The American Psychological Association defines plagiarism as “the act of representing the words, ideas, or images of another as one’s own” (Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 2020, p. 21).

Types of Plagiarism

**TIPS TO AVOID PLAGIARISM:**

- Take care when using any digital textbook.
- Keep current sources.
- Take notes that do not look exactly the same.
- Avoid paraphrasing your sources.
- Use NoodleTools to help you cite your sources.
- Turnitin.com is a free option you can use to check your work.
- Ask your teacher or librarian if you have questions, or watch an overview here.

**RESOURCES:**

- APA Style Guidelines and the APA Blog: The American Psychological Association has tons of information on plagiarism, APA style, citations, Reference pages, sample papers, and FAQs.
- OWL, The Online Writing Lab at Purdue has just about everything you will need including APA and other style guides, in-text citations, how to format quotations, and sample References pages and research papers.
- NoodleTools is an app you can access through your ASD GoogleDrive. Ask your librarian or teacher if you have questions, or watch an overview here.

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**PLAGIARISM 101**

You plagiarize when you quote, paraphrase, summarize, or present someone else’s work without giving credit.

It’s easy to copy and paste; why not just do it? You might think you’re just borrowing, but it’s much bigger than that. It’s stealing!

**USING IMAGES AND MUSIC - IT’S PLAGIARISM IF YOU:**

- Copy images from websites into your own project
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- Compose a piece of music that borrows heavily from another

You must get permission or give credit to the creator.

**CITE:**

- Your personal experiences, observations, insights, thoughts, and conclusions about a subject
- Your own results obtained through lab or field experiments
- Your own artwork, digital photographs, video, audio, etc.
- Generally-accepted facts (e.g., pollution is bad for the environment)
- and common knowledge (folklore, common sense observations, myths, urban legends, and historical events)
- Words or ideas from any print or online source including but not limited to: website, book, song, TV or video production, database, periodical, computer code, social media, email, or letter
- Information gained via personal interview, whether conducted in person, over the phone, or in writing
- Exact words or a unique phrase
- Diagrams, illustrations, charts, pictures, or other visual materials that you didn’t create
- Digital media, including images, audio, video, or other media that you repost or reuse

**DO NOT CITE:**

- Anything you could find on the internet without permission or with limited access
- Any text you can copy and paste from websites
- Anything written by another
- Anything you can easily find on the internet
- Anything you can find on your own

**RESOURCES:**

- American Psychological Association: http://apastyle.apa.org
- The Online Writing Lab at Purdue: https://owl.purdue.edu/owl
- NoodleTools: https://noodletools.com
- Turnitin.com: https://www.turnitin.com
- OWL, The Online Writing Lab at Purdue: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl
- The American Psychological Association: http://www.apa.org

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**TYPES OF PLAGIARISM:**

- Clone: including proper sources, but the end result is not unique.
- Recycle: incorporating other people’s content too closely.
- Aggregation: including proper sources, but the end result is not unique.
- Paraphrase: including proper sources, but the end result is not unique.

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