

Plagiarism

WebQuest Description: In this webquest, you will complete a series of activities relating to plagiarism. First is a plagiarism knowledge rating scale containing vocabulary words that you will complete in class with your instructor and classmates. Next you will do an online tutorial explaining the proper way to paraphrase and cite sources. Finally there will be an opportunity for you to demonstrate your knowledge by citing works for two mock assignments. Additional information and activities relating to Internet plagiarism are also available in this webquest. During this webquest, you will be working on the ABLÉ Writing Standard dealing with plagiarism

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Introduction

Whether in class or at work, plagiarism is an important concept to understand when completing assignments. When students or workers quote other authors or use someone else's ideas in their reports, they must give credit to the original creator. This is done in the form of a citation, a method that shows where readers can find the original creator's work. If students or workers fail to give credit where credit is due, then they are committing plagiarism, or the stealing of someone's work. Plagiarism is a major offense, and punishments are severe. In educational institutions, such as universities and community colleges, committing plagiarism can lead to failing a paper, failing a class, or being academically dismissed. Punishments are even more severe in the workforce where plagiarism can lead to firing or criminal charges. The purpose of this webquest is to help you understand what exactly plagiarism is and how to avoid it by citing ideas or quotes that are not originally yours. Citing resources correctly is a valuable skill in college coursework and in some professions. Task 1: Plagiarism Knowledge Rating Scale Before you begin the activities listed in this webquest, work in small groups to complete the Plagiarism Knowledge Rating Scale handout. Print this handout and complete all columns except the last, share your definitions with others in your group and your teacher. Keep this handout as you will return to it at the end of the webquest.

Plagiarism Tutorial

Complete the Plagiarism Tutorial from the University of Southern Mississippi to better acquaint you with how plagiarism might look and some tips to prevent you from using other people's words and thoughts incorrectly. 1. Pre-Test Your Knowledge of Plagiarism 2. What is Plagiarism? 3. Citing Quotations 4. Acceptable Use or Plagiarism? Quiz #15. Paraphrasing and Summarizing 6. Acceptable Use or Plagiarism? Quiz #27. Post-Test Your Knowledge 8. Final Suggestions and Useful Links Task 2: Plagiarism Tutorial Work through each section. When you get to the post-test, enter your email and mail the results to yourself. Then print a copy and give it to your teacher. Discuss anything you missed and review the tutorial to clarify your learning.

Teacher Page

Citations are found directly after your use of other authors quotes or ideas within your paper. They are also included in your papers Works Cited page or Bibliography (the complete, alphabetical listing of all of the sources used in your research and found at the end of your paper). By using the Works Cited page, readers should be able to find all of the sources you have used for your paper, as well as the information that they need to find those original sources on their own. There are several different ways to cite your sources, and the citation method that you use will depend upon the course and professor or your workplaces preference. Below is a list of some of the more frequently used citation styles. Modern Language Association (MLA): Used primarily for the humanities such as English and foreign languages. Chicago or Turabian: The preferred style for history and art history. American Psychological Association (APA): This citation style is used by the social sciences such as anthropology,

economics, education, management, political science, and psychology. American Medical Association (AMA) or Vancouver: Used for the disciplines of medicine, health, and biological sciences. For a more detailed explanation of citations, you can visit the Kent State Libraries Style Manuals and Writing Guides. Under Citation Generators, you will find links to websites that automatically create citations for you. Once you enter the website, there will be a list of citation styles; select the style you want to use for your paper. Then, either plug in the source information or the ISBN number (the 10-digit number located on the back of a book). Task 3: Creating Bibliographical References Using MLA, Turabian, APA and AMA Citation Styles Print out the handout, Creating Bibliographical References (found at bottom of webpage) for this task. You will create four references using each of the citation styles listed above. Once the references are completed, be sure to check your work using one of the Citation Generators from above. Exchange your handout with a peer and compare entries. Do they match? Be aware of every detail for accuracy. 1. MLA Style Reference; You are working on an English assignment about John Steinbeck. Create a bibliographical reference for this resource, John Steinbeck: a biography by Jay Parini. Use MLA Reference Guide to help you. 2. Turabian Style Reference; You are writing a paper about the American Civil War for your US History course. Create a bibliographical reference for this resource, Utah and the American Civil War: the Written Record edited by Kenneth L. Alford. Use Turabian: Bibliography Books to help you. 3. APA Style Reference For one of your secondary education courses your professor wants you do some research on SMET in America. You find the resource, The state of science, math, engineering, and technology (SMET) education in America, parts I-IV, including the results of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) : hearings before the Committee on Science, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Fifth Congress, first session, July 23, September 24, October 8 and 29, 1997 and need to add it to your bibliography. Use APA Reference Guide to help you. 4. AMA Style Reference You are studying the human spinal cord in Biology 101. One of your resources for a paper is from this resource, Anatomy of the Spinal Cord by Nachum Dafny. Use AMA Style Guide to help you.

Standards

W.3.7. Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; summarize or paraphrase information in notes and finished work, and provide a list of sources. (W.5.8) W.4.7. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, using search terms effectively; assess the credibility and accuracy of each source; and quote or paraphrase the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation. (W/WHST.6-8.8) W.5.4. Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation. (W/WHST.9-10.8)

Credits

Other

Tasks

Works Cited is sometimes referred to as References. The terms mean the same thing. Each is an alphabetical list of works cited, or works to which you have made reference. Works Cited is generally used when citing sources using MLA style, while the title References is used when citing sources using APA style. Works Cited and Bibliography are not the same. In Works Cited you only list items you have actually cited. In a Bibliography (literally, description of books) you list all of the material you have consulted in preparing your essay whether or not you have actually cited the work. Entries in Works Cited, References, or Bibliography are listed in alphabetical order by last names of authors and should be the last page of your paper. Task 4: Shakespeare Works Cited Page Suppose you have been assigned a research paper on Shakespeare. You will create a Works Cited page in MLA style with three sources: a book, a journal article, and a website. Using the keywords 'Shakespeare biography', search for resources on the Kent State Libraries catalog, Google Scholar and a website on Shakespeare. Create the page and share with your group and teacher. Kent State Library Book Search Results Google Scholar Journal Article Results Shakespeare and the Internet Other Sites Use this site to help you cite your sources: Citation Machine Task 5: Favorite Musician or Band Works Cited Page Using an online search engine, such as Google, search for Internet sources on your favorite musician or band. Create a Works Cited page for a research paper by using the following e-How site titled How to Cite an Internet Source. Create the page and share with your group and teacher. If working in small groups, you may choose to trade your Works Cited pages and check each others entries using the online citation tool Citation Machine or simply check your own work with this tool.

Process

Plagiarizing has become more of a problem in recent years with the use of the Internet. Internet users can now copy whole passages from blogs, social networking sites, or emails to use in their papers. School and work administrators, however, can easily detect plagiarism by using the Google search engine or free online plagiarism checkers. The following passages are taken from Beginnings XIV submissions (Beginnings is an annual publication of the Ohio Literacy Resource Center; it is a collection of outstanding student writing from Adult Basic and Literacy Education programs). Every year, of the hundreds of entries submitted, the Ohio Literacy Resource Center staff find an average of five to seven plagiarized pieces. When a Beginnings submission has been plagiarized, not only is the submission rejected, but a letter about the plagiarism is sent to the student, the students instructor, and the program administrator. Task 6: Plagiarism Checker Using the following plagiarism detecting websites, discover which submissions are plagiarized and where the plagiarized material is located on the Internet. Share what you find with your group. Google Article Checker Grammarly The Plagiarism Checker 1. Dig a grave; Dig it deep; Place a statue at my feet; On the statue place a dove; To show da world I died for love 2. A baby girl was born, too early in the world; From her mother's womb she was hurled; Six weeks premature, and small as she could be; that baby girl was me. At three days old my heart rate spikes; This is not what the Doctor likes. "She's sick," he says, "she's very ill." There was a bleed in my brain that meant to

kill. At best I'd be a shell, of what a girl is meant to be. At worst long life was not meant for me. But God had other plans, as you can surely see, for here I sit writing a poem about me. At ten days old they operated. "A miracle took place," they stated. Many years have passed and I'm still alive. God is good, he makes me thrive. Because of him, I am alive!3. So I could call to hear your voice again & thought of you today, but that is nothing new. I thought about you yesterday and days before that, too. Your memory is a keepsake from which I'll never part. I think of you in silence and often speak your name. All I have are memories and a picture frame. God has you.4. Do you feel free when you awake? To a nice cool breeze upon your face as the sun comes up? As you look to the sky so blue and birds soaring in air. When flowers open their petals. Ever so softly and the wind blows. Through the trees and the sweet smell of tulips and fresh cut grass. Do you feel free? As rain drops softly to the ground and dries to the sun's warm and soft rays. As you listen to the birds singing in the treetops and caring for their young or butterflies fluttering through the air to and fro. Do you feel free? Do you feel free? Ahh yes. Feel free my friend. Feel free.

Evaluation

During a first year experience class at Kent State Stark, students are asked to review the Plagiarism Workshop website. On the website you will find a Plagiarism PowerPoint presentation with further information on how to avoid plagiarism, the steps taken when a student has been caught plagiarizing, and several great examples of students plagiarizing. Look over the PowerPoint to cover any information you haven't already received in this webquest. Task 7: Case Studies Involving Plagiarism Read through each case study and discuss whether the cases were examples of plagiarism with your class. Be ready to explain your thinking.

Case #1 George Bono's paper on AIDS
 Case #2 Rosie Pinetar's essay on The Natural
 Case #3 Stuart Lavaman's term paper in Geology
 Case #4 Gilbert Trout's book report on Slaughterhouse-Five
 Case #5 Lonnie Shakespeare trades papers for a Psychology class
 Case #6 Jill St. Blonde writes two papers on the same topic

Category and Score					Score
				Total Score	

Conclusion

After completing this webquest, you should have a better idea of what plagiarism is and how to avoid it. You should be able to cite sources using different styles and to paraphrase properly. When you are assigned research papers in the future, come back to these resources if you are unsure of any of these concepts. To prevent plagiarism, keep detailed notes when researching and be aware of what ideas are yours and what are not. Be sure you know exactly where those sources have come. Keep your research notes and your research paper organized. When in doubt, always cite. Researching for an assignment, writing a paper, and then citing the various sources you have found is a long process that takes a lot of work and time. When you become overwhelmed or lost, ask your instructor, a librarian, or supervisor for help. Check out resources at universities that apply to their plagiarism policies. You can find additional resources for students and faculty at Kent State University's library website. Avoiding Plagiarism Return to the Plagiarism Knowledge Rating Scale and complete the last column. You should now be very familiar with all these terms and be able to avoid plagiarism in your writing.