### 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.

### 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 list of **works cited** – reference the source of the information at the end of your paper.

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

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

“Yet, from what contemporaries termed ‘the shipwreck’, and modern historians have described as ‘the anarchy’ of Stephen’s reign, Henry II was to emerge as one of England’s, indeed as one of Europe’s, greatest kings” (Vincent 46).

**Works Cited**

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

Henry II, later to be described as one of Europe’s greatest rulers, began his reign in the midst of political turmoil (Vincent 46).

**Works Cited**

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*Examples of Plagiarism are on the backside of this page*
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

   Yet, from what contemporaries termed ‘the shipwreck’, and modern historians have described as ‘the anarchy’ of Stephen’s reign, Henry II was to emerge as one of England’s, indeed as one of Europe’s, greatest kings (Vincent 46).

   Works Cited

2. Material was not substantially rewritten

   Henry II emerged as one of Europe’s greatest kings, from what modern historians have described as ‘the anarchy’ of Stephen’s reign (Vincent 46).

   Works Cited

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

   Henry II, later to be described as one of Europe’s greatest rulers, began his reign in the midst of political turmoil.

Works Cited


— The Original Material —

Source info:  Author: Nicholas Vincent  
Title: Henry II  
Journal: History Today

Year: 2004  Volume: 54  Issue: 12  Pages: 46 - 51

Original Text: “Yet, from what contemporaries termed ‘the shipwreck’, and modern historians have described as ‘the anarchy’ of Stephen’s reign, Henry II was to emerge as one of England’s, indeed as one of Europe’s, greatest kings” (46).

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