

Plagiarism Detection And Prevention

Amarillo College Policy

[“Student Rights and Responsibilities – Student Conduct” from Board Policy Manual](#)

Contains AC’s definition of plagiarism. Below is advice to faculty about plagiarism approved by Dr. Paul Matney, AC’s Vice President and Dean of Instruction.

- Have a statement in the syllabus as to the consequences of plagiarism.
- The instructor may exercise any reasonable action in response to plagiarism.
- Faculty should be cautious and certain of the solidity of their position and be quick to involve a department chair in any action to be taken.
- Review the Student Rights and Responsibilities, both the academic grievance policy and the general grievance policy. The student should initiate an academic grievance first if he/she wishes to protest the penalty imposed. Almost all plagiarism appeals are resolved via this route.

Articles

[Anti-Plagiarism Strategies for Research Papers](#)

By Dr. Robert A. Harris, author of *The Plagiarism Handbook*

[Dealing with Plagiarism, Cheating and Student Honesty in Online Classes](#)

A series of links from *The Virtual Professor* Web site.

[Dealing with Plagiarists](#)

English professor James M. Lang discusses how he dealt with plagiarism in his classes. He devised a system in which the plagiarism of individual students is tracked so that leniency will not be given for repeat offenses.

[Plagiarism Website by Sharon Stoerger, MLS, MBA](#)

This site contains a well-chosen collection of annotated articles . It contains a section of article specifically selected for faculty and another section for students.

[Thinking and Talking about Plagiarism](#)

This article by Nick Carbone includes lots of great tips as well as a very thoughtful section on how faculty can communicate to students about plagiarism in a non-threatening way. Contains list of other useful sites and a long list of DOs and DON'Ts for students.

Citation Style Guides

[AC Library MLA Citation Style Information](#)

This site constructed by AC library staff contains examples of MLA citations of the AC library’s most popular online databases, such as Academic Search Premier, CQ Researcher, Student Resource Center, netLibrary, and Opposing Viewpoints Resource

Center. Local information required in online database citations is shown in examples. Examples of other formats are also shown.

[AC Library APA Citation Style Information](#)

This site constructed by AC library staff contains examples of APA citations of AC Library database sources.

[How to Avoid Plagiarism/APA Style \(PowerPoint Tutorial—Amarillo College\)](#)

Provides general information about avoiding plagiarism and also provides information about and examples of APA citations.

[APA Citation Style \(Cornell University\)](#)

This site has information and examples on citing within the text of the paper and creating a works-cited list.

[APA Citation Style \(Long Island University\)](#)

This page on the Long Island University library site features color-coded examples. It also has some general tips at the bottom.

[APA Format Guide \(Purdue University Online Writing Lab\)](#)

Information is provided on research paper formatting, parenthetical references (references within the text of the paper), and the works-cited list (print and electronic). Sources of additional information are provided.

[APA Sample Citations \(Ursinus College\)](#)

Very handy list of links to examples for citing various formats. The examples are labeled “C” for citation form and “W” for works-cited list.

[Citation Styles Online!](#)

This site by Bedford/St. Martins college publishers contains information for citing electronic sources in these styles: MLA, APA, Chicago, and CBE.

[MLA Citation Style \(Cornell University\)](#)

This site has information and examples on citing within the text of the paper and creating a works-cited list.

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Detection

[Google.com](#)

This popular free search engine is widely commended as a plagiarism detection tool. Some things to enter for your search are unusual phrases (in quotes), several phrases in the same search, several words that would rarely occur together in the same document, an unusual word along with a word related to the topic, and misspelled words. If you click "cached" instead of the title link, your search words will be highlighted. Try Google's excellent [advanced search](#), too.

[Dogpile.com](#)

Dogpile was named the Best Meta Search Engine by searchenginewatch.com for 2003, a Best . It simultaneously searches Google, Yahoo!, Ask Jeeves, About, FindWhat, LookSmart, and others.

[Article: Considering Plagiarism Detection Tools and Search Tools](#)

This article by Nick Carbone of Bedford St. Martin's publishing company points out the disadvantages of electronic detection tools such as Turnitin.com. Carbone identifies steps to be taken before using these tools. He includes reviews of Turnitin.com, EVE2, Plagiserve, and Glatt Plagiarism Services. This article is part of the Bedford St. Martin's Workshop on Plagiarism.

[EVE Plagiarism Detection System](#)

From Web site: "EVE2 accepts essays in plain text, Microsoft Word, or Corel Word Perfect format and returns links to web pages from which a student may have plagiarized. . . . the teacher is given a full report on each paper that contained plagiarism, including the percent of the essay plagiarized, and an annotated copy of the paper showing all plagiarism highlighted in red."

[Glatt Plagiarism Screening Program](#)

From Web Site: "Based on Wilson Taylor's (1953) cloze procedure, the Glatt Plagiarism Screening Program eliminates every fifth word of the suspected student's paper and replaces the words with a standard size blank. The student is asked to supply the missing words. The number of correct responses, the amount of time intervening, and various other factors are considered in assessing the final Plagiarism Probability Score."

[Plagiarism Detection Tools by Sharon Stoerger, MLS, MBA](#)

This site contains descriptions of some of the more well-known tools.

[Turnitin.com Plagiarism Prevention Page](#)

Turnitin.com is the most well-known and widely discussed detection tool. It provides an Originality Report (samples included) that identifies unoriginal material and its source and allows the instructor to decide whether plagiarism is involved. It searches the visible Internet, proprietary materials, and a database of papers already submitted for checking. Copyright and privacy concerns are being discussed in the literature regarding the paper database. (Preceding was araphrased from Web site.) Click [here](#) for article on Turnitin.com in Teacher Library journal.

[WCopyfind](#)

Free software developed by Dr. Lou Bloomfield, Lecturer, Department of Physics, University of Virginia. It allows professors to build a database of papers from their classes and check them against each other to identify similarities. (Paraphrased from Web site.) Dr. Bloomfield's site has additional helpful plagiarism resources.

Online Article Sources such as [Looksmart FindArticles](#) and [MagPortal.com](#) where students may have copied articles.

Online Bookstores as Sources for Book Reviews such as [Amazon.com](#), [Barnes and Noble](#), and [H-Net Reviews](#).

Educational Sites

[Note-Taking Tips](#)

This list is oriented towards taking research notes properly in preparation for writing a paper. Taken from the Web site of the DiMenna-Lyselius Library at Fairfield University in Connecticut.

[Paraphrase: Write it in Your Own Words](#)

This page from the award-winning Purdue University Online Writing Lab explains what paraphrasing is and how to do it. It also provides an example. It can be printed as a handout. This page links to an exercise on paraphrasing.

[Paraphrasing Pointers](#)

Description of how to paraphrase along with an example of correct paraphrasing and an example of incorrect paraphrasing. Taken from the Web site of the DiMenna-Lyselius Library at Fairfield University in Connecticut.

[Purdue University Online Writing Lab \(OWL\) Site](#)

The site is very highly regarded and is included as a link on many university sites. It has numerous printable handouts on all aspects of writing as well as “canned” PowerPoint presentations teachers can use. This link to the site map can show you the *wealth* of information provided by this site, which receives millions of hits per year and is mentioned in textbooks.

[Quoting, Paraphrasing and Summarizing](#)

This page from the excellent Purdue University Online Writing Lab explains the difference between these activities. A sample essay is provided for practice purposes.

[Research Resources at Plagiarism.org](#)

The company that provides the well-known Turnitin.com plagiarism detection service also provides an educational component. The section for educators contains handouts and suggestions for lesson plans. Another section contains information aimed at students.

[Should I Paraphrase or Quote?](#)

This brief, concise narrative from the University of Wisconsin-Madison site explains when source information should be paraphrased versus when it should be quoted.

[“Understanding Plagiarism” Pearson/Prentice Hall Tutorial](#)

This excellent tutorial provides clear, concise explanations of plagiarism-related. Each section has a brief quiz that is scored online and can be submitted via email to the instructor. A 2003 research study identified this tool as the favorite of student subjects among the educational tools tested (Humes, C., Stiffler, J., Malsed, M. [2003]. Examining anti-plagiarism software: Choosing the right tool. Retrieved November 10, 2004, from <http://writing.claremontmckenna.edu/Examining%20Anti.htm>)

Examples / Exercises / Tests

[Examples from Xavier University Plagiarism Tutorial](#)

Describes several types of plagiarism and provides links to an example and explanation of each type.

[Is It Plagiarism? Interactive Exercise](#)

This brief exercise (nine yes-or-no questions) from the University of Maine (Farmington) Web site presents a brief scenario and asks whether plagiarism is involved. The answers are given and explained.

[How to Recognize Plagiarism \(Tutorial\)](#)

This excellent tutorial is from the Indiana University (Bloomington) School of Education Web site. It contains an [overview](#) of plagiarism that tells students what types of information they must cite and contains a chart that can help students decide whether to quote material. The [examples](#) section shows original text, a plagiarized version, a correct version, and an explanation of each. A [practice](#) set containing 10 “problems” is provided as well as a [test](#) that is scored online.

[Plagiarism in College Writing: An Interactive Tutorial](#)

This interactive tutorial has an introduction telling writers how to avoid plagiarism, some examples, some practice sentences, and some practice paragraphs. Explanations are given of the answers. Located on the Pearson Longman Companion Web site.

Legal Aspects

[Plagiarism in Colleges in USA](#)

This widely cited 2000 article by Ronald B. Standler focuses on the legal aspects of plagiarism.

Multi-Topic Sites

[Easy Steps to Combatting Plagiarism](#)—This concise list from the Kimbel Library at Coastal Carolina University features practical tips for faculty.

Paper Mills/Term Paper Sites

[Paper Mills and You](#)—Site description: “This presentation is aimed at providing faculty with an overview of the current state of Internet Paper Mills, how to locate Paper Mills, how to detect plagiarized papers, how to track down suspicious papers, and how to combat plagiarism.” It has a long list of paper mill links. (Authored by Margaret Fain and Peggy Bates of Kimbel Library, Coastal Carolina University.)

Prevention Strategies

[Plagiarism and the Web](#)

An excellent list of tips for teachers from the Western Illinois University site.