

Figure legends

Figure 1: The main sections of the original leaflet, giving advice on plagiarism, produced by Students' Union prior to the staff-student partnership developments.

Figure 2: redesigned leaflet produced by Students' Union after collaboration with staff and students with emphasis on academic integrity.

Figure 3: Illustration for awareness campaign based on the origin of the word plagiarism from the Greek plagion, 'a kidnapper'.

Figure 4: online subject-specific interactive tutorial on how to avoid plagiarism. Top screenshot shows how real student examples are used to highlight the study skills needed to avoid plagiarism. Bottom screenshot shows an example of the interactive part of the tutorial where students assess if a passage is plagiarised

<http://tinyurl.com/plagiarismtutorial>

[Note that figure 4 is made up of two images: fig 4a and fig 4b]

What is Plagiarism & Academic Dishonesty?

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is used as a general term to describe taking and using another person's thoughts and writings as your own. Plagiarism can take place not only in essays and dissertations, but also in scientific experimentation, diagrams, maps, fieldwork, computer programmes, and other forms of study where you are expected to work independently and produce original material.

It is important to make sure you read the departmental handbook carefully as this will normally provide information on how your department would like you to reference your work.

What is Academic Dishonesty?

Academic Dishonesty is basically any of the following.....cheating, copying, falsifying results, etc....

Overview
The University takes all types of academic dishonesty very seriously and the consequences of being caught can be very serious. The range of penalties for such offences start from getting zero for the assessment in question to course termination.

Therefore it is in your best interest not only to make sure that you abide by the rules but also do not allow any of your friends to use your work either.

Penalties for Plagiarism and Academic Dishonesty

1. **First Offence-** This will result in the failure of the module and a resit will be allowed. A severe written warning will be issued.

2. Second and third offence- The module will receive a mark of 0 and resubmission will be required for the purposes of progression. If the offences are for modules that contribute to the final degree classification, there is a possibility that the overall degree classification will be downgraded. When applying this penalty, Boards of Examiners will have due regard to the significance of the plagiarised work in the overall scheme of assessment.
3. Fourth offence or multiple simultaneous offences after second offence- This can lead to withdrawal and suspension.

course termination.

A Student's Guide to Understanding Plagiarism

Guidelines about Plagiarism are in place to help you develop your academic skills. Learning how to use and write about the work of others informs and develops your academic achievement. No student wants to find out that they have unwittingly fallen foul of the rules surrounding plagiarism, but sometimes it is hard to know what to do and what not to do. Are you clear what the guidelines are?

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is used as a general term to describe taking and using another person's ideas and writings as your own. Plagiarism can take place not only in essays and dissertations, but also in scientific experimentation, diagrams, maps, fieldwork, computer programmes, data and all other forms of study where you are expected to work independently and produce original material.

University of Leicester Students:

"Plagiarism is taking credit for work which is not your own." James

"Not explaining where information has come from." Holly

"Taking credit for the work of a fellow student" Jack

Some examples of plagiarism:

- copying from sources (e.g. from books, journals, internet) without proper acknowledgement
- using others' ideas without acknowledging the source/s
- paraphrasing an original source too closely
- submitting work for an assessment that has not been written by you
- buying essays from the Internet.

Where to find out more...

- make sure you know what your Department Handbook says about plagiarism
- ask teaching staff for help and guidance if you are unsure about referencing
- keep track of what sources you use as you plan and prepare
- look at the information and help available in the Student Learning Centre
<http://www2.le.ac.uk/offices/ssds/slc/help-with-plagiarism>
- work through the online subject specific tutorials
<http://www2.le.ac.uk/offices/ssds/slc/resources/writing/plagiarism/plagiarism-tutorial>

It is your responsibility to use references and acknowledge sources correctly

The university takes all types of academic dishonesty very seriously and there may be severe penalties for plagiarism. The University Regulations contain a specific regulation about academic honesty

http://leicester.oncampus.net/pages/support/education/help_and_advice/plagiarism.html

plagiarize (also plagiarise) .VERB take (the work or idea of someone else) and pass it off as one's own. ORIGIN from Latin plagiaries 'kidnapper', from Greek plagion 'a kidnapping'.




Don't cheat yourself

University of Leicester


Biological Sciences

So why do students plagiarise?


Students have many reasons for plagiarism, but all types of plagiarism will get you into trouble!
Click forward for a summary of the reasons.




Deliberate plagiarism due to poor time management or planning



Plagiarism caused by carelessness with source information



Plagiarism caused by poor note-taking skills



Plagiarism caused by incomplete referencing

intro

part 1

part 2

summary

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Don't cheat yourself

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Biological Sciences

Essay extract 3

Is the extract on the right plagiarism or not? Click the appropriate button.

Original text

In the late 1970s methods were developed that allowed the nucleotide sequence of any particular DNA segment to be determined simply and quickly. They have made it possible to determine the complete DNA sequences of tens of thousands of genes, and many organisms have had their DNA genomes fully sequenced.

HE-CELL

This is plagiarism

This is not plagiarism

intro

part 1

part 2

summary

Adapted from Blaxter, C. & Huxford, T. (2003). Used with permission.

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