

Plagiarism & Ethics

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30 minutes

ICT: KS2

Keywords: safety sharing, ownership, property, copyright, rights, grant, protect, protect, digital rights, copying, copy, ripping, backup, convenience, plagiarism

What information can I copy from the Web?

The purpose of this lesson is to examine rules relating to plagiarism.

Objective: At the end of this lesson learners will be able to:

- Define plagiarism, reference and citation
- Create an online citation

Essential resources: These resources may be modified to align to region and curriculum needs.

Plagiarism activity:

<http://oslis.k12.or.us/elementary/howto/takenotes/docs/plagiariswksht.pdf>

What is plagiarism?:

<http://oslis.k12.or.us/elementary/howto/takenotes/takenotes02.html>

Citation Machine: http://www.landmark-project.com/citation_machine

Frogland: <http://allaboutfrogs.org/frogInd.shtml>

The blue penguin: <http://www.penguin.net.nz/blue/blues.html>

History of the monarchy, Victoria: <http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page118.asp>

Who owns what on the Internet? Let's answer these questions:

Question #1

Elizabeth was working late on a book project. She found a web site that had information on the book that she was writing about. She copied the information, pasted it into her project and handed it into her teacher the next day.

Was it okay for Elizabeth to copy the information and hand it in as her own work?

[Discuss this question and ask if pupils use materials from the internet in their work. Do they think it is okay to cut and paste information from the web and use it as their own? Many do.]

The answer is no, it is not okay for Elizabeth to hand in copied information from the Internet if she pretends it is her own work. If Elizabeth puts a **reference** for the information she has taken from the Internet into her project, then it is okay.

A **reference** means Elizabeth includes the name of the author and a description of the source (web address) for the information she has copied.

Question #2

Matt was working on a project on Ancient Egypt. He found some pictures of the pyramids from a web site and added them to his own work. He copied information about where he found the pictures and added it to his project.

Was it okay for Matt to use pictures from the web site and add them to his own work?

Yes! It is okay for Matt to use the pictures, as long as his project is for non-commercial purposes. Also, Matt has **referenced** the pictures.

What can you copy and what can you not copy from the internet? In this lesson we will look at written information and show you how to use it in your schoolwork.

What is plagiarism?

Remember Elizabeth, who copied and pasted information from the Internet and put it in her book project?

It's a great idea to read information on the Internet, but you cannot copy it word for word and hand it in as your own work. This is called **plagiarism**.

Plagiarism means stealing someone else's words and pretending they are your own. Plagiarism means you have not **referenced** another person's work.

To reference someone else's work, you must provide their name, the title of what they've written, and more. If Elizabeth wants to use someone else's information from the internet (or a book or magazine), she may put the words in "quotation marks" so that the reader knows she is **referencing** someone else's work. We will talk more about how to reference in just a moment.

To find out what plagiarism is, let's visit a site that talks about it. Go to <http://oslis.k12.or.us/elementary/howto/takenotes/takenotes02.html>. Here you will find a definition of plagiarism and some information about it. Read through the page and have a look at the words at the bottom:

More words to learn:

paraphrase

Internet

plagiarism

plagiarizing

reference

Do you know what these words mean?

[For a plagiarism activity on this same site go to
<http://oslis.k12.or.us/elementary/howto/takenotes/docs/plagiariswksht.pdf>]

If you want to use someone else's words from the internet, there are a few rules to remember.

- Put the words in quotation marks so the reader knows you are using someone else's words.
- Make a **reference** or **citation** of the web page where you found the information.

[You may need to help pupils define these words. A simple definition of reference and citation: A note in a piece of writing that directs the reader to another work or another author.]

To make an online reference or citation of a web page, go to the Citation Machine:
http://www.landmark-project.com/citation_machine

[As a class have pupils have a look at this site. We will use it in the first activity.]

You can use this site to make a reference to web pages, books, magazines, etc. In this first activity we will use the Citation Machine to create a reference or citation of a web page.

Let's pretend we are working on a project and we want to find some information on the internet. Once we find the information we are looking for, we are going to make a citation or reference of the web page where we found the information. We will use the Citation Machine to help.

Project Frog!

In this activity we will pretend we are working on a project about frogs. In searching for information about frogs we have found a site that has information we would like to use in our project, it's called Frogland!

Go to <http://allaboutfrogs.org/froglnd.shtml> to see the site.

On this site there are all sorts of links that lead to more information about frogs. Let's go to this link: Weird Frog Facts.



Information Desk

WEIRD Frog Facts

Learn all sorts of true, weird and wacky facts about frogs and toads!

What's the difference between a frog and a toad?

What do frogs sound like?

Life-cycles of the frog, and much much more!

Click Weird Frog Facts: <http://allaboutfrogs.org/weird/weird.html>

Here you will find a long list from which to choose. Each item on the list will link us to more information.

Let's say we are looking for information about the colours of frogs.

Scroll down the page until you see Frog Colours. Click the words.

Protection from Predators

- [Frog Enemies](#)
- [Split in Half!](#)
- [Poison Glands](#)
- [Hide and Seek](#)
- [Frog Colors](#)
- [Advertising a Warning](#)
- [FLASH! Confuse Your Enemies](#)
- [Fake 'em Out!](#)

If we click on Frog Colors we go to another Web page that has some facts and pictures on this topic. Let's say we want to use some of the information on the Frog Colours page and put it in our project.

You can use words from this page as long as you put them in "quotation marks" and make a reference. You can use pictures from this page as long as you make a reference.

Making a citation

Let's try making a citation for the Frog Colours page:

<http://allaboutfrogs.org/weird/protection/colorings.html>

To start, go to Citation Maker: http://www.landmark-project.com/citation_machine

On the right menu select web page:

Electronic Resources

● Web Page

Your screen should look like this:

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Web Page" with a blue header. Below the header, there are two radio buttons: "Author" (selected) and "Corporate". The form contains several input fields: "Author's First Name" (with "John D." below it), "Last Name" (with "Doe" below it), "Organization Title" (with "(if applicable)" below it), "Web Page or Article Title" (with "(if applicable)" below it), "Web Site Title", "Web URL", "Published Date" (with "(if available)" below it), and "Retrieved Date" (with "28", "Jun", and "2004" below it, and "Day", "Month", "Year" labels). A "Make Citations" button is at the bottom.

Now we are ready to start filling in the information in the various **fields**. Note: The word **field** is used to describe the areas where you fill in information.

[If pupils are going back and forth between sites, show them how to minimise the Citation Maker so that they can navigate back and forth between sites. To minimise, click the line in the top left corner of your screen. It's the first button with the straight line. Another option is to have pupils work in partners on two machines. One researches the site while the other compiles the information.]



The first bit of information asks us to click in the circle beside "Author" or "Corporate."

If you go to the Frog Colours page:

<http://allaboutfrogs.org/weird/protection/colorings.html> can you see an author's name?

There isn't one on this page, but on the main page at the bottom, there is an author's name, Dorota. That means we will click in the circle beside "Author" in the Citation Maker.

Note: If you cannot find the author's name on the Web page, choose "Corporate" and skip to Organization Title.

Try to fill in as many **fields** as you can.

Web Page

Author Corporate

Author's First Name: Last Name:
John D. *Doe*

Organization Title: *(if applicable)*

Web Page or Article Title: *(if applicable)*

Web Site Title:

Web URL:

Published Date: *(if available)*
Day Month Year

Retrieved Date:
Day Month Year

When you have filled in as many fields as possible, click the Make Citations button. You will be presented with two separate citations: one will be MLA and the other will be APA.

The MLA one looks like this:

MLA Citation

Bibliographic Reference

Dorota, . "Frog Colors." Frogland. 07 Jul 2004
<<http://allaboutfrogs.org/weird/protection/colorings.html>>.

MLA and APA are two different ways of showing the same information. Ask your teacher which one he or she might want you to use in your work.

1. Plagiarism is
 - a. The right to copy information from the web.
 - b. Stealing information from the web and pretending it is your own.
 - c. Referencing another person's work.
 - d. Making a citation.

[Answer key: 1. B]

Make a citation

[Use the web sites provided, or select your own. It would be best to tie resources from other subject areas into this activity.]

In this activity you will make citations for the web sites provided.

Make a citation for these web sites using the Citation Machine: http://www.landmark-project.com/citation_machine

Web site 1

The blue penguin: <http://www.penguin.net.nz/blue/blues.html>



The home page for this Web site is New Zealand Penguins: <http://www.penguin.net.nz>

Web site 2

History of the monarchy, Victoria: <http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page118.asp>



The home page for this Web site is <http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp>

1. I might make a reference or citation and include it in my work if
 - a. I want to remember a Web page.
 - b. I want others to visit the Web page.
 - c. I have used information from the Web page in my work.
 - d. I did not use any of the information from the Web page in my work.

[Answer key: 1. C]

This lesson is part of the Sharing module in the SAFETY Unit. The SAFETY unit is designed to address common online threats and minimise risks for all users. Each lesson provides age-appropriate content, activities and assessments. Lessons are available for a range of ages, regions and curriculum requirements.

The SAFETY Unit has 6 modules:

- S is for Sharing
- A is for Age Appropriate
- F is for Fraud
- E is for Ethics
- T is for Trust
- Y is for You

This is a foundation lesson of the SAFETY Unit. Foundation lessons are recommended for all pupils from KS1/Grade2 and should be taken before other SAFETY Units.

Please note many parents or guardians may already have set rules and guidelines for their children regarding Internet use. Parental guidelines may be far stricter than those considered here. Please note this lesson offers guidelines and proper use for those pupils who have permission to use computers or online services.