Plagiarism is the use of another person’s ideas or words without giving credit. A charge of plagiarism can have severe consequences, including expulsion.

First Page of a Research Paper:
(Example Based on MLA Style)

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English 1A
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Privacy Rights on Internet

With the growth of the Internet has come an increased infringement upon individual privacy rights. Technology exists that enables websites to track their visitors. These website companies then use that information or sell it to other companies. “When the FC surveyed 1,400 websites, it found that 92 percent collected data about visitors, while only 14 percent revealed how that data is used” (Henderson 25). Websites should reveal if they are collecting data and how that information will be used. They should also offer to remove an individual’s information if the persons requests it. If companies are proactive about protecting consumers’ privacy rights then they may avoid government intervention on the issue (Fisher par. 1).

List of Sources:
(Example Based on MLA Style)

Josephson 15

Fisher, Susan. “Privacy by Design.”
Expanded Academic ASAP. Web.
Henderson, Harry. Privacy in the

Additional Resources on Plagiarism:

- Plagiarism Tutorial from Acadia University
  http://library.acadiau.ca/tutorials/plagiarism/
- Avoiding Plagiarism Handout from OWL at Purdue University
  http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html
Plagiarism:

- Buying or borrowing a paper
- Using another person’s **ideas or words** without citation. This includes ideas expressed in **any format or medium** — book, article, web page, graph, photo, drawing, speech, interview, letter, video, music, e-mail, etc.
- Directly quoting, paraphrasing or summarizing without citation.

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**Citation or Citing Sources:**
Documenting each information source used in a paper within the text of the paper (parenthetical citation) **AND** in a separate list at the end of the paper (ex. Bibliography, Reference List, Works Cited) or at the bottom of each page (Footnotes).

**Style Format:**
The exact way to format the citations is determined by the style format (ex. MLA, APA). Ask your instructor which style format to follow. The COA Library offers detailed handouts for all of the different formats.

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**The Parenthetical Citation** follows a quote or paraphrase in the text of the paper and gives brief source information that points readers to the complete citation information given in the list of sources at the end of the paper. The format is based on the style format (ex. APA, MLA) required by your instructor.

**Example based on MLA format:**

“Only once did a liberal TV network film a story favorable to Los Siete, and it was not aired” (Heins 12)

Author | Page No.
--- | ---
Heins, Marjorie.

**List of Sources** - is a detailed list of citations used in the paper. Every source used for the paper must have a parenthetical reference (brief) and a list of sources (detailed). The format is based on the style format (ex. MLA, APA) required by your instructor.

**Example based on MLA format:**


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**Direct Quotations:**
When you include information from your source **exactly word-for-word** it is called a direct quotation. Place **quotation marks** around the words used and always include a parenthetical citation and a bibliography citation.

**Paraphrase:**
When you restate another person’s ideas in your own words it is called paraphrasing. Always include a parenthetical and bibliography citation. **Quotation marks are NOT used** when paraphrasing. Be careful, if you change only a few words and your work closely resembles the original then you are plagiarizing.

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**No Citation Needed For:**
- **Common Knowledge** — Info. that is not disputed and commonly known.
  **Example:**
  George Washington was the first president of the U.S.

- **Your own personal ideas**, opinions, observations, thoughts, and conclusions.
  **Example:**
  This article exemplifies what is wrong with education.