PLAGIARISM: DEFINITION AND CONSEQUENCES

Representing the work of others as your own is plagiarism. Quote and cite sources in a way that gives proper credit and avoids plagiarism. When in doubt about how to acknowledge a source, consult your instructor. Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Submitting an entire assignment (e.g., paragraph, essay, report, lab report, technical drawing, exam, etc.) written by someone else. This is plagiarism even if you make revisions to the original work.

2. Submitting an assignment in which you have copied or cut and pasted one or more passages from one or more other works or an internet site without enclosing those passages in quotation marks and providing clear, correct citations for those passages.

3. Submitting an assignment in which you take one or more ideas from another work(s) without citing them, even when you reword or put those ideas in your own words (that is, paraphrasing them). You must provide clear, correct citations for theories, arguments, facts, stories, or other information that you did not come up with on your own.

4. Submitting an assignment that an editor or tutor, whether amateur or professional, has partially or entirely rewritten for you. A tutor is not a copy editor. A tutor’s role is to explain general principles of writing, grammar, syntax, punctuation, and spelling.

5. Submitting a group project which contains plagiarism. It is the responsibility of all members of the group to monitor the progress of the work to ensure that plagiarism does not occur.

Consequences for Plagiarism

Camosun College’s Student Conduct Policy covers both academic honesty and student behaviour. Note that the consequences for Plagiarism are those listed under Academic Dishonesty within the policy.