
Plagiarism Workshop

What is plagiarism? (Think-Pair-Share)

- **Think** individually about the question: **What is plagiarism?**
- **Pair** with a partner and discuss your answers.
- **Share** your answer with the group.

What is plagiarism?

“Under the [Academic Code of Conduct](#), plagiarism is defined as **‘the presentation of the work of another person, in whatever, form, as one's own or without proper acknowledgement’** (Article 19a).”

Source: [“Why should I cite my sources?”](#), Library Research Skills Tutorial, Concordia University

Types of plagiarism

- “Misrepresenting someone else's work as your own” e.g. buying from a paper mill
- “Copying sentences or paragraphs without properly citing their source”
- “Paraphrasing or summarizing information from a source without proper acknowledgement”
- Self-plagiarism

Source: [“Avoiding plagiarism”, SFU Library](#)

Intentional vs. unintentional

“The [Academic Code of Conduct](#) makes no distinction between intentional and unintentional plagiarism. Whether someone plagiarizes by knowingly using someone else's work without giving credit, or accidentally because of poor note-taking, bad planning, or improper paraphrasing or citation, it is academic misconduct at Concordia.”

Source: [“Why should I cite my sources?”, Library Research Skills Tutorial](#)

How to prevent plagiarism

Note-taking

- Summarize and paraphrase as you read
- Clearly distinguish your own ideas from the ones that you are reading (e.g. use symbols, highlighters, underlining)
- Always put quotation marks around direct quotes and mark down the author, book, and page number
- Keep track of sources as you go using a reference management tool like RefWorks

Source: [“How do I take good notes and turn my notes into a research paper?”](#), [Library Research Skills Tutorial, Concordia University](#)

Cite your sources

- You should provide a reference or citation **whenever you introduce a new concept, explanation, fact, or statistic from another source.**
- **You do not have to cite** facts, events, dates and concepts that are considered to be common knowledge.
- If in doubt, always cite!

Source: [“What needs to be cited?”, Library Research Skills Tutorial, Concordia University](#)

Citations

- Follow the citation style guide assigned to you (e.g. MLA)
- Tools to help you cite ([MLA citation style guide](#), [MLA handbook](#), [Purdue OWL](#), [MLA style guide](#), [Refworks](#))

In-text citations

- **In most cases, providing the author's last name and a page number is sufficient.**

Example:

In response to rapid metropolitan expansion, urban renewal projects sought "an order in which more significant kinds of conflict, more complex and intellectually stimulating kinds of disharmony, may take place" (Mumford 485).

Source: ["In-text citations - General guidelines", MLA citation style, Concordia University](#)

In-text citations

- **If you mention the author's name in your text, only the page reference needs to be inserted in parentheses.**

Example:

According to Postman, broadcast news influences the decision-making process (51-63).

Source: ["In-text citations - General guidelines", MLA citation style, Concordia University](#)

Works Cited

- The list of Works Cited must be on a new page at the end of your text
- Entries are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name or by the title if there is no author
- Titles of books are *italicized* and titles of articles are placed in quotation marks. All important words should be capitalized
- Entries are double-spaced
- For online sources, date of access is an optional element. However, it can be helpful to include this information, especially if the source you are using does not have a date of publication

Paraphrasing

- “To **paraphrase** means to you rewrite an author's idea using your own words, without modifying the original meaning. **You must still attribute that idea to its creator by properly citing the source.**”
- “Avoid ‘thesaurus plagiarism’; using synonyms or changing the word order is not sufficient.”

Source: [“How do I quote or paraphrase?”, Library Research Skills Tutorial](#)

How to paraphrase

How to paraphrase

Additional Resources

- [Library Research Skills Tutorial](#)
 - [Paraphrasing Activity](#)
- [Ask a Librarian Service](#) (chat, email, Ask Us desk, subject librarians)
- [The Writing Assistance Program](#), part of the Student Success Centre's Learning Services
- [Academic Integrity at Concordia U](#)
- [Concordia U Academic Code of Conduct](#)

Books in the library catalogue

- Bailey, Stephen. *Academic Writing: A Handbook for International Students*. Routledge, London; New York, 2006, <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0517/2005022224.html>.
- . . *Academic Writing: A Handbook for International Students*. Routledge, London; New York; 4, 2015.
- Barrass, Robert. *Students must Write: A Guide to Better Writing in Coursework and Examinations*. Routledge, London; New York, 2005.
- Graff, Gerald, and Cathy Birkenstein. *They Say I Say: The Moves that Matter in Academic Writing*. W.W. Norton & Co., New York, 2010.
- Lipson, Charles. *Doing Honest Work in College: How to Prepare Citations, Avoid Plagiarism, and Achieve Real Academic Success*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 2004, <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/ecip0417/2004007886.html>.
- Zhang, Yuehong, and SpringerLink. *Against Plagiarism: A Guide for Editors and Authors*. Springer, Cham, 2016.