plagiarism
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noun

the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.
Taking Someone Else’s Work

- Commercial outlines
- Other published works (e.g., books, articles)
- Unpublished works, including
  - Past papers / exams
  - Someone else’s work or exam
  - Someone’s print out (accidentally seen)
Using as One’s Own

In any item submitted for a grade or review, including
- Papers
- Exams
- In-Class and Take-Home Assignments
Does this mean I can’t use other sources?

› No!
› May use (and are encouraged to use) other sources
› With proper attribution
   › Credit a source for idea or phrasing
   › Use of quotations marks for verbatim takings
Why Important?

- Academic integrity
  - Grade received based on individual’s contributions
  - In that specific class
- Constructive criticism
  - Unable to provide useful critiques or tips
Take Quiz Here
Check Answer Key and FAQ Here
Appearance of Impropriety

- Using group outlines or group works (e.g., practice exam)
  - Know how the outline was generated and its sources
  - Show that you know your sources
  - Use your own words (e.g. how would you describe this concept to a friend)
- Parroting words without demonstrating an understanding of them
When Plagiarism is Suspected

- Reported (by anyone)
- Investigated (by Faculty, Ethics Counsel, or Registrar)
Sanctions (pp. 102-105)

- Faculty action / grade reduction
- Ethics Counsel
  - Administrative sanction
  - Prosecute the charges before a hearings panel
- Penalties can include
  - Notation on transcript,
  - Failing grade,
  - Suspension, and/or
  - Expulsion
If In Doubt

- Read/review faculty instructions
- Add a citation
- Ask your professor (except during an exam!)
Using existing sources when working for a law firm (e.g., client memo)
Using existing sources when drafting documents for court (e.g., brief)