

PASSING ON PLAGIARISM: ACADEMIC INTEGRITY PROGRAM

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I. Acting with Academic Integrity: A Self Test and Interactive Quiz

Which of the following are acceptable under Clark's Academic Honesty policy?	Clearly Acceptable	It Depends	Not Acceptable
1. Showing another student your solution to a homework problem.			
2. Copying from another student on an exam.			
3. Sharing with another student test questions from an exam you had already taken.			
4. Sharing with another student test answers from an exam you had already taken.			
5. Discussing with another individual in the course how to accomplish an assignment.			
6. Paraphrasing a few sentences of material from a source without giving credit.			
7. Paraphrasing a few sentences of material from a source and citing the source.			
8. Compiling generally accepted facts on a subject without citing a source.			
9. Turning in your same work in two or more classes for credit.			
10. Copying a few sentences of material verbatim from a published source without giving credit.			
11. Copying a few sentences of material verbatim from a published source and citing the source.			
12. Creating data for a lab report without actually doing the experiment.			
13. Inventing a citation for material from a published source.			
14. Developing answers to homework assignments collaboratively and submitting them as your own work.			

II. Exactly what is and is not plagiarism?

The following text appears in Tracy Kidder's Pulitzer Prize winning work, Mountains Beyond Mountains:

The term comes from the fourteenth-century French *trier*, “to pick or cull” and was first used to describe the sorting of wool according to its quality. In modern medical usage, *triage* has two different meanings, nearly opposite. In situations where doctors and nurses and tools are limited, on battlefields, for instance, one performs triage by attending first to the severely wounded who have the best chance of survival. The aim is to save as many as possible; the others may have to die unattended. In the peacetime case, however, in well-staffed and well-stocked American surgery rooms for example, *triage* isn't supposed to imply withholding care from anyone; rather, it's identifying the patients in gravest danger and giving them priority (286).

(Kidder, Tracy. (2003). *Mountains Beyond Mountains*. New York, NY: Random House.)

The next two paragraphs are student paraphrases of the original text. What did each student do well? What could s/he have improved to make his/her work an acceptable paraphrase?

Student A:

The term, triage, has two different meanings that are nearly opposite. In modern day hospitals and surgery rooms, triage does not imply withholding care, but rather helping first the patients that are in the greatest physical danger of dying. At wartime, doctors and nurses work with minimal access to tools and supplies, thus in these situations triaging means that the medical staff provides care first to those individuals that are most likely to survive. The aim is to save as many as possible; the others may have to die unattended (Kidder).

Student B:

According to Kidder (2003), the meaning that a word communicates changes depending on the context. During times of war, the word triage is generally understood as a necessity to prioritize those patients that are most likely to survive (286). In contrast, during peacetime, the abundance of medical supplies allows physicians to prioritize patients by their immediate need for care, “helping first the patients that are in the greatest physical danger of dying.”

(Kidder, Tracy. (2003). *Mountains Beyond Mountains*. New York, NY: Random House.)

Online Resource Links to Learn More about Avoiding Plagiarism

See CETL September Tips for Undergraduates at:

<http://www.clarku.edu/departments/cetl/undergrad/undergraduate.cfm>