**Samples from Syllabi in Mathematics at GVSU, Fall 2010 …**

**ACADEMIC INTEGRITY**

Instances of academic dishonesty will be considered a violation of academic ethics. You should consult me if you are uncertain pertaining to an issue of academic honesty prior to submitting an assignment.

***A Note About Plagiarism:***  Sadly, from time to time, a student in a mathematics course acquires the work of another student and submits it as his or her own. In order to make this near impossible, *do not share any electronic or printed files with classmates, and do not ask others for their files.* If I determined that such sharing has occurred, you will earn a zero on that assignment and risk a grade of F for the course.

**Academic Honesty**: Plagiarism is the use of materials, words, or work of others without proper identification of the resource used. Plagiarism will not be tolerated and can result in a grade of F for the assignment, unit, or course. It is never acceptable to copy large parts of a problem, activity, or lesson from a teacher’s manual or other resource, even with proper citation.

Written materials that you contribute to the Michigan Mathematics Activity Book Series books can be inspired by other resources, but they must be original work. To be considered original work, they must vary from the source of inspiration by at least 25%. Sources from which you adapt activities must be cited in the activity.

Academic Honesty: Most of the work in this class will be done collaboratively. It is also recommended that you form a study group to assist in learning the material and completing daily homework problems. Please understand that there is a difference between collaboration and plagiarism. Collaboration requires you to contribute to solutions and think while you do that. Copying down someone else’s answer, no matter how small, is plagiarism! Evidence of plagiarism in an assignment will result in a grade of zero and possible action under the guidelines of the GVSU catalog and student code (http://www.gvsu.edu/studentcode/). You are expected to show integrity in all your work, and to encourage your peers to do likewise.

Plagiarism: Section 223.01 of the Grand Valley State University Student Code describes plagiarism: \Any ideas or materials taken from another source for either written or oral presentation must be fully acknowledged. Offering the work of someone else as one's own is plagiarism. The language or ideas taken from another may range from isolated formulas, sentences, or paragraphs to entire articles copied from books, periodicals, speeches, or the writings of other students. The offering of materials assembled or collected by others in the form of projects or collections without acknowledgment also is considered plagiarism. Any student who fails to give credit in written or oral work for the ideas or materials that have been taken from another is guilty of plagiarism."

**Academic Honesty**: Some of the work in this course will be done collaboratively. Please understand that there is a difference between collaboration and plagiarism. Collaboration requires you to contribute to solutions and think when you write. Copying down someone else’s answer, no matter how small, is plagiarism! Evidence of plagiarism in an assignment will result in a grade of zero and possible action under the guidelines of the GVSU catalog. You are expected to show integrity in all your work, and to encourage your peers to do likewise. I reserve the right to discuss the nature of your work with you prior to deciding a grade on an assignment. Please refer to the attached syllabus supplement on plagiarism for full details on this important topic

School of Communications

Plagiarism Handout

Plagiarism is taken seriously within the School of Communications and the Film and Video Major. Most acts of plagiarism (accidental or deliberate) have resulted in a failing grade on the assignment and occasionally have warranted a failing grade for the entire course and academic suspension. Refer to the GVSU Student Code, Section 223 for further information.

# Avoiding Plagiarism

The following examples are from*Plagiarism: An Example of Academic Dishonesty*. Oregon State U. 12 Nov. 2002 <http://www.orst.edu/admin/stucon/plag.htm>.

If you use another person's words or ideas, you must give that person credit as the source. For example, assume you want to use the material from the following paragraph in writing a paper about English composition textbooks.

Since the book was written to be read, not merely consulted or assigned, I have attempted to make it readable for students to whom composition is not a feature attraction in the curriculum, but only a selected short subject. Although I disagree with those who believe that techniques can be intelligently discussed without technical terms, I have tried to avoid the deadliest sin of the textbook style: the proliferation of trade jargon. I have also tried to steer a treacherous middle course between the extremes of textbook tone: solemn omniscience and playful condescension. And I have not cluttered up the page with so many typographical "study aids" that there is no room for reading.

(William H. Watt, *An American Rhetoric*, New York, 1964, 5)

**1. Acceptable Borrowing: Direct Quotation**

In *An American Rhetoric*, Watt says, "Although I disagree with those who believe that techniques can be intelligently discussed without technical terms, I have tried to avoid the deadliest sin of the textbook style: the proliferation of trade jargon" (5).

According to the Modern Language Association Style guide for writing English papers, if the author's name had not been mentioned in the paragraph, the citation would have been: (Watt 5) indicating that the material can be found on page 5 of Watt's work. Material borrowed in any form should be identified in a "**List of Works Cited**." The following would be a proper listing for some fields (consult the instructor for the form of citation proper to your field):

Watt, William. *An American Rhetoric*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1964.

**2. Acceptable Borrowing: Paraphrase With Some Quotation**

In his Preface to *An American Rhetoric*, Watt, although admitting that some terms are necessary in a discussion of writing, says that he has "tried to avoid the deadliest sin of the textbook style: the proliferation of trade jargon" (5).

The source is cited, and that portion which is borrowed word for word is placed in quotes.

**3. Acceptable Borrowing: Paraphrase**

In his Preface, Watt indicates that he has tried to eliminate three of the most serious weaknesses in many composition texts: (a) an uninteresting and unreadable discussion; (b) an overabundance of terminology or a complete lack of it; (c) a vacillating attitude about the intelligence of the student (5).

The paraphrase is acceptable and needs only a citation. The paraphrase has not borrowed the wording, sentence structure, or general organization of the source, but it has borrowed the specific ideas. Contrast it with the unacceptable "paraphrase" which follows.

**4. Unacceptable Paraphrase**

Watt, although he does not agree with writers who hold that techniques can be argued intelligently without certain terms, has tried to avoid the deadly sin of most book styles: the propagation of trade jargon. He says he has also sought a middle passage between the extremes of textbook tone: omniscient solemnity, and condescending playfulness (5).

This is an unacceptable paraphrase despite the citation at the end. It does not borrow word for word perhaps, but it borrows word after word as it skips through the sentence substituting here and there. Furthermore, it borrows basic sentence structure and general organization.

**5. Unacceptable Borrowing: Plagiarism**

I do not agree with writers who hold that techniques can be argued intelligently without certain terms; however, I object to the propagation of trade jargon. I prefer the middle course between the extremes of textbook tone: omniscient solemnity and condescending playfulness.

This is an obvious attempt on the borrower's part to claim another's ideas. Besides hiding the source of the ideas, the borrower has used another's sentence structure and general organization. Even if the borrower really holds these ideas, such use of another person's work is plagiarism.

Exercise: Read the paragraph below. On a separate piece of paper type up responses to the four questions that follow. Make sure you use the correct in-text citation method for each of your responses.

A fundamental aim of media activism is to guarantee that media represent, serve and reflect all people. This aim requires national and international bodies to structure communicative resources so that they are widely and equitably distributed, are accountable to their audiences and constituencies, and are genuine forums for public opinion formation. While media reform movements in some countries can trace their history back to the 1920s and 1930s, contemporary media activism has its roots in the political activism of the 1960s and 1970s which embraced participatory democracy as a method for social change. Media activism is now international in scope and draws support from individuals and organizations throughout the world. Although fragmented and diffused in their priorities and strategies, these groups come together around the overarching goal of democratizing communication structures and practices. (Stein 5)

In Works Cited list:

Stein, Laura. “Media and Democratic Action: Introduction.” *Peace Review* Mar. 1999: 5-8.

1) Choose a point made in the paragraph above and write a sentence that includes a direct quotation.

2) Write a sentence about the same point which combines direct quotation and your own paraphrasing.

3) Write a sentence about the same point comprised solely of your own paraphrasing. Incorporate the author’s name into your sentence.

4) Write a sentence about a different point from the paragraph above comprised solely of your own paraphrasing. Don’t incorporate the author’s name into your sentence. Hint: the in-text citation will be slightly different from #3.

Charlie Lowe from Writing:

"Academic Integrity

GVSU students are expected to observe and follow the policies on

academic integrity as set forth in Section 223.00: Integrity of

Scholarship and Grades and Section 223.01: Plagiarism of the Student

Code. Academic misconduct as described in those sections, such as

plagiarism or submitting the work of another person, is grounds for

failure of the assignment and/or the entire course. If at any time you

have any questions regarding how the expectations set forth in the

Student Code apply to this class, do not hesitate to ask."

Movement Science

**Academic Misconduct/Plagiarism (taken from Student Code, Section 223.01):**

            Any ideas of material taken from another source for either written or oral presentation must be fully acknowledged.  Offering the work of someone else as one’s own is plagiarism.  Any student who fails to give credit in written or oral work for the ideas or materials that have been taken from another is guilty of plagiarism.  If any instance of academic dishonesty is discovered by an instructor, he/she will notify the student and discuss the incident.  After discussion, the instructor will take one of, but not limited to, the following actions: impose additional coursework; ask the student to repeat the work in question; give a failing grade for the assignment, examination or the entire course.  See the Student Code for specific details on the Plagiarism Policies.

Tonya M. Parker, PhD, ATC

See below from MOV 101 -

Academic Misconduct:

Students are expected to complete their own work.  Cheating of any kind, including plagiarism will not be tolerated.  Cellular telephones including text-messaging are to be used in emergency situations ONLY.  If your cellular telephone rings in class, the professor will answer the call.  All instances of academic misconduct will follow the procedures outlined in the GVSU Student Code.

History:

**Using somebody else’s work without proper citation is plagiarism. Plagiarism is an academic crime, and you can be expelled from Grand Valley State University for plagiarism. For help on correct citations, please purchase *A Pocket Manual of Style* by Diana Hacker from the bookstore or you can access:**

[**http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\_citationguide.html**](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html)**.**

**This class uses Chicago Manual of Style footnotes. If you have doubts or concerns about plagiarism, please come and talk to me.**

When you quote or paraphrase another source, you **must** provide documentation for it. You must provide a **note** immediately after each piece of evidence that you present, and before any analysis of that evidence. (In effect, your notes should help the reader to separate what the documents actually say from what you read into them.) Your citations must use MLA style. If you need help with the format of the footnotes and the bibliography, a good quick reference is *A Pocket Style Manual* by Diana Hacker, which is available in the book store or you can access the MLA website.

"You should familiarize yourself with the Academic Dishonesty and Plagiarism sections of the Student Code.  The first violation of any of these rules will result in a failing grade on the assignment; the second violation will result in an “F” for the class and the report of your actions to your chair and dean.  Make sure you understand these rules-ask if you have any doubts!"

For more syllabus statements from other institutions, you can visit: <http://www.academicintegrity.org/educational_resources/educational_materials/syllabusStmts.php>

For more information on plagiarism:

op 2 links include long list of cites

<http://legacy.bluegrass.kctcs.edu/LCC/LIB/plagiarism.html>

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>

Some specific sites

<http://www.fairfield.edu/library/lib_plagiarismcourt.html>

<http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml>

<http://www.plagiarism.org/>

<http://www.virtualsalt.com/antiplag.htm>

<http://www.unc.edu/depts/wcweb/handouts/plagiarism.html>

<http://www.wpacouncil.org/node/9>

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/>

<http://www.chem.uky.edu/courses/common/plagiarism.html>

<http://www.aquinas.edu/library/plagiarism.html>