

Plagiarism and Misuse of Sources

Plagiarism is the use/misuse without proper attribution of someone else's words, ideas, or other work as if it were one's own. Failure to properly indicate and acknowledge others' work can lead a reader, listener, or viewer to think that information, ideas, research, words, images, data, artistic and creative elements, or other work are the student's hard work when they are not. Plagiarism substantially departs from accepted standards in the academic community and misleads others into thinking the work is the student's own.

Plagiarism and the misrepresentation of sources carry different consequences, as described in the University's Academic Integrity Procedures. Misuse of sources, like plagiarism, reflects a failure to credit others' work appropriately but involves mistakes, incomplete or inadequate attempts, and other errors in the citation, quotation, and give credit that would not likely mislead others into thinking the work is the student's own.

Plagiarism and the misrepresentation of sources carry different consequences, as described in Leighton University Academic Integrity Procedures. The obligation to attribute material that would not qualify as common knowledge applies to almost all types of assignments, papers, projects, and situations, not just papers or projects and finished works and submitted drafts. Works for which students must acknowledge sources and the contributions of others involves but is not limited to final versions of the following

- Artistic, musical, and other creative work.
- Exams, including in-class and take-home exams;
- Lab reports;
- Problem sets;
- Talks and other oral presentations;
- Thesis, proposals, chapters, papers, literature reviews, abstracts, annotated bibliographies, and other writing;
- Visual aids, presentation slides, or other forms of media tools;
- Webcasts, Web pages, web pages, and other multimedia work.