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OF TECHNOLOGY

Avoiding Plagiarism

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KTH Royal Institute of Technology
School of Information and Communication Technology

http://web.it.kth.se/~bellman/

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Questions on Avoiding Plagiarism

- What is plagiarism?
- What causes plagiarism?
- How is plagiarism found out?
- What is expected from your course work?
- Where to learn more?

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Plagiarism is defined as “submitting someone else’s work as one’s own”

Examples (for details see KTH plagiarism policy [1]):

- Copying of text, problem solutions, computer programs, drawings/diagrams and pictures without citing the copied material and without specifying the source.
- Copying other students’ work.
- Using ideas, data or other material without specifying the source.
- Summarising or rewriting a text without the writer essentially changing the original.
- Too close cooperation with other students.
- Translating a piece of work.

1. http://intra.kth.se/regelverk/policyer/policy-for-hantering-av-plagiering-inom-kths-utbildning-1.61391?l=en_UK

The KTH plagiarism policy is based on the Higher Education Ordinance

The Higher Education Ordinance (SFS 1993:100) does not specifically mention plagiarism, but states (Chapter 10 Section 1):

Disciplinary measures may be taken against students who

1. by prohibited aids or other means **attempt to deceive** during examinations or when academic work is otherwise assessed

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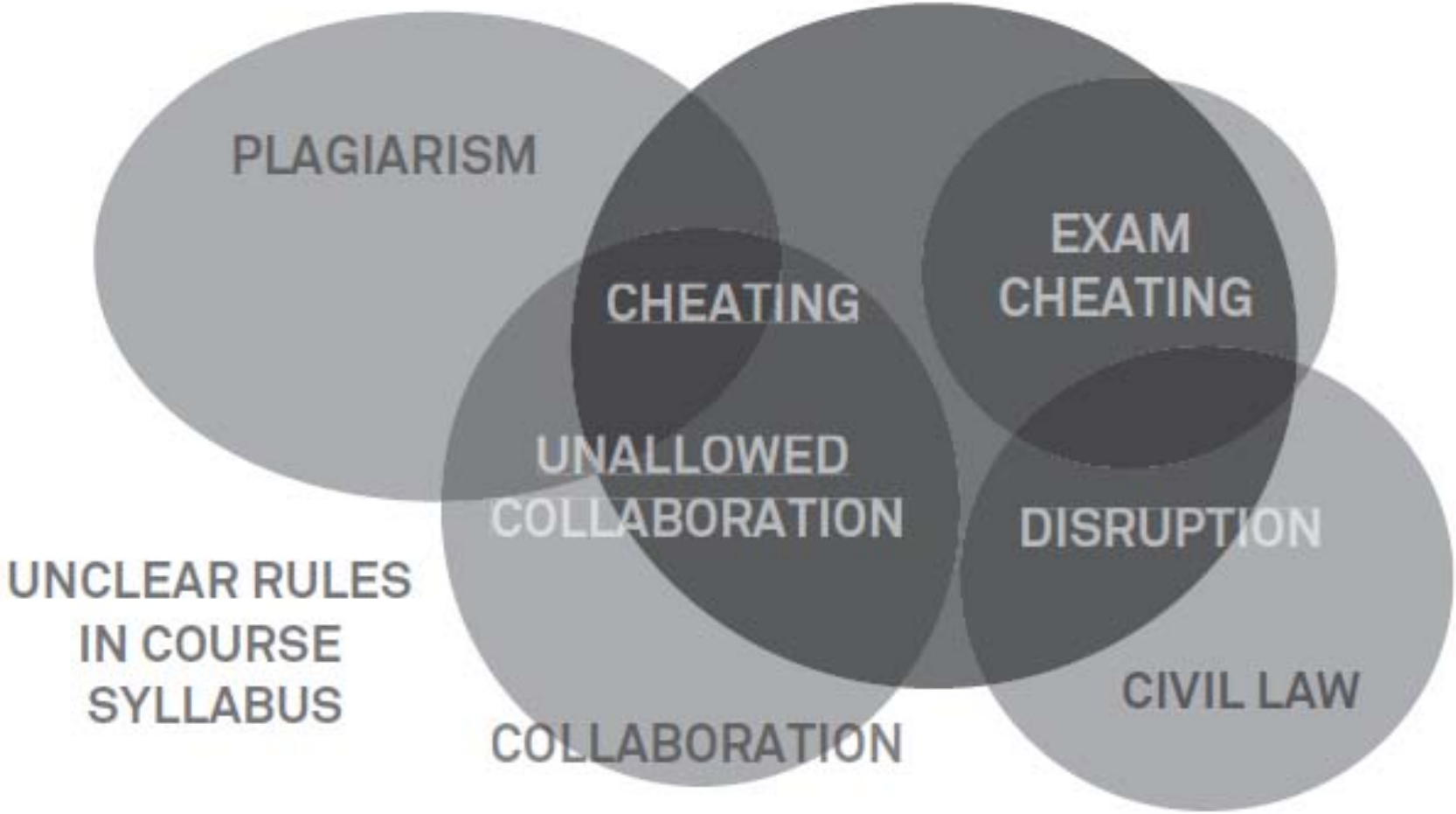
HEO CHAPTER 10, DISCIPLINARY MEASURES [2 p. 16]

"attempt to deceive"



2. Carroll, J. and Zetterling, C.-M., Guiding students away from plagiarism / Hjälp studenterna att undvika plagiering, KTH Learning Lab, ISBN 978-91-7415-403-0, 2009

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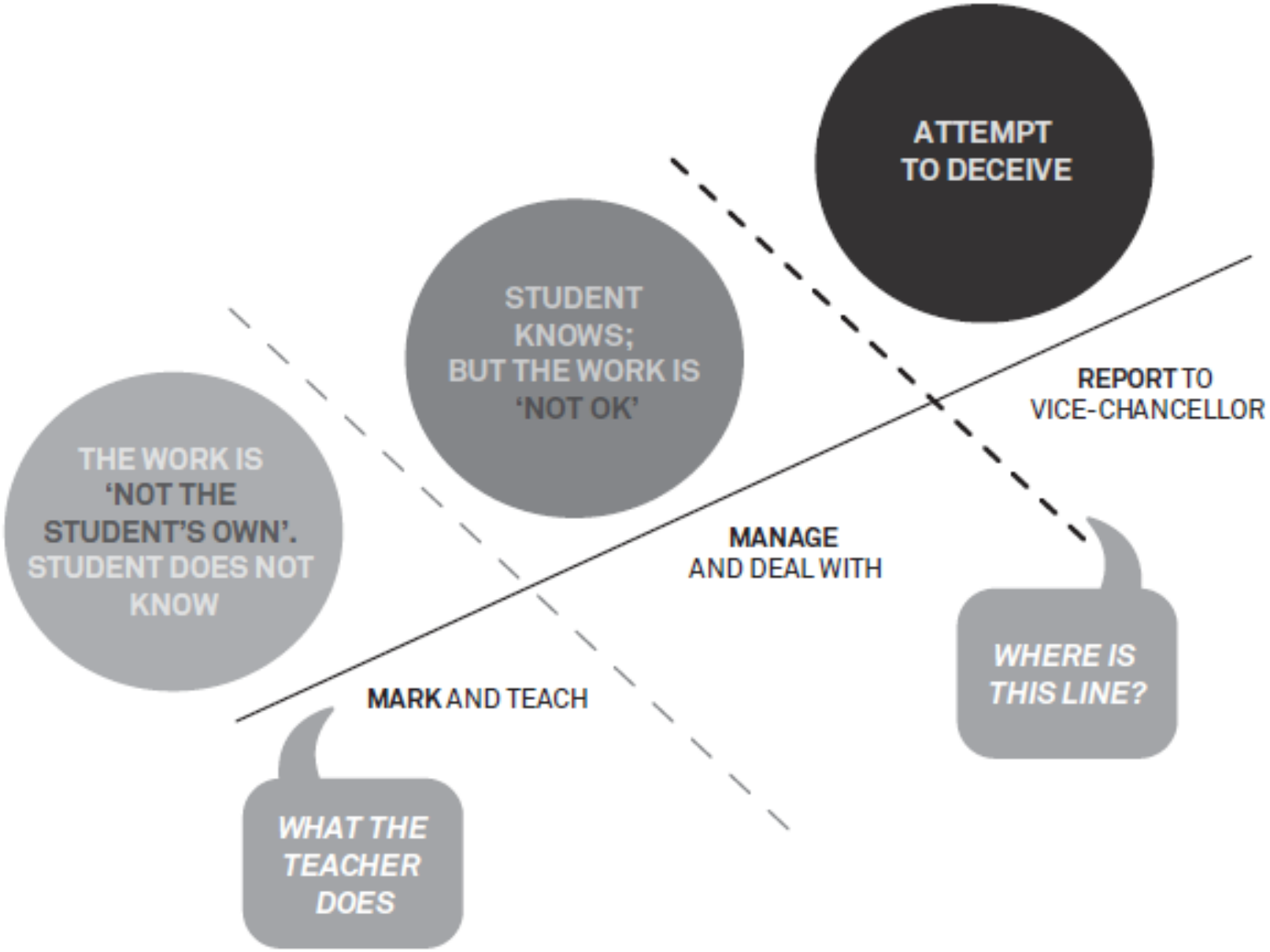
Teachers' responsibilities are summed up in this diagram [2 p. 69]



2. Carroll, J. and Zetterling, C.-M., Guiding students away from plagiarism / Hjälp studenterna att undvika plagiering, KTH Learning Lab, ISBN 978-91-7415-403-0, 2009

What can be the result?

- Warning or Suspension

  In cases involving suspension, schools (and Ladok) are informed and are responsible for the enforcement of the decision to suspend the student. During suspension, students may not:
- participate in any teaching, laboratory work, or any other work at KTH
- visit KTH teaching facilities or the KTH Library
- sit any examinations
- participate in any study trips

What causes plagiarism?

Cook or microwave?

[source: Jude Carroll]

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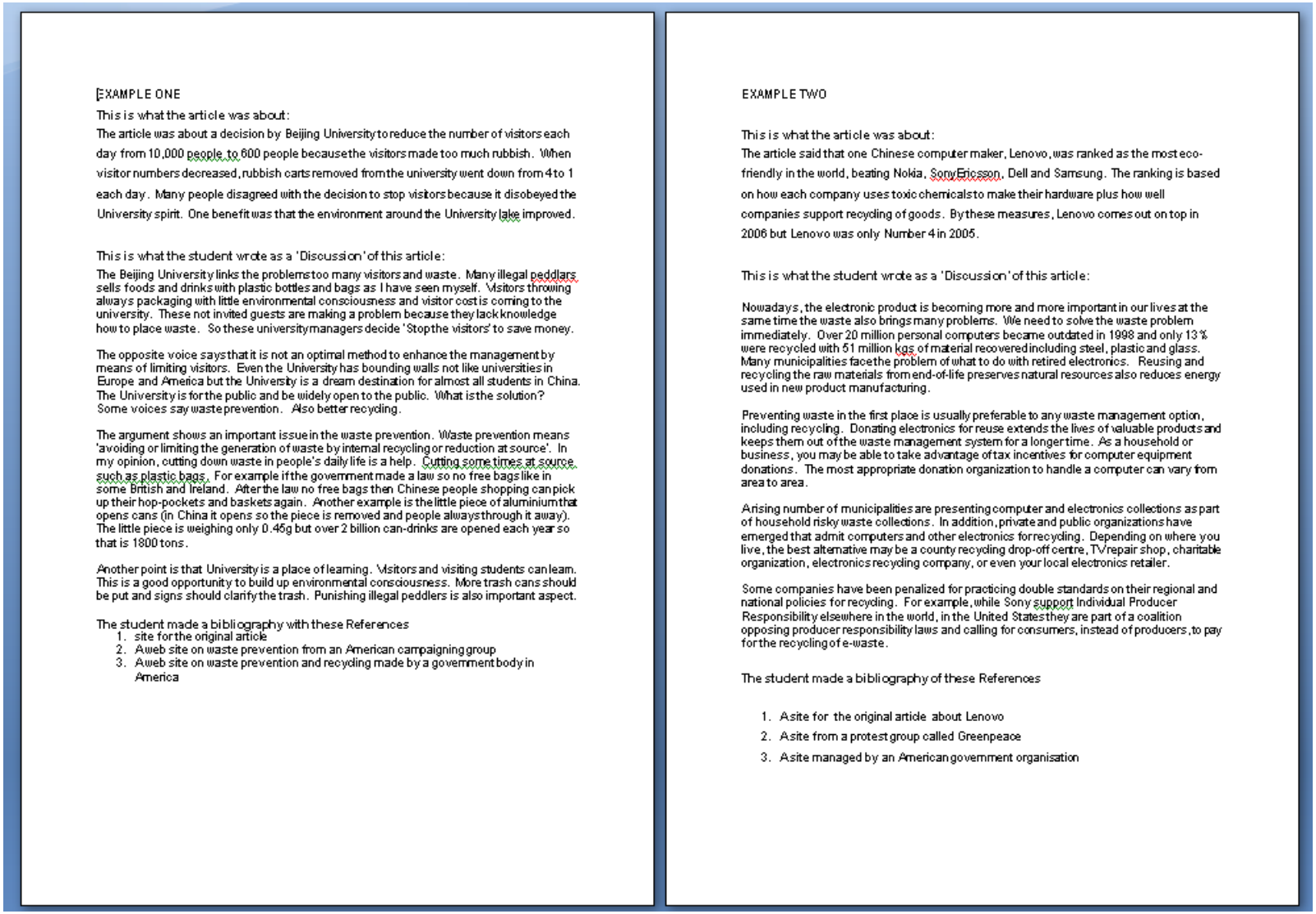
Some excuses mentioned for plagiarism

- poor planning and leaving work to the last minute
- not being confident of producing satisfactory work
- feeling a lack of necessary skills

[2 p. 14]

2. Carroll, J. and Zetterling, C.-M., Guiding students away from plagiarism / Hjälp studenterna att undvika plagiering, KTH Learning Lab, ISBN 978-91-7415-403-0, 2009

How is plagiarism found out?



EXAMPLE ONE

This is what the article was about:

The article was about a decision by Beijing University to reduce the number of visitors each day from 10,000 people to 600 people because the visitors made too much rubbish. When visitor numbers decreased, rubbish carts removed from the university went down from 4 to 1 each day. Many people disagreed with the decision to stop visitors because it disobeyed the University spirit. One benefit was that the environment around the University lake improved.

This is what the student wrote as a 'Discussion' of this article:

The Beijing University links the problems too many visitors and waste. Many illegal peddlars sells foods and drinks with plastic bottles and bags as I have seen myself. Visitors throwing always packaging with little environmental consciousness and visitor cost is coming to the university. These not invited guests are making a problem because they lack knowledge how to place waste. So these university managers decide 'Stop the visitors' to save money.

The opposite voice says that it is not an optimal method to enhance the management by means of limiting visitors. Even the University has bounding walls not like universities in Europe and America but the University is a dream destination for almost all students in China. The University is for the public and be widely open to the public. What is the solution? Some voices say waste prevention. Also better recycling.

The argument shows an important issue in the waste prevention. Waste prevention means 'avoiding or limiting the generation of waste by internal recycling or reduction at source'. In my opinion, cutting down waste in people's daily life is a help. Cutting some times at source such as plastic bags. For example if the government made a law so no free bags like in some British and Ireland. After the law no free bags then Chinese people shopping can pick up their hop-pockets and baskets again. Another example is the little piece of aluminium that opens cans (in China it opens so the piece is removed and people always through it away). The little piece is weighing only 0.45g but over 2 billion can-drinks are opened each year so that is 1800 tons.

Another point is that University is a place of learning. Visitors and visiting students can learn. This is a good opportunity to build up environmental consciousness. More trash cans should be put and signs should clarify the trash. Punishing illegal peddlers is also important aspect.

The student made a bibliography with these References

1. site for the original article
2. A web site on waste prevention from an American campaigning group
3. A web site on waste prevention and recycling made by a government body in America

EXAMPLE TWO

This is what the article was about:

The article said that one Chinese computer maker, Lenovo, was ranked as the most eco-friendly in the world, beating Nokia, SonyEricsson, Dell and Samsung. The ranking is based on how each company uses toxic chemicals to make their hardware plus how well companies support recycling of goods. By these measures, Lenovo comes out on top in 2006 but Lenovo was only Number 4 in 2005.

This is what the student wrote as a 'Discussion' of this article:

Nowadays, the electronic product is becoming more and more important in our lives at the same time the waste also brings many problems. We need to solve the waste problem immediately. Over 20 million personal computers became outdated in 1998 and only 13% were recycled with 51 million kgs of material recovered including steel, plastic and glass. Many municipalities face the problem of what to do with retired electronics. Reusing and recycling the raw materials from end-of-life preserves natural resources also reduces energy used in new product manufacturing.

Preventing waste in the first place is usually preferable to any waste management option, including recycling. Donating electronics for reuse extends the lives of valuable products and keeps them out of the waste management system for a longer time. As a household or business, you may be able to take advantage of tax incentives for computer equipment donations. The most appropriate donation organization to handle a computer can vary from area to area.

Arising number of municipalities are presenting computer and electronics collections as part of household risky waste collections. In addition, private and public organizations have emerged that admit computers and other electronics for recycling. Depending on where you live, the best alternative may be a county recycling drop-off centre, TV repair shop, charitable organization, electronics recycling company, or even your local electronics retailer.

Some companies have been penalized for practicing double standards on their regional and national policies for recycling. For example, while Sony support Individual Producer Responsibility elsewhere in the world, in the United States they are part of a coalition opposing producer responsibility laws and calling for consumers, instead of producers, to pay for the recycling of e-waste.

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[source: Jude Carroll]

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Judge example one and two

- Which one will pass and which one will fail?
- Which one is plagiarised (cut and paste)?
- Which one reads better?

- Read the texts yourself
- Discuss with your neighbour

[source: Jude Carroll]

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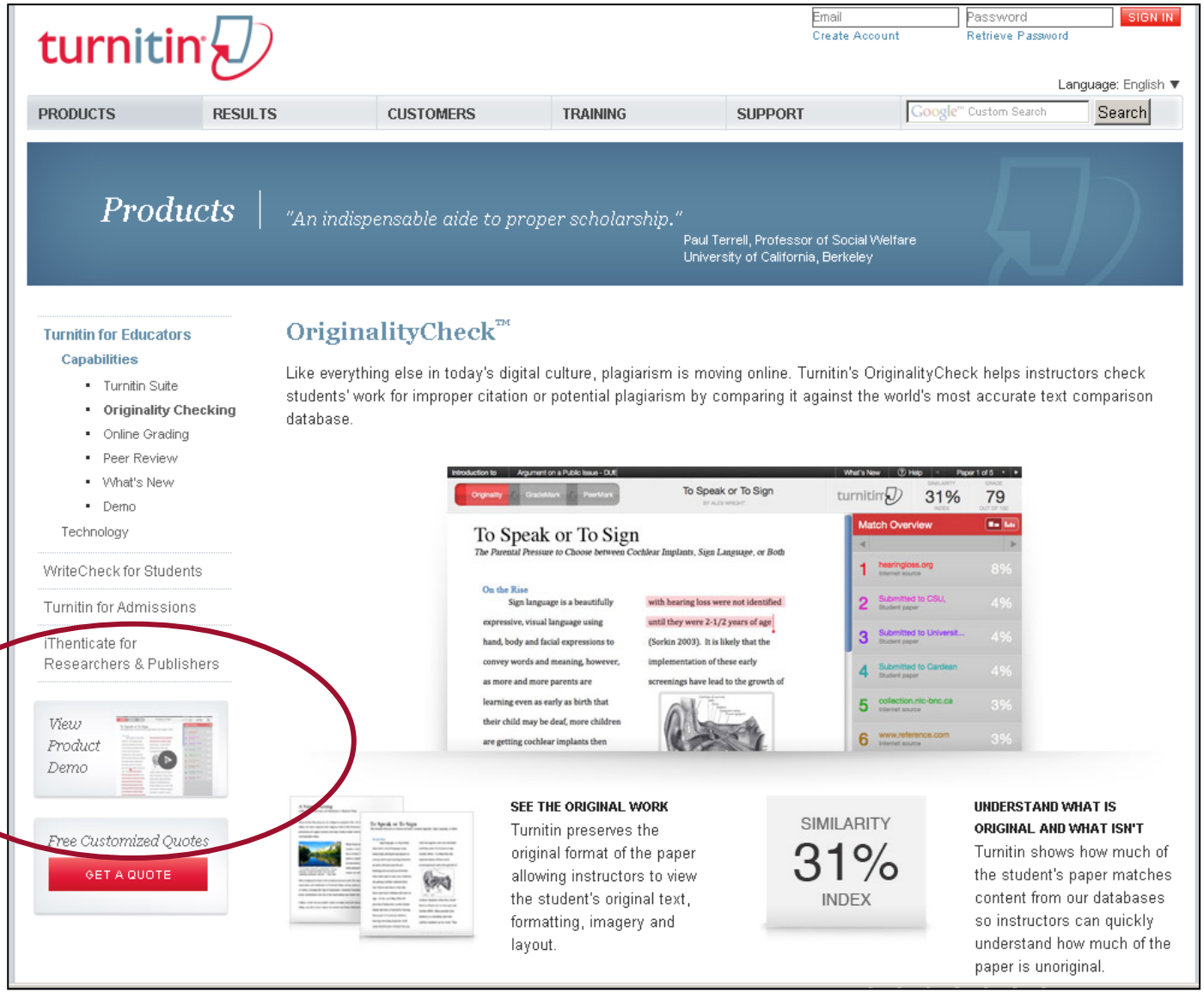

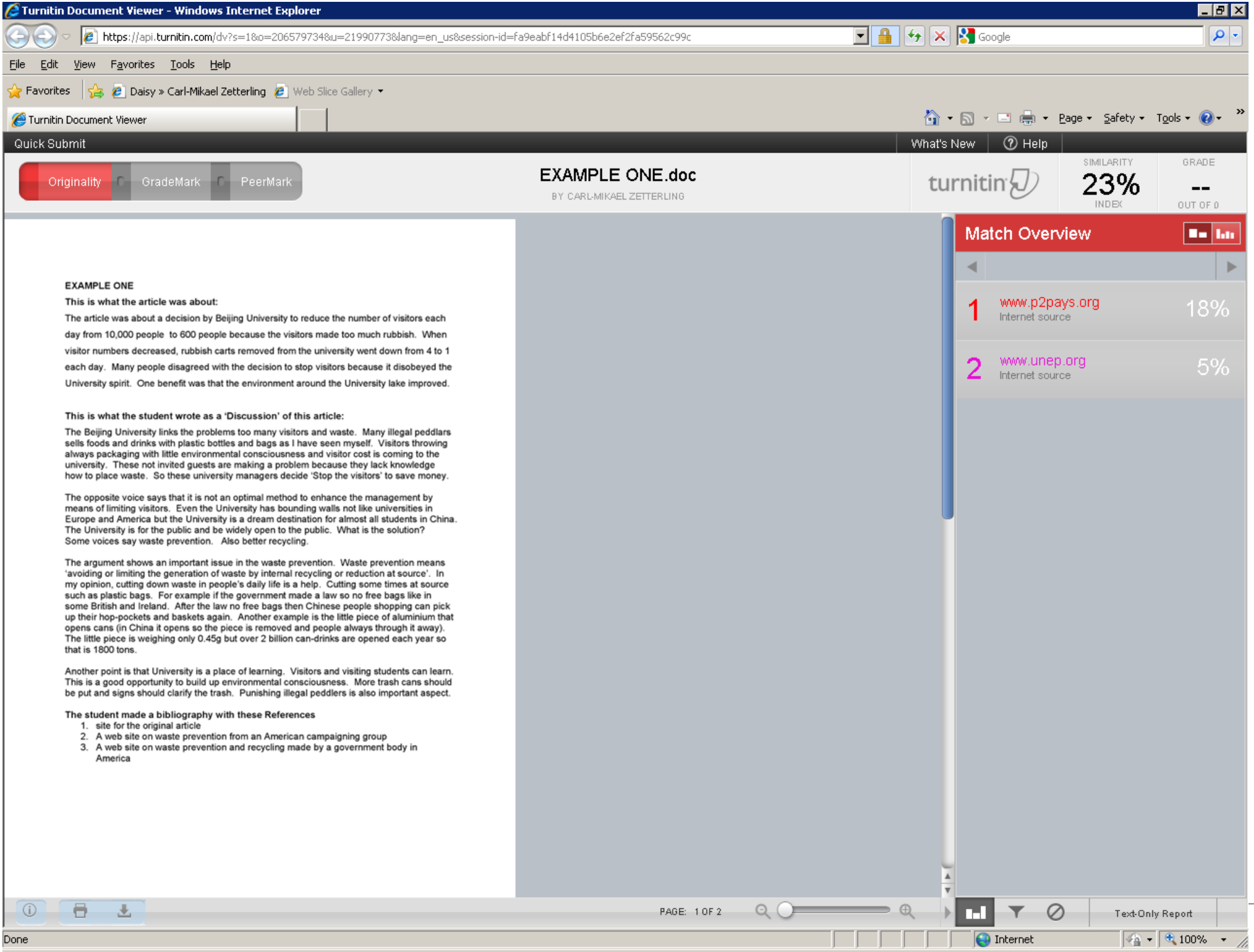
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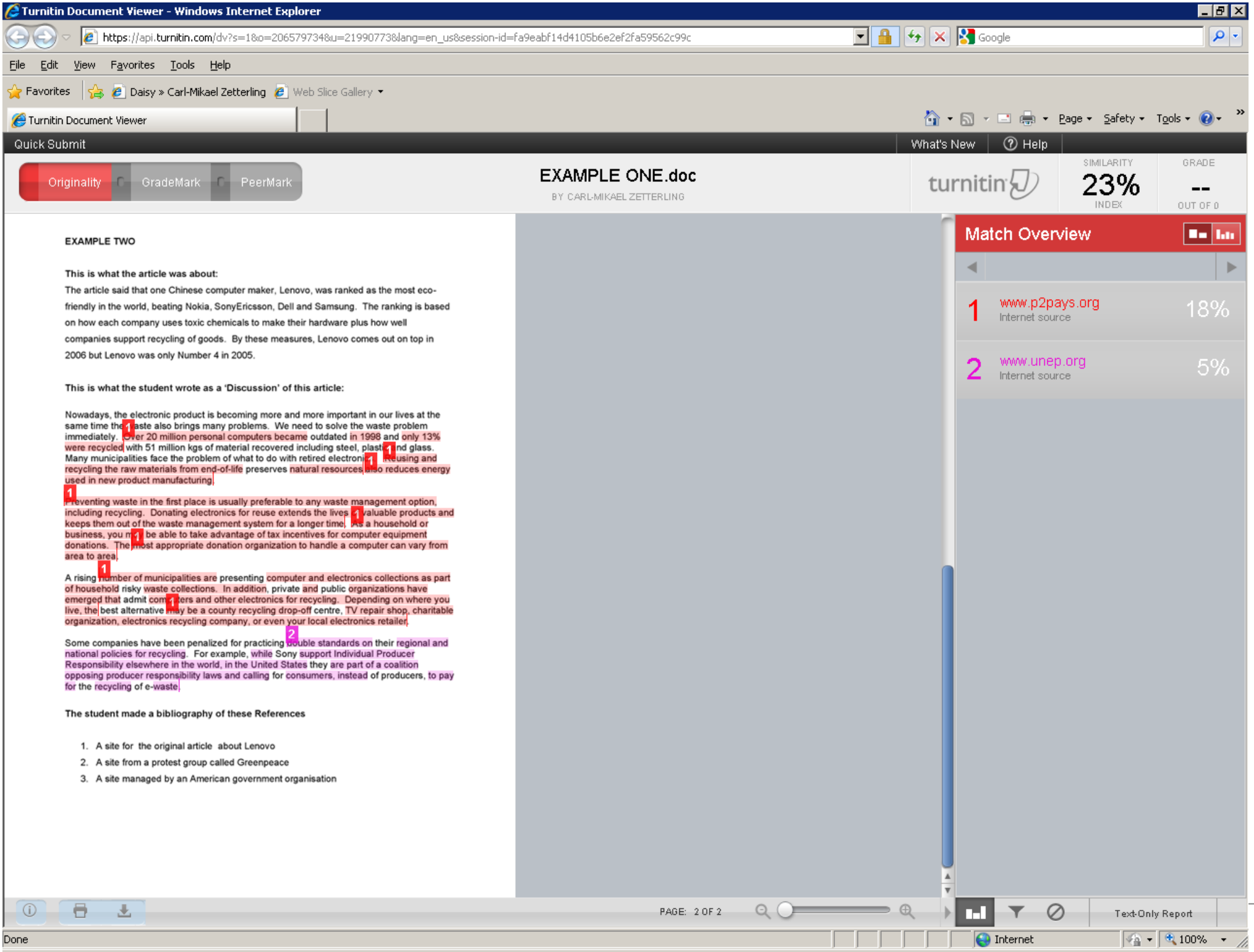
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Nowadays, the electronic product is becoming more and more important in our lives at the same time the waste also brings many problems. We need to solve the waste problem immediately. Over 20 million personal computers became outdated in 1998 and only 13% were recycled with 51 million kgs of material recovered including steel, plastic and glass. Many municipalities face the problem of what to do with retired electronics. Reusing and recycling the raw materials from end-of-life preserves natural resources, also reduces energy used in new product manufacturing.
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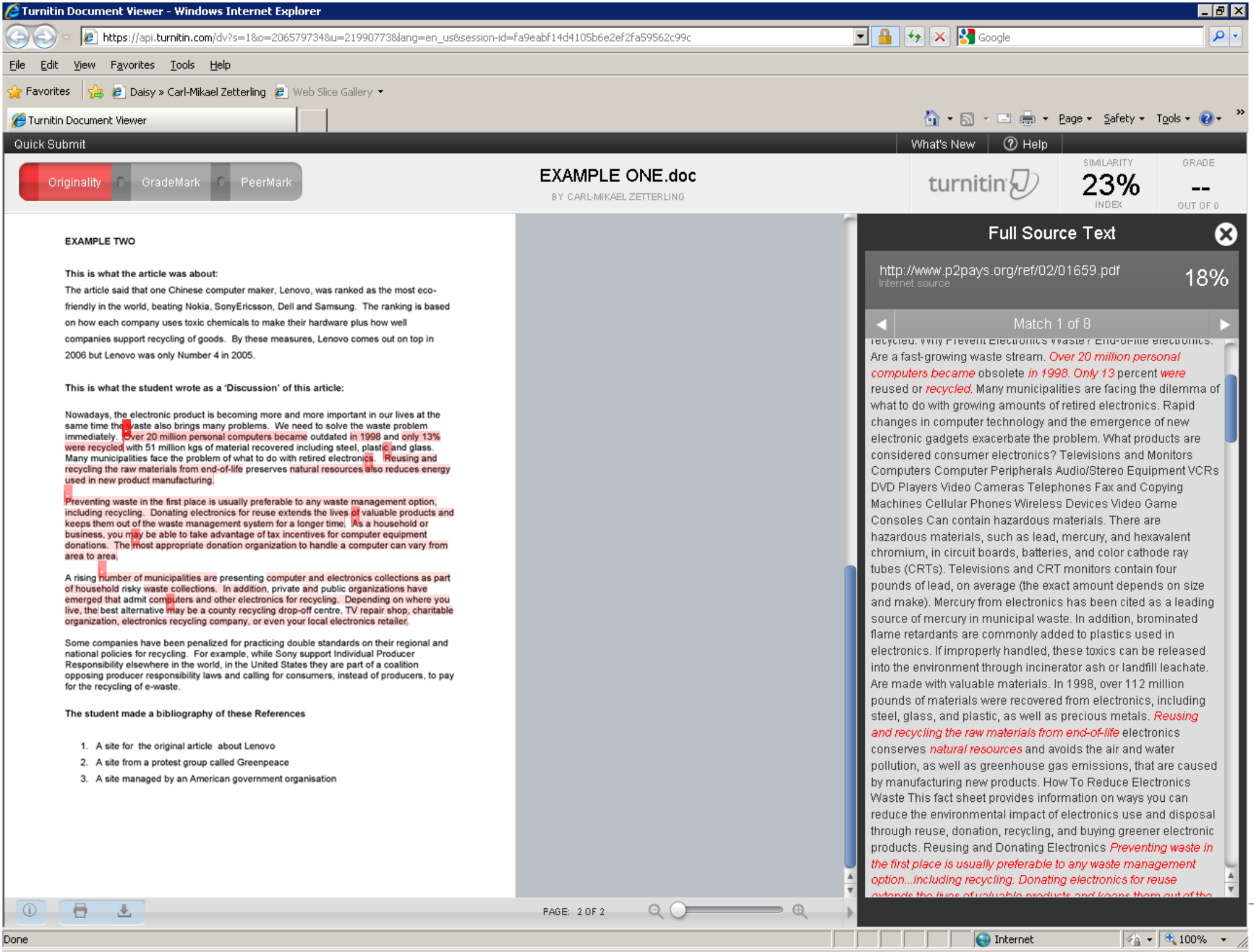
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Are a fast-growing waste stream. Over 20 million personal computers became obsolete in 1998. Only 13 percent were reused or recycled. Many municipalities are facing the dilemma of what to do with growing amounts of retired electronics. Rapid changes in computer technology and the emergence of new electronic gadgets exacerbate the problem. What products are considered consumer electronics? Televisions and Monitors Computers Computer Peripherals Audio/Stereo Equipment VCRs DVD Players Video Cameras Telephones Fax and Copying Machines Cellular Phones Wireless Devices Video Game Consoles Can contain hazardous materials. There are hazardous materials, such as lead, mercury, and hexavalent chromium, in circuit boards, batteries, and color cathode ray tubes (CRTs). Televisions and CRT monitors contain four pounds of lead, on average (the exact amount depends on size and make). Mercury from electronics has been cited as a leading source of mercury in municipal waste. In addition, brominated flame retardants are commonly added to plastics used in electronics. If improperly handled, these toxics can be released into the environment through incinerator ash or landfill leachate. Are made with valuable materials. In 1998, over 112 million pounds of materials were recovered from electronics, including steel, glass, and plastic, as well as precious metals. Reusing and recycling the raw materials from end-of-life electronics conserves natural resources and avoids the air and water pollution, as well as greenhouse gas emissions, that are caused by manufacturing new products. How To Reduce Electronics Waste This fact sheet provides information on ways you can reduce the environmental impact of electronics use and disposal through reuse, donation, recycling, and buying greener electronic products. Reusing and Donating Electronics Preventing waste in the first place is usually preferable to any waste management option...including recycling. Donating electronics for reuse
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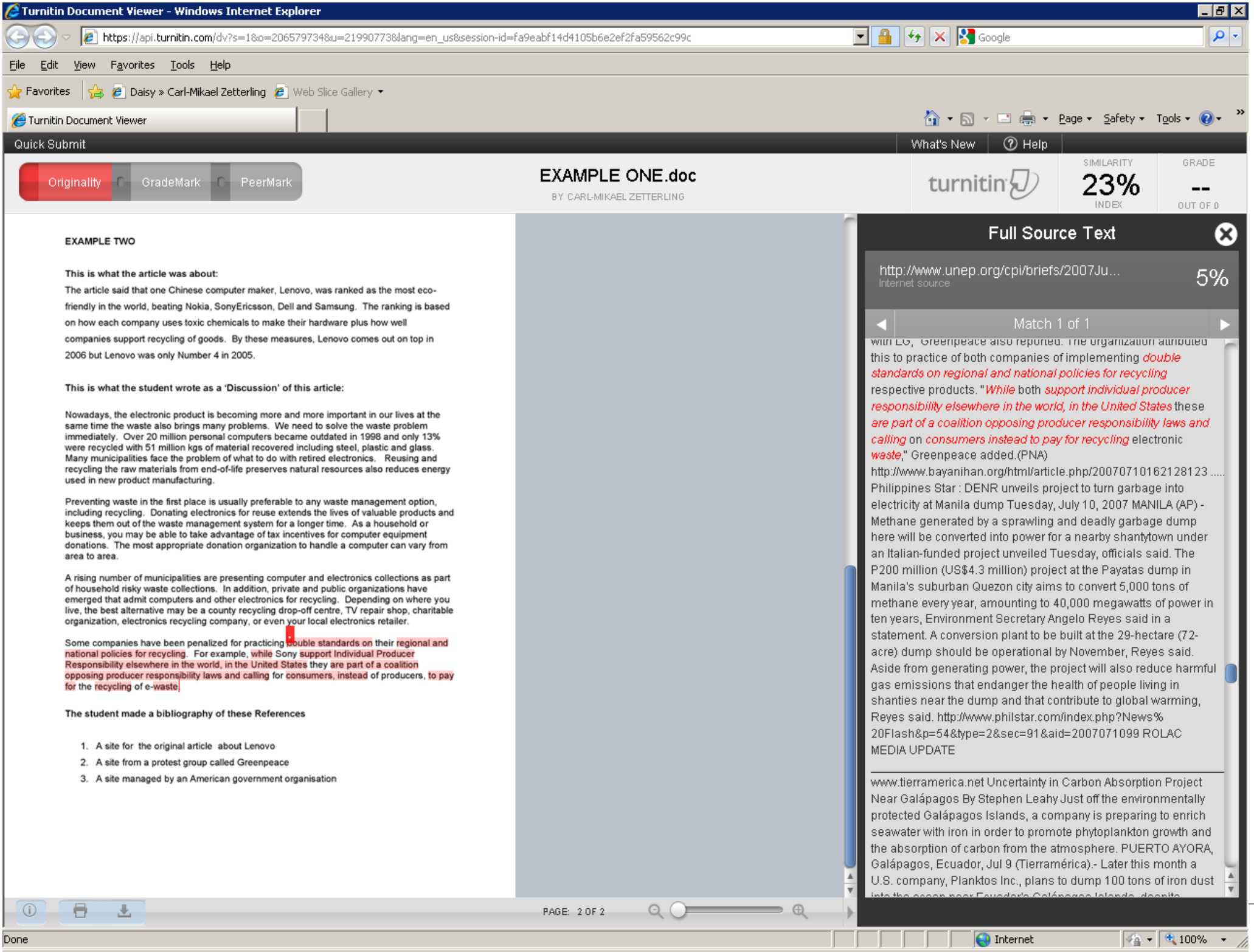
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with LG, Greenpeace also reported. The organization attributed this to practice of both companies of implementing double standards on regional and national policies for recycling respective products. "While both support individual producer responsibility elsewhere in the world, in the United States these are part of a coalition opposing producer responsibility laws and calling on consumers instead to pay for recycling electronic waste," Greenpeace added.(PNA)
http://www.bayanihan.org/html/article.php/20070710162128123 .....
Philippines Star : DENR unveils project to turn garbage into electricity at Manila dump Tuesday, July 10, 2007 MANILA (AP) - Methane generated by a sprawling and deadly garbage dump here will be converted into power for a nearby shantytown under an Italian-funded project unveiled Tuesday, officials said. The P200 million (US$4.3 million) project at the Payatas dump in Manila's suburban Quezon city aims to convert 5,000 tons of methane every year, amounting to 40,000 megawatts of power in ten years, Environment Secretary Angelo Reyes said in a statement. A conversion plant to be built at the 29-hectare (72-acre) dump should be operational by November, Reyes said. Aside from generating power, the project will also reduce harmful gas emissions that endanger the health of people living in shanties near the dump and that contribute to global warming, Reyes said. http://www.philstar.com/index.php?News%20Flash&p=54&type=2&sec=91&aid=2007071099 ROLAC MEDIA UPDATE
www.tierramerica.net Uncertainty in Carbon Absorption Project Near Galápagos By Stephen Leahy Just off the environmentally protected Galápagos Islands, a company is preparing to enrich seawater with iron in order to promote phytoplankton growth and the absorption of carbon from the atmosphere. PUERTO AYORA, Galápagos, Ecuador, Jul 9 (Tierramérica).- Later this month a U.S. company, Planktos Inc., plans to dump 100 tons of iron dust
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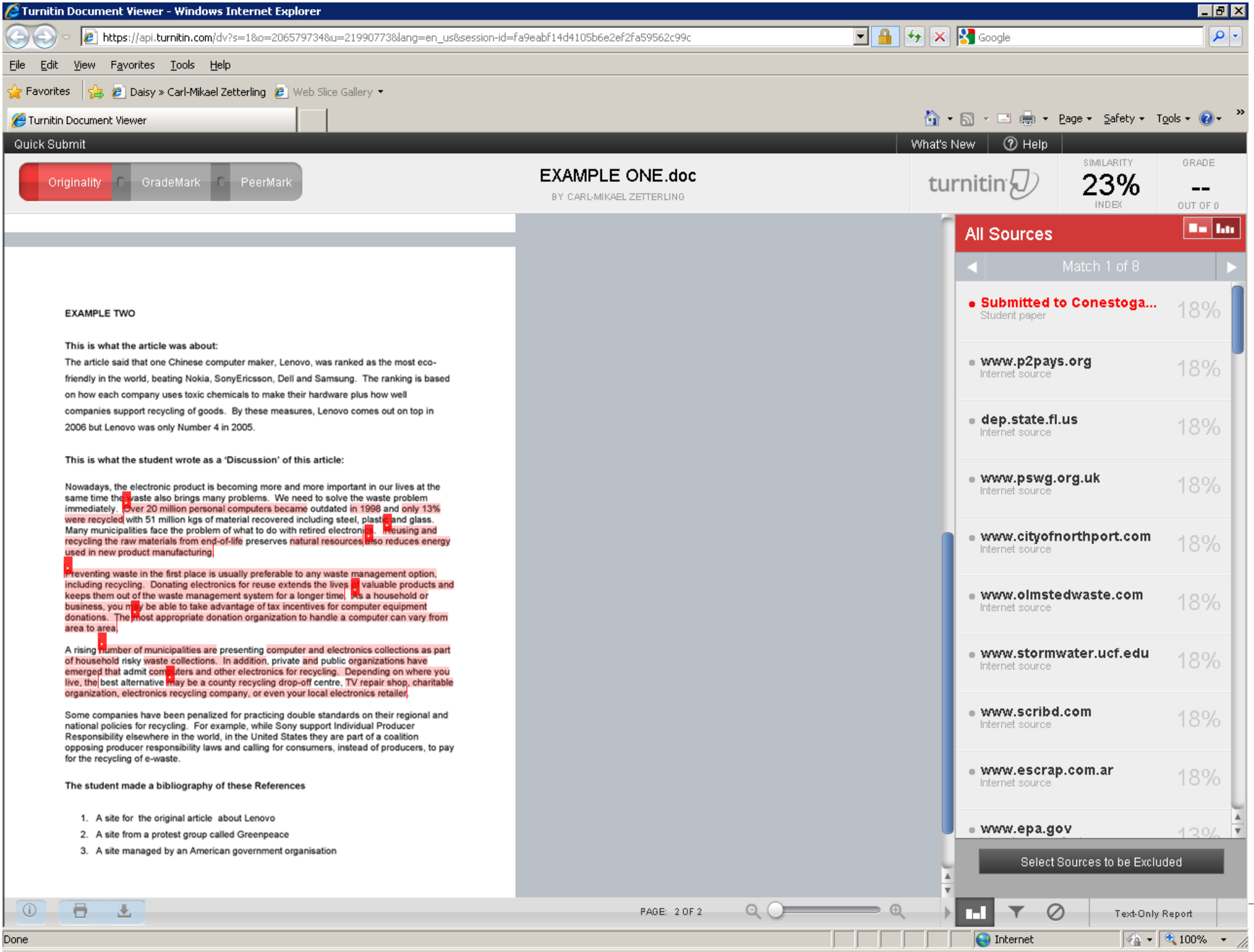
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What is expected from your course work?

- Use citations and references
  (See previous lectures on Writing)
- Various thoughts from Jude Carroll
- How not to be accused of copy-paste by mistake

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Types of KTH plagiarism

1. Copying
2. Re-submitting
3. Not showing your sources
4. Working too closely with other students

[source: Jude Carroll]

Avoiding plagiarism from not showing your sources

- This is hard!!
- You need many skills
- You may need to STOP some ways of writing you have used for many years
- You will need lots of practice at the new way
- You need to look at how your textbooks, articles and your teachers show their sources

[source: Jude Carroll]

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A reminder:

'the unacknowledged use of the ideas and materials of others .....in such a manner as to convey the impression that those ideas and materials are his or her own'
(This is from a university in Hong Kong, 2008)

What is underneath this?

- different ways to acknowledge others. If you show *'this is NOT my own work'*, then all the rest is!
- knowing which ideas and materials are 'owned'
- understanding why these things matter!

[source: Jude Carroll]

Many people do use copying to learn

'If you can recite 300 poems, you will become a poet yourself'.

'If you can recite 300 poems, you will become a poet yourself'. (from Tang, 2008)*

Another teacher, Catherine Tang, used this proverb to talk with her students. I had the idea of using it from Catherine Tang. I **acknowledge her.** I become more honest, more polite.

I become more credible and I have more authority.

[source: Jude Carroll]

3. Tstalgorithms

	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används	Ma all för fö mi a
First-fit	12043160	11690496	12166840	11
	14317272	14048320	14409568	13
	84.1163 %	**83.2163 %**	**84.4358 %**	**84**
Best-fit	11916112	11737296	12044848	11
	12577536	12373464	12656352	12
	94.7412 %	**94.8586 %**	**95.1684 %**	**95**
Worst-fit	11942360	11888976	11693184	11
	17504664	17590944	17442704	17
	68.2239 %	**67.5858 %**	**67.0377 %**	**67**
Quick-fit (5 listor)	12061480	11741040	12072832	11
	14431264	14210384	14389664	14
	83.5788 %	**82.623 %**	**83.8993 %**	**82**
Systemets	12470088	12434320	12004768	11
	14614528	14532608	14475264	15
	85.3267 %	**85.5615 %**	**82.933 %**	**81**

	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används	Max minne allokerad / minne förbrukat / förbrukat minne som används
First-fit	12043160	11690496	12166840	11736784	11624552
	14317272	14048320	14409568	13954400	13844648
	84.1163 %	*83.2163 %*	*84.4358 %*	*84.1081 %*	*83.9642 %*
Best-fit	11916112	11737296	12044848	11847520	12056800
	12577536	12373464	12656352	12432568	12722360
	94.7412 %	*94.8586 %*	*95.1684 %*	*95.2942 %*	*94.7686 %*
Worst-fit	11942360	11888976	11693184	11749024	12407048
	17504664	17590944	17442704	17326440	18047480
	68.2239 %	*67.5858 %*	*67.0377 %*	*67.8098 %*	*68.7467 %*
Quick-fit (5 listor)	12061480	11741040	12072832	11663672	11798896
	14431264	14210384	14389664	14056200	14279680
	83.5788 %	*82.6230 %*	*83.8993 %*	*82.9788 %*	*82.6272 %*
Systemets	12470088	12434320	12004768	11868120	11893320
	14614528	14532608	14475264	14483456	14172160
	85.3267 %	*85.5615 %*	*82.9330 %*	*81.9426 %*	*83.9203 %*

[source: Jude Carroll]

So many questions!

If it is on the Web, it is reliable, right?

What needs a reference?

How much must I change it?

'Use my own words'… can I ask for help?

I keep losing track of the references. Does that matter?

How do I find good sources?

[source: Jude Carroll]

Plagiarism ?

1. You ask someone to proofread your paper.
2. You ask a Librarian to do the literature search for you. She does it!
3. You put “…..” around a direct quote in your paper.
4. You use a paper from last year as the basis for your coursework this year. You use the structure and look up the same sources. You like the conclusion, too, and use that.

[source: Jude Carroll]

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What is expected from your course work?

- Use citations and references
  (See previous lectures on Writing)
- How not to be accused of copy-paste by mistake:
  Keep a separate file for copy-paste notes
  Keep track of references
  Use “your own words”

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Where to learn more:

- http://www.kth.se/plagiarism

  Guiding students away from plagiarism (free e-book)
  (Jude Carroll and Carl-Mikael Zetterling, 2009)

  Links for students bottom of page

- James Cook University study skills support

  http://www.jcu.edu.au/learningskills/

- LearnHigher resource list:

  http://www.learnhigher.ac.uk/learningareas/academicwriting/resourcesforstudents.htm

- Links on 123helpme.com (but not the essays…)

  http://www.123helpme.com/plagiarism.jsp

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- The exercise used in this lecture, and several of the slides, are used with her permission.

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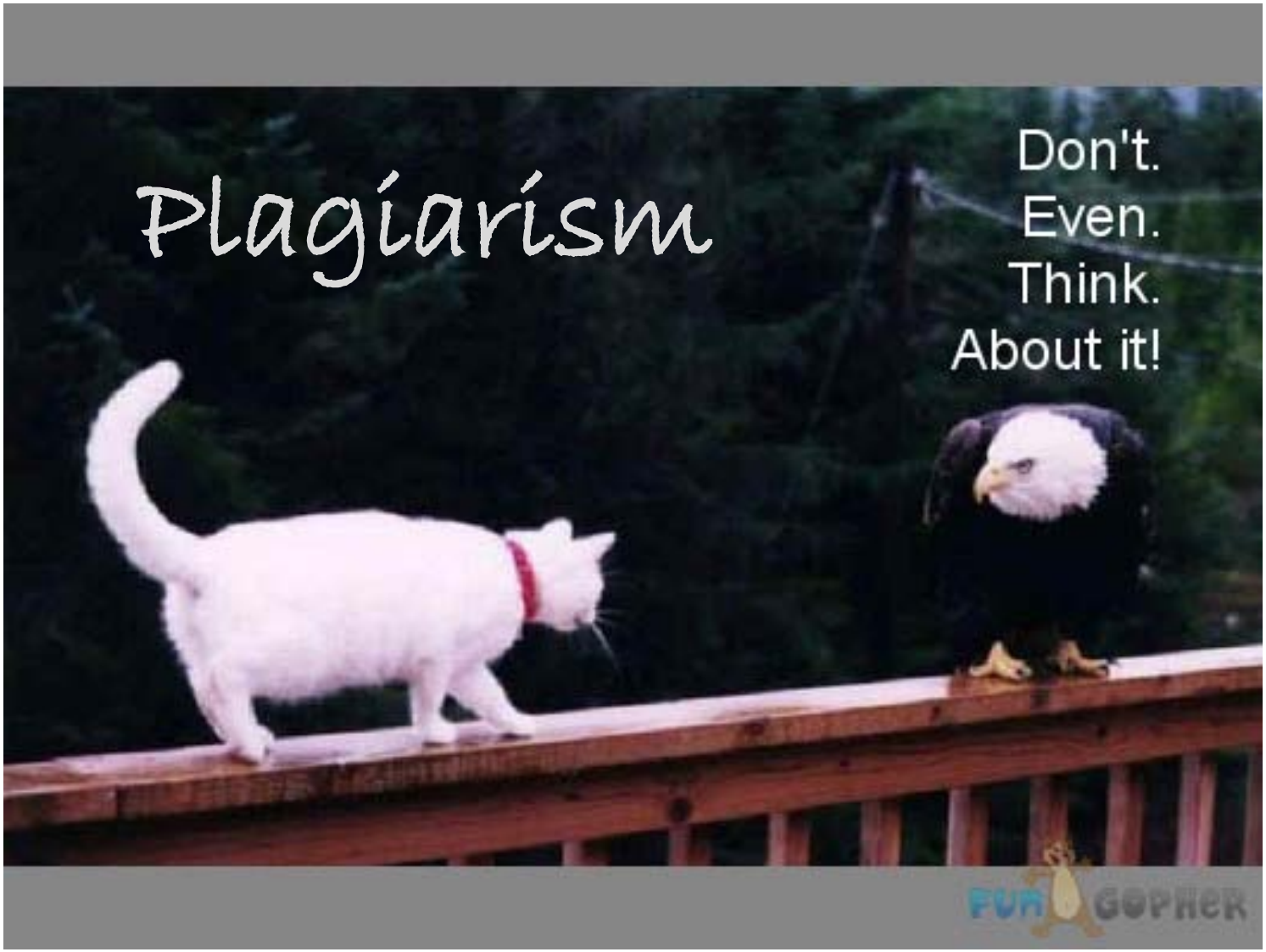
Summary: Avoiding Plagiarism

- What is plagiarism?
  - Importance of “intent to deceive”
- What causes plagiarism?
  - Poor planning
  - Lack of skills
- How is plagiarism found out?
  - Good reader
  - TURNITIN
- What is expected from your course work?
  - Use “your own words”
  - Write using references
- Where to learn more?
  - See Bibliography

Summary



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