARISM

LESSONS TO LEARN

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the session, you should:

- Have discussed academic honesty and why it is important
- Understand what plagiarism is
- Develop the ability to recognise plagiarism and its types
- Understand how to avoid plagiarism through paraphrasing, summarising and quoting

ACADEMIC COMMUNITIES

1. What is an academic community?
2. Where are you in the academic community?

ACADEMIC COMMUNITIES

I. What is an academic community?

An academic community is a place to create, share and apply knowledge. The primary activity in an academic community is learning. The main characteristics of an academic community are:

Intellectual inquiry, investigation, discovery, exchange of ideas and academic honesty/integrity

THE PATH



Typical higher education qualifications awarded by degree-awarding bodies within each level	FHEQ	FQHEIS
	FHEQ level ^a	SCQF level ^b
Doctoral degrees (eg, PhD/DPhil, EdD, DBA, DClinPsy) ^c You are here!	8	12
Master's degrees (eg, MPhil, MLitt, MRes, MA, MSc)	7	11
Integrated master's degrees (eg, MEng, MChem, MPhys, MPharm) ^d		
Primary qualifications (or first degrees) in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science (eg, MB ChB, MB BS, BM BS ^e ; BDS; BVSc, BVMS) ^f		
Postgraduate diplomas		
Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) ^g /Postgraduate Diploma in Education (PGDE) ^h		
Postgraduate certificates	6	10
Bachelor's degrees with honours (eg BA/BSc Hons)		9
Bachelor's degrees		
Professional Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland ^g		
Graduate diplomas		
Graduate certificates ⁱ		
Foundation degrees (eg, FdA, FdSc)	5	NA
Diplomas of Higher Education (DipHE)		8
Higher National Diplomas (HND) awarded by degree-awarding bodies in England, Wales and Northern Ireland under licence from Pearson ^j		NA
Higher National Certificates (HNC) awarded by degree-awarding bodies in England, Wales and Northern Ireland under licence from Pearson ^j		NA
Certificates of Higher Education (CertHE)	4	7

ACADEMIC COMMUNITIES

2. Where are you in the academic community?

You are currently completing your 'academia' journey. You are at its **highest level**, so academic honesty must be extremely important to you.

ACADEMIC HONESTY/INTEGRITY

1. What do you think academic honesty means?
2. Can you think of any examples of academic dishonesty?
3. What are the implications of academic dishonesty?

Discuss these questions in your breakout rooms and choose a group speaker to share your ideas with the rest of the class. You have **5 mins** for this activity.

ACADEMIC HONESTY (BBC NEWS, 23/12)

S Korea cloning research was fake

Research by South Korea's top human cloning scientist - hailed as a breakthrough earlier this year - was fabricated, colleagues have concluded.

A Seoul National University panel said the research by world-renowned Hwang Woo-suk was "intentionally fabricated", and he would be disciplined.

Dr Hwang said he would resign, but he did not admit his research was faked.

"I sincerely apologise to the people for creating shock and disappointment," he said after the panel's announcement.

"As a symbol of apology, I step down as professor of Seoul National University."



Dr Hwang has been hailed as a hero in South Korea

GERMAN DEFENCE MINISTER GUTTENBERG RESIGNS OVER THESIS



German Defence Minister Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg has stepped down after he was found to have copied large parts of his 2006 university doctorate thesis.

Mr Guttenberg, considered until recently a possible candidate for chancellor, has already been stripped of his PhD.

He told a news conference that it was "the most painful step of my life".

Tens of thousands of German academics have written to Chancellor Angela Merkel complaining about his conduct.

The plagiarism scandal led to him being nicknamed Baron Cut-and-Paste, Zu Copyberg and Zu Googleberg by the German media.

But Ms Merkel had continued to stand by him, with her party facing three state elections later this month.

Mr Guttenberg told reporters in Berlin that he was relinquishing all his political offices and he thanked the chancellor for her support, trust and understanding.

THE US PRESIDENT JOE BIDEN



Although Joe Biden made it through two terms as the Vice President of the United States of America, his past has involved plagiarism. In June of 1987, Biden had announced his presidential candidacy for the 1988 election. Three months following his announcement, Biden was alleged to have plagiarized British politician Neil Kinnock's speech. He was also accused of plagiarizing other content from Robert Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, and John F. Kennedy. Unlike some of the other famous plagiarism cases, plagiarism plagued Biden's campaign and resulted in Biden dropping out of the presidential race the same month as the allegations. But, he is our current Vice President, so plagiarism wasn't totally detrimental to his political career!

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

- Plagiarism means writing ideas from any source and not acknowledging that source.
- Using another person's work and pretending it is your own.
- You should refer to the work of others, and you must acknowledge the source.
- Look it up. Use it. Acknowledge it!

Is all learning plagiarism?

- It has been argued that **all learning is plagiarism**: that we use ideas from other people all the time, weave them into our working and academic lives, gradually take ownership of them and eventually forgot who influenced us in the first place.
- The people who influenced us, were in turn influenced by nameless others going back over the centuries.
- However, the **term 'plagiarism' has a particular meaning in relation to academic study** on formal education courses.
- Try the quiz that follows to test your knowledge of what is or is not plagiarism.

Look at the following scenarios and decide whether or not the situation described **amounts to plagiarism**. Click the appropriate column: yes or no

(Correct answers will show  sign)

1. You see a quotation in a book and copy the quotation out word for word into your assignment and do not cite the source.	Yes 	No
2. You see a quotation in a book or www site and copy some of the words and add some of your own words and do not cite the source.	Yes 	No
3. You see something on an internet site, for example, an article from a named journal with a named author. You copy, or copy and paste, from the site into your assignment without citing the source.	Yes 	No

4. You see an interesting and different way of looking at a particular subject on an internet website. No author's name is shown. You cut and paste the idea into your assignment and don't show the source, i.e. name of website, in your assignment.	Yes ✓	No
5. You find some interesting photos or other illustrations on a website. You copy the photos or illustrations and paste them into your assignment. You do not cite the artist, photographer or website.	Yes ✓	No
6. You see an interesting summary of different approaches to a subject on an internet website. No author's name is shown. You do not copy and paste, but you paraphrase in your assignment. You do not cite the source in your assignment.	Yes ✓	No

Always be cautious when doing this and always try to establish the name of the original author. If an author's name is shown, this must be cited. If not, it would be wise to cite the website if no author's name is shown.

7. You are part of a study group of four or five and you all discuss an assignment. You all agree on the approach and arguments you will use in the assignment. One of the students, with a little help from another, writes the assignment. All the members of the group submit the assignment individually.	Yes ✓	No
8. You see some statistics in a magazine that are relevant to a report you are writing. There is no author cited. You use the statistics in your assignment and do not give a source, e.g., magazine.	Yes ✓	No
9. You want to give a historical overview of something that has happened over a long period, for example employment trend. You read three or four general text books on the subject. The thing, so you summarise cite the sources.	Yes	No ✓

It is not plagiarism to summarise in your own words historical or general overviews of situations where there is unlikely to be any significant argument or dispute with what you say. However, If you copy extracts from books the author(s) must be cited & referenced.

10. You find an article summarising a particular model, theory or practice associated with a particular theorist, e.g., Michael Porter. It is a secondary source, which means the writer is summarising him or herself what Porter has said. You like this summary, as it says what you believe Porter has accurately written. You can't think of a better way of summarising Porter yourself, so you copy out this summary without referring to the secondary source author.	Yes 	No
11. You and your friend are on the same degree course. You both have to write an assignment on the same topic and submit it as individual work. You both discuss the assignment topic, and you help your friend gain a better understanding of the subject. Your friend is grateful and writes the assignment. You copy most of it, although you add additional comments and change the wording here and there to suit you and your perspectives on the topic.	Yes 	No

12. You have an assignment to write, and you do the research for it. In the process of writing the assignment a new way of looking at the subject suddenly occurs to you, which you feel is unique. You put forward this 'unique' perspective on the subject and submit the assignment. However, you discover a day or two later that someone else has already published the same idea and perspective a few years earlier.

Yes

No



However, you should always check out ideas as thoroughly as you can before claiming any originality for them. You could, for example, discuss your ideas with your tutor, who is likely to know if others have published similar ideas to your own.

OVER TO YOU TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- Why do students plagiarise? Give reasons.

According to Selemani *et al.* (2018), despite students reporting that they had a conceptual understanding of plagiarism, the majority of them reported that they had intentionally and unintentionally committed plagiarism, mainly due to:

- pressure for good grades (86.7%)
- laziness and poor time management (84.9%)
- lack of good academic writing skills (84.9%)

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

- Hamp-Lyons & Courter (1984, pp. 161-166) distinguish between four types of plagiarism:
 - **Outright copying** (copy/paste chunks of text)
 - **Paraphrase plagiarism** (not paraphrased enough)
 - **Patchwork plagiarism** (material copied from several writers and rearranged with no attempt to acknowledge the original sources)
 - **Stealing an apt term** (borrowing words or phrases directly)
- Selemani et al. (2018) study also established that prevalent forms of plagiarism admitted (by students) and reported (by academic staff) to have been committed included lack of proper acknowledgement after:
 - **paraphrasing** (69.8%),
 - **summarising** (64.1%) and
 - **using quotation marks** (56.6%).

AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

- The best way to ensure you avoid plagiarising is to use **paraphrasing, summarising and quoting** correctly.



TURNITIN REPORTS

feedback studio

Joe Bloggs | The Goliath of the Sea

20 / 100 < 1 of 30 > ?

The majestic blue whale, the goliath of the sea, certainly stands alone within the animal kingdom for its adaptations beyond its massive size.
At 30 metres (98 ft) in length and 190 tonnes (210 short tons) or more in weight, it is the largest existing animal and the heaviest that has ever existed. Despite their incomparable mass, aggressive hunting in the 1900s by whalers seeking whale oil drove them to the brink of extinction. But there are other reasons for why they are now so endangered.

The blue whale's common name derives from bluish-hue that covers the upper side of its body, while its Latin designation is Balaenoptera musculus. The blue whale belongs to the Mysticeti suborder of cetaceans, also known as baleen whales, which means they have fringed plates of fingernail-like material, called baleen, attached to their upper jaws. Blue whales feed almost exclusively on krill, though they also take small numbers of copepods. An adult blue whale can eat up to 40 million krill in a day.

These gargantuan beasts used to dominate all the oceans of the Earth up until the late nineteenth century, when the technology was developed to effectively hunt and harvest them. In 1864, the Norwegian Svend Foyn equipped a steamboat with harpoons specifically designed for catching large

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Match Overview ✕

45%<>

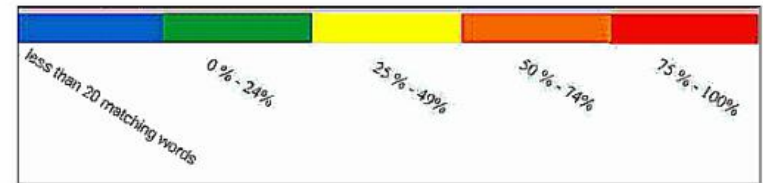
1 animals.nationalgeogr... Internet Source 14% >
2 agaunews.com Internet Source 12% >
3 pro-solutions.texthelp.... Internet Source 12% >
4 animals-partner.blogspot... Internet Source 7% >

INTERPRETING TURNITIN REPORTS (1)

- Turnitin is **a similarity-detection tool** (platform) for allowing you to improve your academic writing; however, interpreting a Turnitin Originality Report is sometimes not easy.
- Turnitin matches text in your assignment with text in millions of other online sources such as books, journals, web pages, and the work of other students.
- The Originality Report gives you **a percentage representing the amount of text in your work that matches other sources online**. There is a very big difference between what Turnitin flags as matching text (**similarity index**) and **plagiarism**.
- Turnitin will highlight **any** matching material in a paper, even if it is properly quoted and cited. Just because it appears as unoriginal does not mean it is plagiarised; it just means that the material matches something in the Turnitin databases.
- There is no exact percentage match that indicates that your work is, or is not, plagiarised. A match of **35% may be perfectly acceptable**, so long as your work is presented and referenced correctly. On the other hand, a match of **only 5% may be problematic** and indicate that you need to revise/edit your writing and develop your paraphrasing/summarising skills.
- Please note that **a low match score may still indicate that you borrowed** a sentence or phrase, and you must edit your work to be original. Further, **a 0% matching score is not a guarantee** that your work is completely **original, you may not have included adequate sources**.

INTERPRETING TURNITIN REPORTS (2)

- Each colour represents how much of your paper or assignment matches something already in the Turnitin database.
- In the example shown, the first sentence of this paragraph contains nearly a complete sentence from matched source 31, highlighted in brown. The rest of the paragraph matches source 12, highlighted in blue.
- Very few words have been changed, and there is no indication of appropriate citing (surname, year, page No) or direct quotes (“”). **This would be considered plagiarism.**



31 Education is increasingly considered the key to economic success and investments in the Malaysian education system. In spite of this increased interest, most educational investments in education are made on the basis of untested or partially tested assumptions about the cost-effectiveness of particular interventions (Babalola, 2003). In the Malaysian context, current knowledge and application about cost-effectiveness studies are extraordinarily inadequate, especially considering the amount of money that goes into teacher education. The challenge is that measuring cost-effectiveness of educational interventions is a difficult, time consuming and costly task requiring sophisticated research instruments.

INTERPRETING TURNITIN REPORTS (3)

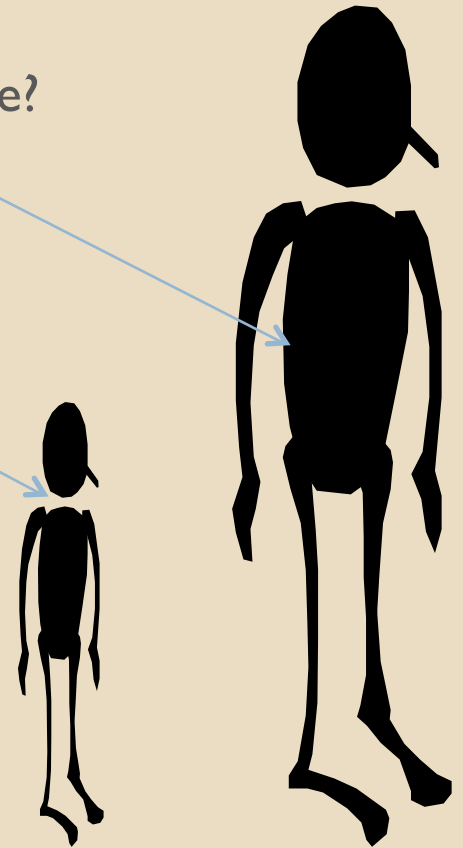
- There is no straightforward answer to the question: 'What percentage similarity is okay/allowed?' This decision is made on a number of factors and a Turnitin Originality Report is just one part of this decision making process.
- Your **tutor / lecturer will look at the paper and the originality report to make the determination of whether or not something is plagiarism**, and to what extent, i.e., intentional plagiarism, unintentional plagiarism, improper/lack of citation, or mere coincidence.
- In your Turnitin Originality Report, check to make sure that:
 - When quoted text matches the original source exactly word-for-word, you **put the quote in quotation marks and cite the original source correctly with the page number for the quotation**.
 - When you paraphrase or summarise ideas or facts from a source, **you use your own words** to explain those ideas or report those facts.
 - You correctly **cite the source for each idea or fact that you obtained from another source** (whether or not it is an exact quotation).
 - You **revise and restate in your own words all phrases that match more than a few (3 or 4) words in a sentence** based on a source.
 - **Resubmit** your work to check again.

PARAPHRASING, SUMMARISING, QUOTING

- What is the difference between a paraphrase, a summary and a quotation?
- **Summarising** involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s). Once again, it is necessary to attribute summarized ideas to the original source. Summaries are significantly shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material.
- **Paraphrasing** involves putting a passage from source material into your own words. **A paraphrase must also be attributed to the original source.** Paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage, taking a somewhat broader segment of the source and condensing it slightly.
- **Quotations** must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source. They must match the source document word for word and must be attributed to the original author.

THE SKILL OF SUMMARISING

- While a paraphrase is the same length as an original, a summary is a shortened version of an original text.
- How long is a typical summary? What does it include?
- Are you good at summarising? Try it!
- Always cite your source after summarising.
- Summarise the following text in about 4 lines:



VOLCANIC ISLANDS

The birth of a volcanic island is an event marked by prolonged and violent travail: the forces of the earth striving to create, and all the forces of the sea opposing. At the place where the formation of such an island begins, the sea floor is probably nowhere more than about fifty miles thick. In it are deep cracks and fissures, the results of unequal cooling and shrinkage in past ages. Along such lines of weakness the molten lava from the earth's interior presses up and finally bursts forth into the sea. But a submarine volcano is different from a terrestrial eruption, where the lava, molten rocks, and gases are hurled into the air from an open crater. Here on the bottom of the ocean the volcano has resisting it all the weight of the ocean water above it. Despite the immense pressure of, it may be, two or three miles of sea water, the new volcanic cone builds upwards towards the surface, in flow after flow of lava. Once within reach of the waves, its soft ash is violently attacked by the motion of the water which continually washes away its upper surface, so that for a long period the potential island may remain submerged. But eventually, in new eruptions, the cone is pushed up into the air, where the lava hardens and forms a rampart against the attacks of the waves.

VOLCANIC ISLANDS (SUMMARY)

A volcanic island is born only after a long and violent struggle between the forces of the earth and the sea. It begins to form when hot lava breaks through a cracked and uneven part of the sea-bed where the earth's crust is weak. Unlike the land volcano, it has to build upwards despite the immense water-pressure until it finally reaches the surface. Even then it is too soft to withstand the waves and remains underwater until the cone is pushed into the air from below and the lava hardens.

THE SKILL OF PARAPHRASING

- Paraphrasing involves putting a passage from source material **into your own** words.
- A paraphrase must also be attributed to the original source.
- Paraphrased material is usually shorter than the original passage, taking a somewhat broader segment of the source and condensing it slightly.
- **Always cite** your source after paraphrasing.
- Follow paraphrasing stages but note that applying a stage by itself. Is not enough and they are best use in combination.
- You need to change **the words and the structure of** the text.

PARAPHRASING: THE STAGES

1. Read and understand the text.
2. Make a list of the main ideas.
 - a. Find the important ideas - the important words/phrases. In some way mark them - write them down, underline or highlight them.
 - b. Find alternative words/synonyms for these words/phrases - do not change specialised vocabulary and common words.
3. Change the structure of the text.
 - a. Identify the meaning relationships between the words/ideas - e.g. cause/effect, generalisation, contrast.
 - b. Express these relationships in a different way.
 - c. Change the grammar of the text: change nouns to verbs, adjectives to adverbs, etc., break up long sentences, combine short sentences.
4. Rewrite the main ideas in complete sentences. Combine your notes into a piece of continuous writing.
5. Check your work.
 - a. Make sure the meaning is the same.
 - b. Make sure the length is the same.
 - c. Make sure the style is your own.
 - d. Remember to acknowledge other people's work.

PRACTISE PARAPHRASING

To practise paraphrasing:

- Go to **Teams** and open the **Paraphrasing S.** document.
- Complete **a)** in **each stage** independently.
- Check as a group/pair in your **breakout rooms**.
- Let us discuss the difficulties you had whilst paraphrasing the short texts.

PARAPHRASING: SUGGESTED ANSWERS

- Paul Ekman who works at the University of California has performed a sequence of investigations on the way nonverbal behaviour may disclose real internal conditions.
- In contrast, many invertebrates, such as snails and worms and crustacea, have a spiral pattern of cleavage.
- This rewriting of history was not so much a matter of starting again.
- The Norman invasion took place in 1066.
- He wrote on frequent occasions.
- A study of this kind can be related to texts in other media too.
- Deforestation increased markedly in the four southern states during 1987 and 1988. On account of this, it is heartening news that during the early part of the 1989 dry season the burning seemed to have been curtailed somewhat. The reason for this is a combination of policy changes, better controls on burning, and most important of all an exceptionally wet "dry" season.
- Tropical forests are defined here as evergreen or partly evergreen forests, in areas receiving not less than 100 mm of precipitation in any month for two out of three years, with mean annual temperature of 24-plus degrees Celsius, and essentially frost-free.

INDEPENDENT STUDY

- Follow the links to practise academic writing and avoiding plagiarism:
- <http://www.uefap.com/writing/writfram.htm>
- https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/avoiding_plagiarism/index.html
- <http://www.writefix.com/>
- <http://www.parapal-online.co.uk/>

RECAP

- Appreciate academic honesty
- Understand what plagiarism is
- Develop the ability to recognise plagiarism and its types
- Understand how to avoid plagiarism through paraphrasing, summarising and quoting