

# What is plagiarism?

buying, stealing or  
borrowing a paper

using the source  
too closely when  
paraphrasing

hiring someone to  
write your paper

building on  
someone's ideas  
without citation

copying from another source without  
citing (by accident or on purpose)

deliberate plagiarism

possibly accidental plagiarism

Why shouldn't we plagiarize?

# What does the University say about plagiarism?

- The University of Minnesota's Student Conduct Code classifies scholastic dishonesty as a disciplinary offense actionable by the University. Scholastic dishonesty is defined as “submission of false records of academic achievement; cheating on assignments or examinations; plagiarizing...”

# An example of plagiarism detected using *SafeAssign*

## Suspected Sources

[15] <http://www.answers.com/topic/green-building>

[29] [http://allrss.com/wikipedia.php?title=Green\\_building](http://allrss.com/wikipedia.php?title=Green_building)

[32] <http://gobuiltgreen.com>

[33] [http://www.maui-style.com/Articles/Celebrity%20Articles/Green\\_Building\\_08\\_07.pdf](http://www.maui-style.com/Articles/Celebrity%20Articles/Green_Building_08_07.pdf)

[34] <http://CGBF.COM>

Matching:  11%

## Excerpt from Paper:

Over the next 30 years, the accumulation of infrastructure is projected to grow to nearly 400 billion square feet and about 75 percent of the buildings will either be built or renovated in that period of time. Green schools were found to add 2 percent to construction costs, but would result in financial benefits that are worth 20 times as much as those construction costs. Upfront costs for green buildings are higher ranging from nothing to 2 percent more compared to traditional construction, but the operating costs for a green building is estimated to be lower by 20 percent which is 10 times the initial investment. So, which one makes more sense? An initial sampling of LEED-certified buildings found the initial investment was returned in an average of about 3 years and the buildings had annual net savings of more than \$170,000

[ 29 ; 93%] The United States Environmental Protection Agency's EnergyStar program rates commercial buildings for energy efficiency and provides Energy Star qualifications for new homes that meet its standards for energy efficient building design. The Energy Star Challenge would improve the energy efficiency of commercial and industrial buildings by 10 percent or more, which would save businesses \$20 billion per year and would reduce greenhouse gas emissions enough to equal those from 30 million vehicles.

Some states, small towns, and investment agencies are taking their own initiatives in going green instead of waiting on the federal government to make up its mind in the sustainable energy decision making. [ 32 ; 100%] In 2005, Washington became the first state in the United States to enact green building legislation. [ 33 ; 100%] According to the law, all major public agency facilities with a floor area exceeding 5,000 square feet, including state funded school buildings, are required to meet or exceed LEED standards in construction or renovation. [ 29 ; 100%] The projected benefits from this law are 20% annual savings in energy and water costs, 38% reduction in waste water production and 22% reduction in construction waste. [ 29 ; 100%] Charlottesville, Virginia became one of the first small towns in the United States to enact green building legislation. [ 34 ; 100%] This presents a significant shift in construction and architecture as LEED regulations have formerly been focused on commercial construction. The city of Albuquerque has also committed to a zero waste target and is planning to eliminate its landfill in 2030.

# What should this student have done differently to avoid plagiarism?

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# A short online quiz to test your understanding of plagiarism

\*\*This is a subset of the quiz questions found at: <http://www.indiana.edu/~tedfrick/plagiarism/index2.html>.

# Is this plagiarism?

Original Source Material	Sample of Student Written Work
<p>Technology has significantly transformed education at several major turning points in our history. In the broadest sense, <b>the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language.</b> Mime, gestures, grunts, and drawing of figures in the sand with a stick were methods used to communicate -- yes, even to educate. Even without speech, these prehistoric people were able to teach their young how to catch animals for food, what animals to avoid, which vegetation was good to eat and which was poisonous.</p> <p>(Quoted from: <a href="#">Frick, T. (1991; 2000) Restructuring Education Through Technology</a>)</p>	<p>Frick (1991) believes that the first technology was the primitive modes of communication used by prehistoric people before the development of spoken language.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Bibliography:</b></p> <p>Frick, T. (1991). <i>Restructuring education through technology</i>. Bloomington, IN: Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation</p>



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