

FLM: Academic Integrity Part 2

In-Class Activity: Option 2

Online Implementation

You will now be put in a break-out room with a couple of other students. Once in your break out room, review the definition of plagiarism from BU's Academic Code of Conduct (taken from <https://www.bu.edu/academics/policies/academic-conduct-code/>):

Plagiarism

A Definition of Plagiarism

The following definition of plagiarism is taken from H. Martin and R. Ohmann's *The Logic and Rhetoric of Exposition*, revised edition, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963.

"The academic counterpart of the bank embezzler and of the manufacturer who mislabels products is the plagiarist, the student or scholar who leads readers to believe that what they are reading is the original work of the writer when it is not. If it could be assumed that the distinction between plagiarism and honest use of sources is perfectly clear in everyone's mind, there would be no need for the explanation that follows; merely the warning with which this definition concludes would be enough. But it is apparent that sometimes people of goodwill draw the suspension of guilt upon themselves (and, indeed, are guilty) simply because they are not aware of the illegitimacy of certain kinds of "borrowing" and of the procedures for correct identification of materials other than those gained through independent research and reflection...

"The spectrum is a wide one. At one end there is a word-for-word copying of another's writing without enclosing the copied passage in quotation marks and identifying it in a footnote, both of which are necessary. (This includes, of course, the copying of all or any part of another student's paper.) It hardly seems possible that anyone of college age or more could do that without clear intent to deceive. At the other end there is the almost casual slipping in of a particularly apt term which one has come across in reading and which so admirably expresses one's opinion that one is tempted to make it personal property. Between these poles there are degrees and degrees, but they may be roughly placed in two groups. Close to outright and blatant deceit—but more the result, perhaps, of laziness than of bad intent—is the patching together of random jottings made in the course of reading, generally without careful identification of their source, and then woven into the text, so that the result is a mosaic of other people's ideas and words, the writer's sole contribution being the cement to hold the pieces together. Indicative of more effort and, for that reason, somewhat closer to honest, though still dishonest, is the paraphrase, an abbreviated (and often skillfully prepared) restatement of someone else's analysis or conclusion, without acknowledgment that another person's text has been the basis of the recapitulation."

Next, work with your team members to rewrite the above definition in your own voice by using summary, paraphrase and quotation where you see fit. You should collaboratively write the summary in a shared Google doc and, once finished, generate a link that allows others to edit your file.

Your instructor will then ask each group to submit their Google doc link. Each group will then read the summary written by one other group for peer-editing and feedback.