Information Literacy

- Determine the extent of information needed
- Access the needed information effectively & efficiently
- Evaluate information and its sources critically
- Incorporate selected information into one’s own knowledge base
- Use information effectively to accomplish a specific purpose
- **Understand the economic, legal, and social issues surrounding the use of information; use it ethically & legally**

(http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/acrl/standards/informationliteracycompetency.cfm)
What is Plagiarism?

- The uncredited use, *intentional* and *unintentional*, of someone else’s ideas, opinions, theories, or thoughts

- Representing someone else’s work as your own
  - Buying, copying or borrowing a paper and claiming it as your own
  - Having someone else write your paper
  - Copying and pasting large portions of an article, book, paper or proceeding without using quotation marks and crediting the source
  - Summarizing information without crediting a source

- Self-plagiarism – using your own previous research and presenting it as new material/scholarship
Common Knowledge

Common Knowledge – Credit Unnecessary

- Information your readers will already know
- Information you can find uncredited in five sources

#1 Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States during the American Civil War.

#2 The human body is made up of many biological systems.
Uncommon Knowledge

Uncommon Knowledge – Credit Necessary

- Information that is not readily known

#1 Oxidation in living systems is frequently explained using the Krebs tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle. (Licker, 2012).

- Use of facts, statistics, graphs, pictures, drawings, direct quotations

#2 “The Tipping Point is the biography of an idea, and the idea is very simple. It is the best way to understand the emergence of fashion trends, the ebb and flow of crime, or, for that matter, the transformation of unknown books into bestsellers, or the rise of teenage smoking, or the phenomenon of word of mouth, or any number of the other mysterious changes that mark everyday life is to think of them as epidemics.” (Gladwell, 2006).
#3 The tipping point of change occurs when an idea or trend spreads quickly throughout society and daily life, similar to the way a contagion spreads. (Gladwell, 2006).
Paraphrasing Exercise

Restating another person’s spoken or written words

Original Quotation

“Daily, I meet with EMU students and faculty, training them in the fundamentals of computer-based research, stretching skills of the computer-proficient and building a foundation for beginning researchers. I assist approximately 10 people per day.”
Tips for Avoiding Plagiarism When Writing Papers

- Choose an article that, with the help of a dictionary, encyclopedia, or textbook, you can understand.

- Write a summary of the material from memory, then check it against the original.

- Indicate in your notes which ideas are taken from sources, and which are your own insights (ME); give credit where credit is due.

- Cite the name and dates of all sources as you write even if you don’t think you will need them later.
Tips for Avoiding Plagiarism when Writing Papers, cont.

- Select, know, and use a style manual (e.g. APA, MLA, Turabian, Chicago)
- Place quotation marks around exact phrases and quotations, then credit an author & source
- Cite yourself as an author if using previous papers or projects (use only sparingly)
- Discuss your citation questions with your teacher significantly before the paper is due
- When in doubt, cite a source!
Resources

Help

- Purdue University - [http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/01/)
- Indiana University – Bloomington - [http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml#plagiarized](http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml#plagiarized)
- Your professor

- EMU Code of Conduct - [http://www.emich.edu/sjs/conductcode.htm](http://www.emich.edu/sjs/conductcode.htm)
  - Section V. Violations, Sec. A – Academic Dishonesty

Style Manual Lists

References


