

PLAGIARISM

According to Webster's Online Dictionary, plagiarism is defined as "stealing and passing off (the ideas or works of another) as one's own: The use of (another's production) without crediting the source; literary theft" (Merriam Webster Online, 5 March 2005).

Plagiarism occurs when a student:

- A. Fails to cite with quotation marks the written words or symbols of another author;
- B. Fails to document the author and sources of materials (including materials obtained through electronic media) used in composition;
- C. Fails to cite research materials in a bibliography or works cited page;
- D. Fails to name a person quoted in an oral report;
- E. Fails to cite an author whose works are paraphrased or summarized;
- F. Fails to cite an author's ideas;
- G. Presents another person's creative work or ideas as one's own in essays, poems, music, art, computer programs, or other project;
- H. Copies or paraphrases ideas from literary criticism or study aids, including Cliffs Notes or Spark Notes, without documentation;
- I. Purchases a paper from electronic media or an individual and claims the work as one's own;
- J. Cuts and pastes sections of text from electronic media or online research sites; and
- K. Takes any other action intended to obtain credit for work which is not his/her own.

Students who have questions about plagiarism or how to correctly cite their sources should consult the Cony Research Guide or ask the teacher who issued the assignment.

Students who plagiarize will have the option to re-write the written assignment, but cannot receive higher than the maximum of a 70 or a D for their grade. If students choose not to re-write the paper, they will receive a zero on the assignment. In addition, their parents/guardians will be contacted and their names given to the administration. Further disciplinary action will be taken by school administration for repeat offenders.

Adopted: March 14, 2007

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