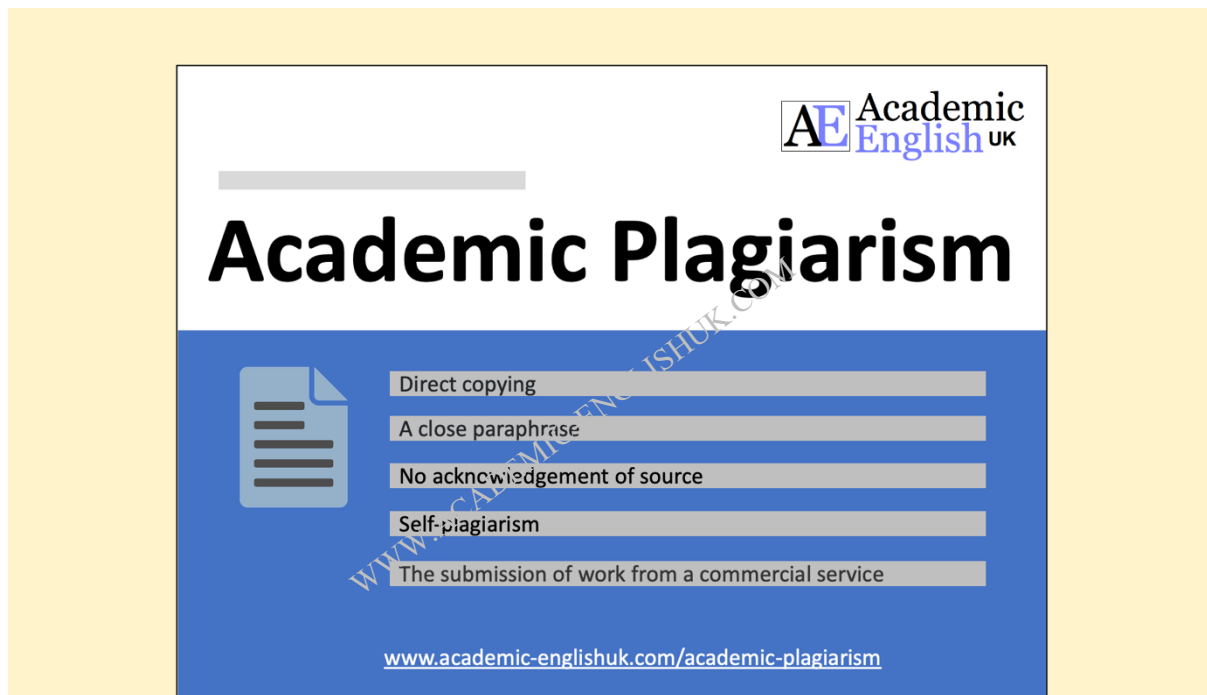




# Academic Plagiarism

## EXAMPLE



The screenshot shows a slide with the AE Academic English UK logo in the top right corner. The main title is 'Academic Plagiarism'. Below the title is a blue box containing a document icon and a list of plagiarism types: Direct copying, A close paraphrase, No acknowledgement of source, Self-plagiarism, and The submission of work from a commercial service. At the bottom of the blue box is the URL [www.academic-englishuk.com/academic-plagiarism](http://www.academic-englishuk.com/academic-plagiarism). A diagonal watermark 'WWW.ACADEMIC-ENGLISHUK.COM' is visible across the slide.

## The Lesson

This lesson is designed to improve students' understanding of academic plagiarism. It introduces students to university plagiarism definitions and asks them to create a list of how to avoid plagiarism. The lesson also includes a section on the university plagiarism system 'Turnitin' and a range of tasks on using plagiarism checker websites.

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## Teacher's Notes

**Aim:** To support students in their understanding of academic plagiarism and develop key skills on how to avoid plagiarism.

**Time:** 120 minutes+.

**Delivery:** This lesson can be delivered face-to-face or online. For online delivery, each worksheet could be placed in a class document on OneDrive.

### Lead in

- Speaking / discussion. **Exercise 1.1. What is plagiarism?** Students discuss and note down their ideas in groups. Set a time of 10 minutes. Brief feedback, but no need to go into depth at this stage.

### 1. What is plagiarism

- **Exercise 1.2: Reading.** Students read the definitions, highlight the important points and write a short summary of academic plagiarism: **Exercise 1.3.**

### 2. Eight types of plagiarism

- **Exercise 2.1.** Students write a short explanation for each one. Small groups and encourage internet research. Feedback as a class ([suggested answers at the end of this lesson book](#)).

### 3. How to avoid plagiarism

- **Exercise 3.1.** Students create top ten tips to avoid plagiarism. Small groups or individual. Feedback as a class ([suggested answers at the end of this lesson book](#)).

### 4. Plagiarism prevention system

- **Exercise 4.1. Read the Turnitin text and complete exercise 4.2: Comprehension questions.** Feedback as a class ([suggested answers at the end of this lesson book](#)).

### 5. Plagiarism checkers

- **Exercise 5.1.** Put the students into small groups and ask them to share out the 10 plagiarism checker websites among themselves. The students copy and paste the 557-word text ([Academic plagiarism at university](#)) into the text box of the website checker and see the results.
- Students note-down what the website checker does, how effective it is and how much of the 90% plagiarized text it identifies.
- **Answers:** All the checkers have different processes of displaying the plagiarism in the text. None of the checkers are 100% accurate. Some will only show about 40% plagiarised. Most of the checkers will not identify the mosaic paraphrasing (the final paragraphs).
- Overall summary: The free plagiarism checkers are ok but not very thorough. You will have to pay if you want an effective plagiarism checker, but this is not guaranteed that it will identify all plagiarism. The best procedure is to learn how to paraphrase effectively and follow the key tips to avoid plagiarism.

### EXTRA: Plagiarism questionnaire

- This is an extra resource you can give to students before they upload a piece of work to Turnitin.

## Plagiarism worksheet EXAMPLE

### 1. What is plagiarism?

1.1 Discuss: What is academic plagiarism? Put your ideas in the box below.

1.2. Here are a range of university plagiarism definitions. Read through them and highlight some of the key points connected to academic plagiarism.

*Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by [redacted] All published and unpublished material, [redacted] form, is covered under this [redacted] be intentional or reckless, or unintentional. Under the [redacted], intentional or reckless [redacted] (Oxford University, 2022).*

*Plagiarism can be defined as the deliberate use of another [redacted] the original source. Every submission made for assessment must be original. You cannot submit the same work or part of a [redacted] another course (University of Edinburgh, 2022).*

*Plagiarism is the act of a student claiming as their own, [redacted] not done. [redacted] to have done work submitted for assessment, which was never undertaken by that student, and includes self-plagiarism (Birmingham University, 2022).*

*For purposes of the Stanford University Honour Code, [redacted] and [redacted] author or source, of another person's original work, whether such work is made up of code, formulas, ideas, language, [redacted] Moreover, verbatim text [redacted] be put in (or within) quotation marks (Stanford University, 2022).*

*[redacted] or ideas as your own, usually through failing to properly acknowledge the source of these ideas. All students must [redacted] before submitting [redacted] (York University, 2022).*

*If a student submits [redacted], they are committing 'plagiarism' and this is an academic offence. Submitting work that has been done by someone else and persistent borrowing of [redacted] of plagiarism [redacted] other sources and submitting it as your own is also a form of plagiarism. It is intellectually dishonest to cheat and [redacted] others (The Open University, 2022).*

1.3. Using the above university definitions above. Write a short summary of academic plagiarism.

## 2. The eight types of plagiarism

2.1. Use the internet to look up the different types of plagiarism in the table below. Write the explanation for each one using your own words. The first one has been done for you.

	Type of plagiarism	Explanation
1	<b>Direct plagiarism</b> (copying / verbatim)	<i>Direct plagiarism is the [redacted] of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and [redacted]. The deliberate plagiarism of someone else's work is [redacted] dishonest and grounds for disciplinary actions.</i>
2	<b>Mosaic plagiarism</b> (patchwork)	
3	[redacted] plagiarism	
4	[redacted] plagiarism	
5	[redacted] plagiarism	
6	<b>Self-plagiarism</b> (auto-plagiarism)	
7	[redacted] plagiarism	
8	<b>Plagiarism</b> [redacted]	

**3. How to avoid plagiarism.****3.1.** Create ten tips to avoid plagiarism. Include an explanation if needed.Example: *Find and read the university's plagiarism policy and academic integrity policy.*

<i>The top ten tips to avoid academic plagiarism</i>	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
More...	

## 4. Plagiarism Prevention system

### 4.1 What is Turnitin?



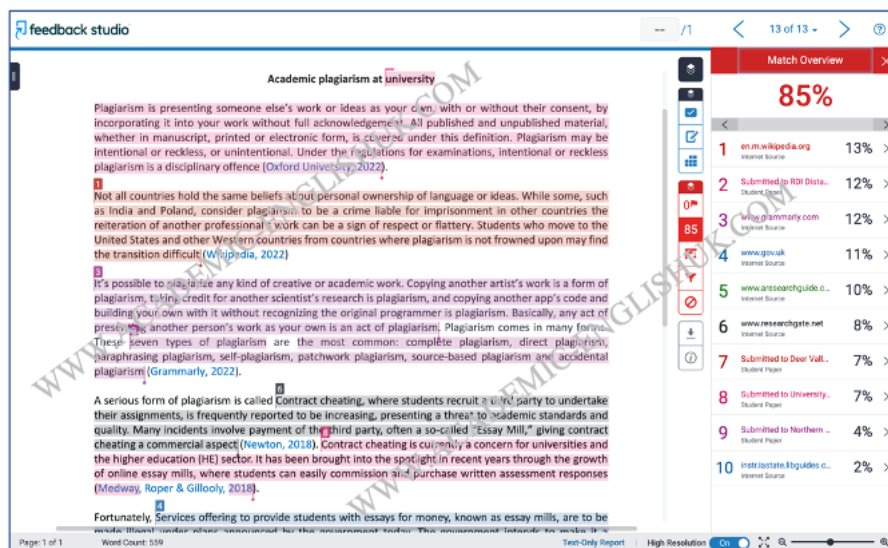
Turnitin /[turn.it.in/](http://turn.it.in/) is a web-based plagiarism prevention system (plagiarism checker) [redacted] UK. There are three main uses of Turnitin:

- To act as a deterrent against plagiarism.
- To [redacted] occurrences of plagiarism.
- To provide students with a tool to identify [redacted] plagiarism.

### How does Turnitin work?

Students upload their assignment through Turnitin on [redacted] Turnitin [redacted] text matches with other sources and collusion, usually completing this task within a few minutes. For each [redacted] provides two things:

- A [redacted], which indicates [redacted] that Turnitin has identified as being matched against other sources. In the example below, this is 85%.
- An originality report, which [redacted] including the direct links to the source(s) that Turnitin has found. These can be websites, books, journals and articles, [redacted] submitted. In [redacted] source matches.



### 4.2 Questions




- 1) What is the main reason why universities use Turnitin?
- 2) Where [redacted] Turnitin?
- 3) How long does [redacted] a piece of work?
- 4) What are the key elements of Turnitin for tutors?

Text adapted from Queen Mary University (2022): <https://elearning.qmul.ac.uk/guide/what-is-turnitin-student/>

## 5. Plagiarism Checkers

5.1. You are going to see how effective [redacted] websites are in detecting plagiarism. The text you are going to use is completely plagiarised from a range of [redacted] universities and Wikipedia), the final two paragraphs of the text are mosaic plagiarism (only the words in blue were changed), and [redacted] to indicate a similarity score of 85%.

- i. Copy the text 'Academic Plagiarism at University' on the following page.
- ii. Paste [redacted] website.
- iii. See how the websites compare to Turnitin.

	<a href="https://plagiarismdetector.net">https://plagiarismdetector.net</a>
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
	<a href="https://www.grammarly.com/plagiarism-checker">https://www.grammarly.com/plagiarism-checker</a>
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
	<a href="https://www.check-plagiarism.com">https://www.check-plagiarism.com</a>
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]

Copy and paste this text into the website text box. Look at how effective the website is in identifying all the plagiarism.

### Academic Plagiarism at University

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by [REDACTED] acknowledgement. All published and unpublished material, whether in manuscript, printed or electronic [REDACTED]. Under the regulations for examinations, intentional or reckless plagiarism is a disciplinary offence (Oxford University, 2022).

[REDACTED]. about personal ownership of language or ideas. While some, such as India and Poland, consider plagiarism [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. work can be a sign of respect or flattery. Students who move to the United States and other Western countries [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. difficult (Wikipedia, 2022).

It's possible to plagiarize [REDACTED]. another artist's work is a form of plagiarism, taking credit for another scientist's research is plagiarism, and copying another app's code and [REDACTED]. the original programmer is plagiarism. Basically, any act of presenting another person's work as your own [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. are the most common: complete plagiarism, direct plagiarism, paraphrasing plagiarism, self-plagiarism, patchwork [REDACTED] accidental plagiarism (Grammarly, 2022).

A serious form of plagiarism is called Contract cheating, where students recruit a third party to undertake their [REDACTED]., presenting a threat to academic standards and quality. Many incidents involve payment of the third party, [REDACTED] cheating a commercial aspect (Newton, 2018). Contract cheating is currently a concern for universities and the higher education (HE) [REDACTED]. recent years through the growth of online essay mills, where students can easily commission and purchase written assessment [REDACTED]. (Medway, Roper & Gillooly, 2018).

Fortunately, Services offering to provide students with [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. the government today. The government intends to make it a criminal offence to provide, arrange or advertise these cheating services for financial gain to students taking a qualification [REDACTED] education including universities (Gov.UK, 2021).

The consequences of being found guilty of [REDACTED]. a serious effect and might even affect a student's ability to graduate with their particular degree. The better [REDACTED]. second chances when students are being accused. The consequences of plagiarism include a [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]. The worst consequence is being expelled from the university or course (Research Guide, 2020).

[REDACTED] avoiding plagiarism [REDACTED]. and assignments. Good research is time consuming. 2) Commit to doing your own writing work. If you don't [REDACTED], speak with your [REDACTED]. taking. 4. Cite your sources thoroughly. 5. Understand good paraphrasing. Simply using synonyms or [REDACTED]. phrases and words is plagiarism, plain and simple (UCLA 2022). Overall, spend time learning [REDACTED] to them. (557 words)



## ANSWERS

### 2. The Eight Types of Plagiarism **ANSWERS**

2.1. Look at these eight types of plagiarism and write the explanation for each one. The first one has been done for you.

	Type of plagiarism	Explanation
1	<b>Direct Plagiarism</b> (copying / verbatim)	<i>Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks. The deliberate plagiarism of someone else's work is unethical, academically dishonest, and grounds for disciplinary actions.</i>
2	<b>██████████ Plagiarism</b> (patchwork)	<i>Mosaic plagiarism, or sometimes called 'patchwork writing' ██████████, from a source without using quotation marks or finds ██████████ language while keeping to the same general structure and ██████████.</i>

**ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**

### 3. How to avoid plagiarism. **ANSWERS**

3.1. Create ten tips to avoid plagiarism. Include an explanation if needed.

Example: *Find and read the university's plagiarism policy and academic integrity policy.*

1. Commit to doing your own work.
2. Allow ample time for writing and revision.
3. Be 100% scrupulous...

**ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**

## Plagiarism Questionnaire

Plagiarism Checklist	Yes	No	Not sure
I only used a direct quotation when I could not paraphrase, and I have related the quotation to my own analysis of the topic.			
When [redacted] properly formatted [redacted] -text citation.			
When using someone else's ideas, I have properly paraphrased, [redacted].			
I have [redacted] I use words, ideas [redacted] a source.			
Every [redacted] reference list.			
I have included in-text and end-text references for tables, charts, diagrams and images from another source.			
I have [redacted] citation style.			
I have [redacted] by not citing [redacted] text if used.			
I have not [redacted] reusing any part of a previous paper.			
I have [redacted] referencing and use of sources.			
I have [redacted] as a final check.			