

Florida Virtual's Integrity Policies/Plagiarism

Academic Integrity and Plagiarism

Each student enrolled in an online course will adhere to the academic integrity policy outlined below. Any violation of this policy will result in disciplinary action and may jeopardize the student's continuation in the course and any award of academic credit.

What is Academic Integrity?

Academic integrity is a concept used to address the many facets of authenticity within a student's work. A student who uphold a high standard of academic integrity maintains that the work he or she turns in is authentic and true to the knowledge he or she has acquired.

The technology age has certainly helped people have fast access to any and all information on the web. Because of this, you will see Academic Integrity becoming more of a standard in educational institutions as they begin to hold students to higher accountability measures.

It is important that as you take courses online, you are equipped to appropriately utilize technology. The Internet can be a powerful research tool. The key is to know how to use it and what is appropriate.

Academic Integrity means. . .

- Your work on each assignment will be completely your own
- Your collaboration with another classmate on any assignment will be pre-approved by your instructor.
- You will not practice plagiarism in any form
- You will not allow others to copy your work
- You will not misuse content from the Internet

Plagiarism is mentioned above. What is plagiarism exactly?

Plagiarism is copying or using ideas or words (from another person, an online classmate, or an Internet or print course) and presenting them as your own.

Some examples of plagiarism:

- Buying a paper from a research service or term paper mill.
- Turning in another student's work with or without that student's knowledge.
- Turning in a paper a peer has written for the student.
- Copying a paper from a source text without proper acknowledgement.
- Copying materials from a source text, supplying proper documentation, but leaving out quotation marks.
- Paraphrasing materials from a source text without appropriate documentation.

With the Internet, another type of plagiarism needs to be listed: "Turning in a paper from a free term paper" website.

Please be aware that all FLVS instructors utilize a myriad of technologies to check student work for authenticity, including but not limited to the upload of student work to Turnitin.com. In order to maintain the integrity of all FLVS grades, instructors may choose to facilitate random oral assessments and/or

face-to-face exams. If an instructor confirms that a student has plagiarized work in any manner, the student will be subject to consequences determined by FLVS administration and may be removed from the course with a failing grade.

How to avoid plagiarism

When research is involved for class work, most often you will be asked to either cite, quote, paraphrase, or summarize your findings. These are appropriate ways to acknowledge other people's finding.

Cite: to quote by authority, example, or proof (© 2017 Webster's)

Quote: to speak or write a passage from another, (© 2017 Webster's)

Paraphrase: a re-statement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form. (© 2017 Webster's)

Summarize: give a brief statement of the main points of something written or spoken (© 2017 Oxford Dictionaries)

What is plagiarism? The web sites listed here will further define plagiarism and will offer the tips to students on how to avoid plagiarism:

View the FLVS Quick Link Tutorial on Academic Integrity for important information about using your own words when you complete your assignments.

Read the MLA Works Cited: A Quick Guide <https://style.mla.org/works-cited-a-quick-guide/>

Use the [Landmarks Citation Machine](#) or [EasyBib](#) to easily cite your resources. Simply select the type of resources you used, enter the requested information about that resource, and then copy and paste the MLA citation for the resource.

Whenever you quote, paraphrase or summarize other people's ideas, then it is appropriate to acknowledge the source. When quoting someone's ideas, you should place the idea in quotation marks, and then make a note in parentheses next to it citing the author, source, and date.

Always think. . .did this idea come from me or from someone else? If it originally came from someone else, then remember to play it safe and cite the content with the author and source.

What is "common knowledge?"

Common knowledge includes facts that are commonly found in a variety of places, and are most likely items that people know. An example of common knowledge would be: George Washington was the first president of the United States. Another example would be: The sky is blue. Although you may find these items written somewhere, you do not need to cite them, as they are common facts of knowledge.