Lesson 1 Plagiarism

1. Get Started

1.1 Welcome and Rules of the Road

Transcript:

Welcome to Dashboard. This tutorial is designed to help you use information accurately and ethically within your paper or project.

This section of Dashboard provides an overview of the resources and navigation features in this tutorial. Select the next button to continue.
1.2 Browser & Software Requirements

Transcript:

Before going any further, make sure that you have the required software loaded on your personal computer or device, and you're using Internet browsers, Chrome or Firefox to view this tutorial. Click on any of the images on this page to download the desired software.
1.3 Take Your Time

Transcript:

Dashboard lessons provide a thorough review of how to use information in a paper or project. Depending on your experience using information, a lesson could take between 30 minutes to an hour to complete. Make sure to schedule enough time to complete the lessons. If the lesson content is new to you, consider completing half of the lesson in one sitting. Then return to the lesson at another time to complete the rest. If you use the same Internet browser on the same computer, you will be prompted to resume where you left off, or return to the beginning of the lesson.
1.4 *Rules of the Road: Navigation*

Transcript:

Before getting started, let's review the rules of the road. This slide illustrates how to navigate your way through the Dashboard lessons.
1.5 The Signals

Transcript:

As you move through this tutorial you will come across flashing round markers that, when clicked, will provide you with more information. This is a directory of the markers that you will see throughout this tutorial. You can learn more about each marker by placing your mouse over a marker to view a short description, then, click on the marker for more details.
1.6 Activities & Assessment

Transcript:

As you move through the lesson, you will have opportunities to practice and assess your understanding. If a slide requires you to complete an activity or answer an assessment question, it will have a grey background and the slide title will begin with the word Activity or Assessment. If you're not sure of the answer to a question, use the menu to the left to go back and review earlier slides. If you are completing this lesson as an assignment, you must complete all of the slides labeled "assessment" to earn full credit for the lesson.

Now that we've reviewed the rules of the road, hit the next button to get started with this lesson.
2. Lesson 1: Do it Yourself

2.1 Lesson Introduction

Transcript:

Welcome to the Dashboard lesson on plagiarism. Now that your are on the road to preparing a paper, speech or other assignment, how do you know if you are doing your own work, or if you have crossed the line and committed plagiarism? This lesson will keep you on the "straight and narrow" path to success.
2.1.1 Goals and Outcomes

Transcript:

The goals of this lesson are to help you improve your understanding of plagiarism as well as the consequences of plagiarizing at Palomar.

Outcomes: After completing this lesson, you will be able:

1. define plagiarism
2. recognize and identify examples of plagiarism
3. understand the consequences of plagiarism
4. apply strategies for avoiding plagiarism

If you are completing this lesson as a course assignment or other requirement, you should start at the beginning and move through each page to ensure that you complete all of the activities in the lesson.
2.1.2 Vocabulary

Transcript:

Here is a list of vocabulary words that will be introduced during this lesson. Vocabulary words will appear in blue text throughout this lesson. A complete list of vocabulary words and their definitions are available in the Glossary tab located in the left-hand menu.

Take a moment to read through this list of words. If you don’t know a word, or maybe you’ve heard of it but are unsure of its meaning, review its definition using the glossary tab located in the left-hand menu. Once you’ve reviewed the vocabulary words, click on the next button to get started.
2.1.3 Activity: Lesson Warm-up

Transcript:

Let’s begin this lesson by reviewing your understanding of plagiarism. Read each statement presented on this screen. If you believe the statement represents plagiarism, then place a check mark in the box to the left of the statement.
2.2 Outcome 1: Define Plagiarism

Transcript:

The pre-lesson activity that you just completed has prepared you to conquer the first outcome of this lesson, defining plagiarism. The Palomar College Student Handbook defines plagiarism as: “the representation of the ideas or words of another as your own.” Continue to the next slide to hear how students at Palomar define plagiarism.
2.2.1 Video: Students Define Plagiarism

Transcript:

To help you understand what plagiarism means, listen to these Palomar College students talk about plagiarism. To view this video, go to

http://streaming.palomar.edu/pctv/promo/jpv2013/jpv2013_PlagiarismTalk/
2.2.2 Assessment: Define Plagiarism

Transcript:

Now it's time to assess your understanding of plagiarism. Read the definition of plagiarism presented on this slide. When you're ready, type the missing word into the text box and press the submit button.
2.3 Outcome 2: Identify Types of Plagiarism

Transcript:

Now that you are able to define plagiarism, let's examine four specific forms of plagiarism. Read the definitions for each form listed here, then click on the next button to see some examples.
2.3.1 Examples: Copy & Paste Plagiarism

Transcript:

Copying and pasting someone’s words directly into your paper, speech or project without placing the words in quotes and without giving the original author credit is plagiarism. Here are two examples using the same source. This first example is copy and paste plagiarism, the second is not.
2.3.2 Example: Copy & Paste Plagiarism

Transcript:

Copy and paste plagiarism also includes copying images, videos, graphs, or charts from someone else’s work without giving the original author credit. Look at the two examples here.
2.3.3 Examples: Flip Flop Plagiarism

Transcript:

Replacing a few words from a sentence or paragraph written by someone else and then adding it to your paper is also plagiarism. Even if you give credit to the source, you are presenting the passage as though your wrote it, when really it was written by someone else with minor modifications by you.

Here are two examples using the same original source. This first example is plagiarism, the second is not. Notice how in the second example the student was able to capture the author’s original ideas in her own language.
2.3.4 Example: Mind Theft Plagiarism

Transcript:

Many students do not realize that taking someone else’s ideas or logic and presenting them as their own is considered plagiarism. This includes rewriting someone else’s paper, using the same arguments in the same order, or using the same headings and sub-headings used in someone else’s paper without giving credit to the original author. Look at the examples here. In the plagiarism example, the student presents three solutions as though they were his own, while in the non-plagiarized example the student gives proper credit for the solutions to the author, Jamilah King.
2.3.5 Activity: Survey Question

Transcript:

Now that we've addressed common types of plagiarism, let's address some commonly asked questions related to plagiarism. Begin by answering the survey question on this slide.
2.3.6 Answer to Survey Question

Transcript:

Turning in the same paper twice can get you in a lot of trouble. At many colleges, submitting the same paper more than once is considered serious cheating. Even though it may not technically be plagiarism, it is seen as academically dishonest if you try to get credit twice for the same paper.
2.3.7 Activity: Survey Question

Is it okay to complete more than one assignment about the same topic?

- Yes
- No

Transcript:

So what do you do if you are still interested in the topic you started writing about in English 100 and now you want to give a speech about it in Speech 100? Is it okay to complete more than one assignment about the same topic? What do you think? Enter your response here.
2.3.8 Answer to Survey Question

Transcript:

The answer to the question on the previous slide is, Yes! In fact, it’s great to build your knowledge about a topic by studying it in more than one class. The difference is in your intentions. If you’re trying to do less work by using the same paper or a similar paper twice, you’re in danger of committing academic dishonesty. On the other hand, if you’re looking forward to writing about your topic in new ways, building on what you learned in your previous assignment, and showing what you gained from your current class, then using an old paper as a starting point shouldn’t cause any trouble. And, as with all of the advice in this lesson, if you ever have a question about what’s considered plagiarism or academic dishonesty, ask your professor.
2.3.9 Activity: Survey Question

Transcript:

Another concern students have is whether or not they have to cite information that they already know to be fact. Read this question, and decide whether or not you think it is plagiarism. Then move to the next slide for a discussion of the question.
2.3.10 Answer to Survey Question

Transcript:

The answer to the question on the previous slide is, no, it's not plagiarism. Sometimes, a source may discuss a fact that you already know. Let's look at the example on this slide. In this example, the student begins by discussing the potential impact of melting ice caps on Polar bears. This is something that is reported widely it is considered, "common knowledge" so it does not require a citation. At the end of this passage the student cites a 2012 source written by Cheryl Dybas who argues that "two thirds of the current polar bear population could disappear." This is not common knowledge and must be attributed to the author.
2.3.11 Assessment: Is this Plagiarism

Transcript:
Now it's your turn to practice identifying plagiarism. Read the source paragraph on the left. Then read and compare it to the student version to determine if it is an example of plagiarism. After you've decided, select yes if it's plagiarism or no if it is not plagiarism. Then hit the submit button.
2.3.12 Assessment: Is this Plagiarism?

Transcript:
Let's try another example using the same original source material. Read the source paragraph on the left then compare it to the student version to determine if it is an example of plagiarism. After you've decided, select yes if it's plagiarism or no if it is not plagiarism.
2.4 Outcome 3: Consequences of Plagiarism

Transcript:

Now that we've reviewed what plagiarism is and isn't, let's focus on what happens when students plagiarize.

After completing this lesson, you should have an understanding of the consequences of plagiarism. The next section of this lesson presents consequences of plagiarizing at Palomar. It begins with two scenarios of students who plagiarized. Click on the next button to learn more about these students and what could happen to them as a result of plagiarizing.
2.4.1 Scenario 1

Transcript:

Professor Jenkins teaches an introductory composition class. David is one of his students. As Professor Jenkins started grading David’s paper, he noticed that David’s writing still contained some errors that he hoped to be able to help him fix before the end of the semester. In the middle of Ian’s paper, though, Professor Jenkins came across a sentence that didn’t fit with the rest. It was perfectly punctuated, used complex sentence structures, and included vocabulary that he hadn’t seen David use before. What do you think Professor Jenkins found in David’s paper?
2.4.2 Scenario 1

Transcript:

Suspicious of David's work, Professor Jenkins copied excerpts of David's paper and pasted them into a Google search bar. What he found was that David had copied a paragraph directly from a website. However, David did not cite or reference the website in any way in his paper.
2.4.3 Scenario 2

Transcript:

Let's look at another scenario. May had a research paper due for her sociology class. The assignment required a minimum of 2000 words, but May's paper was only 1800 words long. With her paper due in less than an hour, May copied some sentences she found on the Internet and pasted it into her paper as though she had written it herself. She then submitted her assignment through Blackboard using the plagiarism detection software, SafeAssign. What do you think happened when May submitted her paper?
2.4.4 Scenario 2

Transcript:

When May's instructor reviewed the safeassign report for her paper, she found three cases where May had taken information from another source without citing the original source. Here is an example of a Safeassign report.
2.4.5 Scenarios: Lessons Learned

Transcript:

In both of these scenarios, the instructor detected plagiarism in a student paper. This is usually what happens when students plagiarize. Instructors are experts in their field and are able to detect when students plagiarize. Don’t let this happen to you.
2.4.6 Video: Consequences of Plagiarizing

Transcript:

In a moment, we'll review strategies for avoiding plagiarism. But first, let's listen to some Palomar College students talk about the consequences of plagiarism, both personally and academically.
2.5 Outcome 4: Do it Yourself

Transcript:

Now that we've reviewed plagiarism and the consequences of plagiarism. Let's review some strategies for avoiding it. Click on each marker, beginning with number 1, to learn how to avoid plagiarism.

- When you receive an assignment, make sure you understand it and make a plan for completing it on time. If you don't understand the assignment, ask your professor right away.

- It's also very important that you understand the topic you are writing about. Continue researching your topic, reviewing sources, and asking questions until you have a good understanding of your topic. An incomplete understanding of a topic can tempt a writer to inappropriately use someone else's words.

- As you research your topic, make sure to keep track of your sources. Write down all the information you will need to cite the source, and note page numbers where you borrowed ideas or quotations. Consider using a citation management tool, like EasyBib, which is available through the Palomar Library website.

- For each source you find, read it and summarize what you learned from the source in your own words. If you plan to quote or paraphrase, make sure to keep an accurate record of words and ideas belonging to you and words and ideas belonging to the author of the source.

- As you write your paper, refer to your notes rather than the source itself. This will help you maintain ownership of your paper.
Lastly, before submitting your paper always double check to make sure you’ve cited all the words and ideas that you’ve taken from others. One of the most important things to remember is that you need to CITE YOUR SOURCES whenever you refer to someone else’s thoughts, whether it’s in YOUR OWN WORDS or in THEIRS.

2.5.1 Get Help!

Transcript:

Another strategy for avoiding plagiarism is to ask for help. Ask your professor or a librarian, or, visit the English Department Writing Center, Tutoring Center or Teaching and Learning Center for assistance.

We also recommend that you visit the Online Writing Lab website, also known as OWL, at Purdue University.
2.5.2 Video: Advice from Students

Transcript:

The best way to avoid plagiarism is to do the work yourself. Let’s hear what other Palomar College students have to say about taking ownership of their work.
Transcript:

Now that you've reviewed the different types of plagiarism, the consequences of plagiarism, and strategies for avoiding plagiarism, it's time to assess what you've learned. The next 6 slides will ask you a series of questions. Please respond to the best of your ability. Some of the assessment questions were adapted from a survey presented in the article, "INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: CONCEPTUAL AWARENESS OF RESEARCH STUDENTS ABOUT PLAGIARISM" by Mahmood and others. If I didn't share this information with you, it would be an act of plagiarism. Click on the source citation marker in the lower right hand corner of this slide for a full citation to this article.
2.6.1 Assessment

Assessment: Question 1

It’s okay to use someone else’s idea in a paper as long as credit is given to the original author.

- True
- False
2.6.2 Assessment

Using a few phrases from an article and mixing them with your own words is not plagiarism.

- [ ] True
- [x] False
2.6.3 Assessment

Things that are common knowledge to most people do not need to be cited.

- True
- False
2.6.4 Assessment

When quoting a sentence or phrase from another source, citing the source at the end of your paper is sufficient.

- True
- False
2.6.5 Assessment

Copying and pasting from the Internet can be done without citing the source because it is considered common knowledge.

- True
- False
2.6.6 Assessment

Taking notes and summarizing what you’ve learned from a source is a good strategy for avoiding plagiarism.

- True
- False
2.6.7 Assessment

Assessment: Question 7

Why are you likely to fail or get a bad grade on a paper that you've written for one class and then turned in for an assignment in another class?

- You're supposed to show what you learned in that class.
- Your professors look for different things in your paper depending on what they taught you.
- You already got credit once.
- For all of the reasons listed here.
2.6.8 Activity: Lesson Feedback

Transcript:

Now, please tell us what you now know about plagiarism and where you need more assistance by responding to the statements below.
2.7 Activity: Plagiarism Contract, Commit to Yourself!

Transcript:

Now it's time to commit to yourself and to your success. Please read this contract and select the 'I accept' or 'I do not accept option.'
2.7.1 Assessment Results

Transcript:

You have reached the end of this lesson. If you are completing this as an assignment, click on the print results button and enter your name. You may then print the results and give them to your instructor. If you would like to review your response to each assessment question, click on the review questions button. Then, use the next button to move through the lesson. If you’re not satisfied with your results, you can complete the lesson again by clicking on the Retry option.
3. Lesson Complete

3.1 Return to Dashboard Homepage

Transcript:

Congratulations, you have reached the end of this lesson. To review more Dashboard lessons, click on the Return to Dashboard Home Page button.