



WCU

Plagiarism Workshop

Mike Ewing

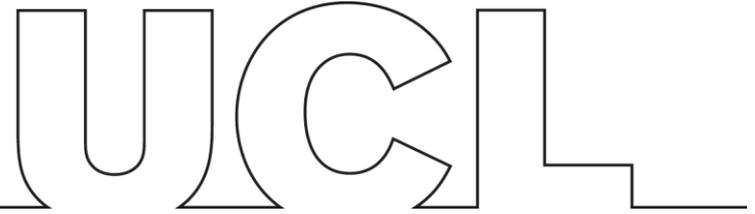
Dean of Students (Academic)

Steve Rowett

E-Learning Environments

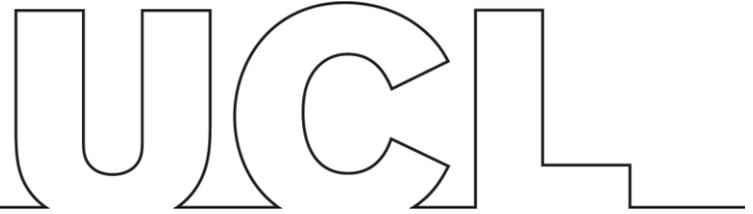
David Ashton

Director of Student Services



TOPICS

- Plagiarism: what is it?
- Examples of Plagiarism
- How to Avoid Plagiarism
- What Happens if Plagiarism is Detected
- Summary
- Questions



DEFINITION OF PLAGIARISM

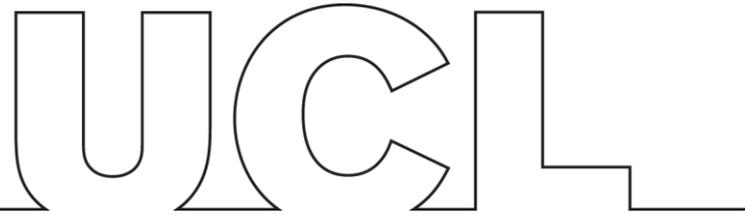
- What do you think it is?



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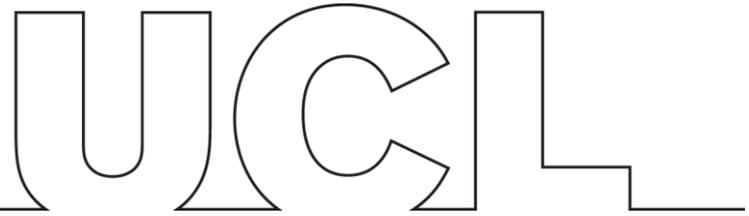
DEFINITION OF PLAGIARISM

- Plagiarism is defined as the presentation of another person's thoughts or words or artefacts or software as though they were a student's own
- Any quotation from the published or unpublished works of other persons must, be clearly identified by being placed inside quotation marks, and with sources accurately identified



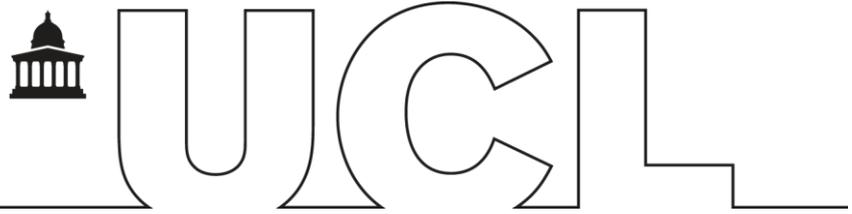
DEFINITION OF PLAGIARISM

- A series of short quotations from several different sources, if not clearly identified, is plagiarism just as much as a single unacknowledged long quotation from a single source
- If another person's ideas, judgements, figures, software or diagrams are summarised, a reference to that person in the text must be made and included in the bibliography



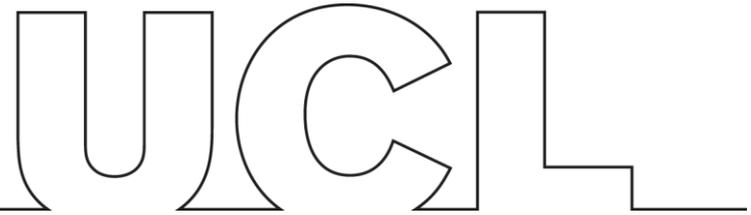
SELF-PLAGIARISM

- Self-plagiarism is the presentation of the student's own thoughts or words or artefacts or software previously submitted for the award of credit or the completion of a course-unit or module
- Any quotation from the student's own published or unpublished works must be clearly identified by being placed inside quotation marks, and with sources accurately identified



OTHER FORMS OF PLAGIARISM

- Recourse to the services of 'ghost-writing' agencies
- Use of unacknowledged information downloaded from the internet
- 'Take away' papers, essays or other work written in a student's own time, or a coursework assessment, the work for 'take away' papers, essays, or other coursework, when submitted, must be the student's own
- Use of proof readers



WHY DO STUDENTS PLAGIARISE?

- Intentional and unintentional
- Unintentional
 - Misunderstanding about citation
 - Over-reliance on the original source material
 - Following practices encouraged or accepted in previous educational experience or culture
 - Not fully understanding when group work ceases and individual work begins
 - Compensating for poor English language skills
 - Poor note-taking practice



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TURNITIN

- Demonstration: <http://www.submit.ac.uk/>
- Information on Turnitin:
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/isd/students/e-learning/tools/turnitin>
- Academic writing - plagiarism explained:
<https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/login/index.php>



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EXAMPLES OF PLAGIARISM

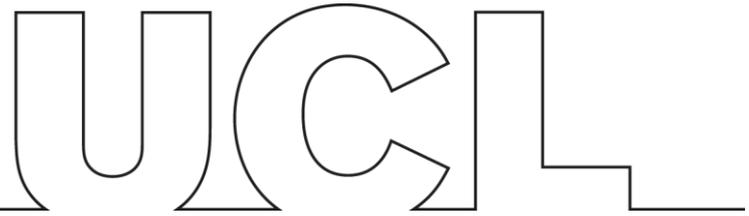
- Original Literature

1 Prenni, A. J., Tolbert, M. A., *Acc. Chem. Res.*, **34**, 545-553, (2001).

2. Salcedo, D. Molina, L. T., Molina, M. J., *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **105**, 1433-1439, (2001).

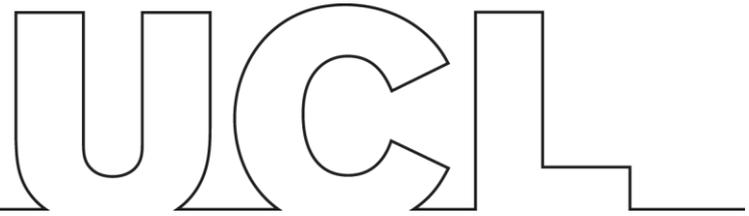
3. Fahey, D. W., et al *Science*, **291**, 1026-1031, (2001).

4. Voigt, C., et al. *Science* **290**, 1756-1758, (2001)



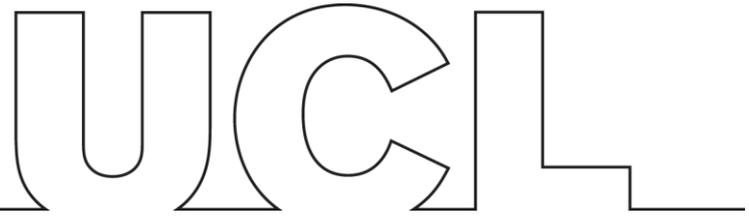
Example 1

Stratospheric ozone depletion was first reported in 1985. Early on, polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) were identified as being important in chemistry related to ozone depletion. Stratospheric air isolated within the polar vortex cools during winter to temperatures that allow the formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) at altitudes between 15 and 25 km (10). Field measurements have uncovered two types of PSCs above the frost point: type Ia consists of solid particles, and type Ib consists of liquid particles:^{5,6} Type Ib PSCs form when the background aerosol of concentrated sulfuric acid drops absorbs water and nitric acid as the temperature decreases in the winter. At ≈ 190 K, type Ib clouds consist of supercooled aqueous mixtures of nitric and sulfuric acid (ca. 40 wt % HNO_3 and ca. 4 wt % H_2SO_4).⁷⁻⁹ Heterogeneous reactions on PSC particles produce active chlorine species. The sedimentation of PSC particles irreversibly removes HNO_3 (denitrification) and water (dehydration) from the lower stratosphere. Upon return of sunlight in the spring, the cloud-processed chlorine species are photolyzed and induce dramatic ozone losses.¹¹



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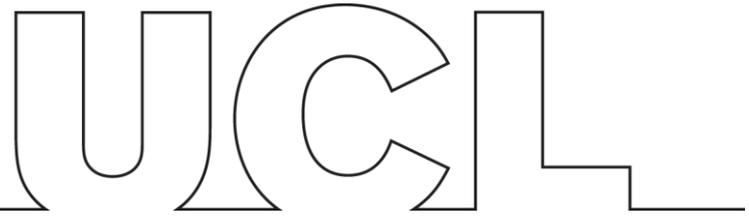
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Example 2

Voigt *et. al.*⁴ summed up the situation in the polar stratosphere when they said:

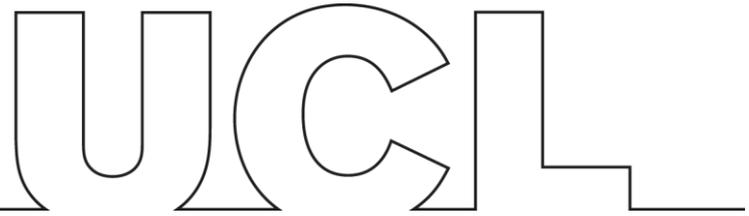
"Since the early 1980s, the formation of a large ozone hole above Antarctica during southern spring has become a yearly event. Stratospheric air isolated within the polar vortex cools during winter to temperatures that allow the formation of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) at altitudes between 15 and 25 km (10). The cloud particles provide surfaces for the activation of otherwise relatively unreactive chlorine-containing molecules." There are two kinds of particles in PSC:² "type Ia consists of solid particles, and type Ib consists of liquid particles.^{5'6} Type Ib PSCs form when the background aerosol, which consists of concentrated sulfuric acid drops, absorbs water and nitric acid as the temperature decreases in the winter."



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Example 3

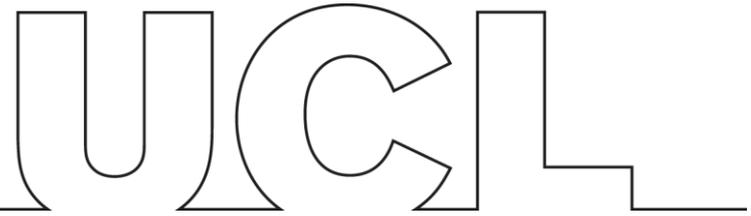
The depletion of the ozone layer above the North and South poles was first noticed in the early 1980's.^{1,4} Polar Stratospheric Clouds (PSCs) were soon identified as being at the heart of ozone loss. A vortex forms in the stratosphere over the poles during the winter night⁴, within which the air cools to below 200 K.³ Although this temperature is above the water-ice frost point, type I PSCs are formed. Crystalline type Ia particles are the more common,¹ but their composition and mechanism of formation are uncertain.² Type Ib particles are livid^{1,5,6} and are comprised of aqueous mixtures of nitric and sulfuric acids.⁷⁻⁹ They are formed by the absorption of water and nitric acid into concentrated sulfuric acid droplets in the stratosphere.⁷⁻⁹ The PSC particles form a heterogeneous surface on which normally inert chlorine species react.^{3,4,11} At the end of the polar winter, sunlight photolyzes the chlorine species in the stratosphere and enables destruction of the ozone there.^{4,11}



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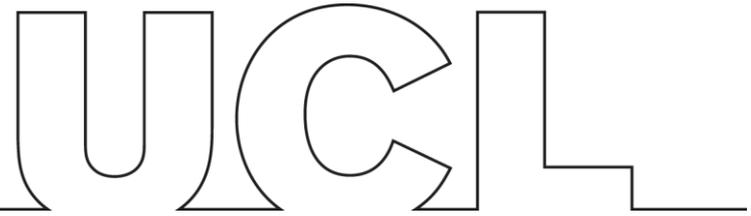
HOW TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

- Check Departmental local rules when completing work
- Check UCL definitions
- Check scope of the work: when group work ends and individual work starts
- Use Turnitin
- Try a basic google test
- Follow “Plagiarism and academic writing” online tuition - <https://moodle.ucl.ac.uk/login/index.php>



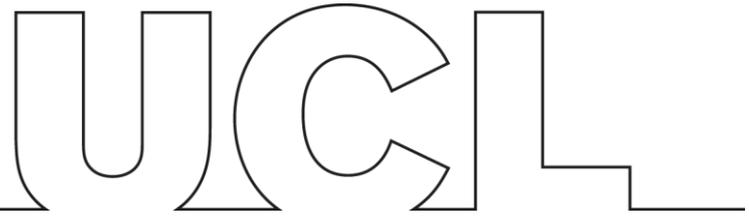
WHAT HAPPENS IF PLAGIARISM DETECTED?

- UCL's Procedure in Respect of a Breach of the Examination Regulations
- Department will use Turnitin outputs critically in conjunction with academic judgement
- Department will build a case
- Departmental hearing
- UCL hearing
- Serious matter



PENALTIES

- Informal warning
- Formal warning
- Work plagiarised excluded in the marking
- Mark of zero for the piece of work or module/course unit
- Delays to obtaining a degree
- Termination of studies



SUMMARY

- Be aware of UCL and local rules about referencing and quotations
- Use Turnitin and other online resources
- Allow time to complete work
- Listen to UCL advice not that from former institutions
- Avoid becoming a subject of the Examination Irregularities Procedure



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QUESTIONS

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