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]
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 skills. It is easy to find out that they have unwittingly fallen foul of this rule 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 many forms, including text, experimentations, diagrams, maps, MindMap, computer programmes, data and all other forms of study where you are expected to work independently and produce original material.

Guidelines for students:

“Plagiarism is taking credit for work which is not your own”

“Not explaining where information has come from”

Taking credit for the work of a fellow student

Some examples of plagiarism:

- Copying from sources (e.g. books, journals, Internet) without proper acknowledgment
- Using other’s ideas without acknowledging the source
- Paraphrasing an original source too closely
- Using work for an assignment that has not been written by you
- Using ideas from the internet

Guidelines for students:

- Make sure you know what your Department Handbook says about plagiarism
- Ask teaching staff for help and guidance if you are unsure
- 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://www.le.ac.uk/oldschool/helpwith/plagiarism
- Visit the website subject-specific websites
  http://www.le.ac.uk/lib/docs/its/servicelearning/plagiarism/biography_autority

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. This University Regulations contain a specific regulation about academic honesty.

http://librarian.renseya.net/770/plagiarismterms.html
http://www.academicplagiarism.com
plagiarize (also plagiarise) n. 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'.
In the late 1970s methods were developed that allowed the nucleotide sequence of any purified DNA fragment to be determined simply and quickly. They have made it possible to determine the complete DNA sequence of tens of thousands of genes, and many organisms have had their DNA genome fully sequenced (Alberts et al., 2002).