Writing Papers: Give Credit Where It Belongs

Present the Idea: When communicating another’s ideas or information, you must either:
- quote the original material exactly and use quotation marks, OR
- paraphrase the material in your own words.

AND

Give Credit: When you use another’s ideas or information, you will need to include:
- a citation – identify the source of the information within the text of your paper AND
- a reference – list the source of the information in the reference section of your paper.

Two Examples of How to Present an Idea, and Give Proper Credit

Quotes
- Author’s words are in quotations
- Source is cited and referenced

Paraphrases
- Material is substantially rewritten
- Source is cited and referenced

References

Examples of Plagiarism are on the backside of this page

Examples use APA style
Definition and Consequences of Plagiarism

Plagiarism is misrepresenting someone else’s work as your own, either on purpose or unintentionally. This means you cannot use an idea, fact or quotation without giving proper credit to the source. It also means that you cannot purchase or borrow an entire paper from anywhere or anyone. Plagiarism is considered academic dishonesty, and may result in one or more of the following consequences:

- lower grade on the assignment
- lower grade for the entire course
- verbal warning
- dismissal from the class

Three Examples of Plagiarism

1. Missing quotations around author’s exact words

   Such results suggest that at least some infants between the ages of 3½ and 4 months realize that an object continues to exist when occluded (Baillargeon, 1987).

   References

2. Material was not substantially rewritten

   Some infants between the ages of 3½ and 4 months know that an object continues to exist when occluded (Baillargeon, 1987).

   References

3. Material was substantially rewritten, but missing a citation and reference

   Infants as young as 3½ months old appear to understand that an object exists even when it is out of sight.

   References

The Original Material

Source info:
   Author: Renée Baillargeon
   Year: 1987
   Title: Object permanence in 3½- and 4½-month old infants
   Journal: Developmental Psychology
   Volume: 23
   Pages: 655-664

*Original Text:* “Such results suggest that at least some infants between the ages of 3½ and 4 months realize that an object continues to exist when occluded” (663).