

# Academic Integrity

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# Background

Why this is important

# The Power of the Web

- With the rise of the internet, the World Wide Web, and search engines such as Google, anyone with access to a computer has an unprecedented amount of information available to them “at their fingertips”
- This is good news to you when researching your essays, reports, and projects, but...
  - with power comes **responsibility** to use these resources appropriately
  - there is an increased need for **academic integrity**



# What is Academic Integrity

- **Academic Integrity**

“a commitment, even in the face of adversity, to five fundamental values: **honesty, trust, fairness, respect, and responsibility**”

*[Center for Academic Integrity]*

# Why This Is Important

- The concept of academic integrity is fundamental to any learning community
- We want to assess your *own* knowledge and understanding of the learning outcomes of a programme

# Academic Integrity Regulations

Some details of what you have to know

- The University has adopted policy and procedures regarding the standards we expect from our students, and what should be done in cases where students fall short of these standards
  - “breaches” of academic integrity
- Full details in the University Calendar ([see link on the last slide](#))
- This lecture gives a summary of
  - ways of breaching academic integrity
  - what the consequences of this are
  - [how to avoid such breaches](#)

# Our Expectations

- We expect you to
  - take responsibility for your own work;
  - respect the rights of other scholars;
  - fully acknowledge the work of others wherever it has contributed to your own (thereby **avoiding plagiarism**);
  - ensure that your own work is reported honestly;
  - follow the standards and conventions of your discipline;
  - follow the ethical conventions and requirements appropriate to your discipline;
  - avoid taking unfair advantage of others.



# Summary of Regulations

- You must ensure you avoid
  - **plagiarism**
    - copying or paraphrasing without acknowledgement material attributable to, or the intellectual property of, someone else
  - **collusion**
    - submitting work that was produced in collaboration with others, without declaration
  - **cheating**
    - gaining unfair advantage for yourself or another, e.g. by **ghosting**: submitting work produced for you by someone else
  - **falsification**
    - presenting fictitious or distorted data, making false claims
  - **recycling**
    - reusing your own work without declaring you have done so
  - **breaching ethical standards**
    - failing to seek ethical approval for research/studies that involve humans or their data

# Summary of Regulations

- When you submit coursework you are asked to declare (e.g. through a signature or electronic tick box) that you are aware of the requirements of good academic practice, and the potential penalties for any breaches

# Academic Integrity Breaches

- **Minor breaches** (due to inexperience/lack of understanding)
  - small amount of plagiarism
  - collusion leading to limited similarity
  - minor recycling
- **Major breaches**
  - **any repeat incident**
  - moderate/extensive/serial plagiarism
  - collusion leading to significant similarity
  - moderate/extensive recycling
  - breaching ethical standards
  - copying/breaches of examination regulations, e.g. unauthorised use of notes in examination rooms
  - falsification
  - ghosting/impersonation/use of essay bank services

# Range of Penalties

- written warning
- reduction in marks for the affected work
  - any plagiarised material is ignored when marking
- require resubmission of the piece of work for a reduced maximum mark (**typically 50%!**)
- mark of zero is returned
- failure of the whole module - **one such case in 2015-16 !**
- failure of the whole year
- remove Referral right (in addition to one of the above)
- reduction in degree classification
- **termination of studies** - **one such case in 2015-16 !**
- **withdrawal of award**



# Plagiarism

What it is, and how to avoid it

# What is Plagiarism?

- In some countries/cultures you may be expected to reproduce information from text books or lecture notes.
- At the University of Southampton, all the work you submit for marking must be **your own original creation**.

Plagiarism is using someone else's work or ideas...

...without indicating that they are not your own

...without crediting the original author

# Examples of Plagiarism

- including in your own work *extracts* from another person's work without the use of quotation marks or without crediting the source
- the use of *ideas* of another person without acknowledgement of the source
- paraphrasing/summarising another person's work without acknowledgement
- use of code (**this includes open source code!**) that was not written by you, without acknowledgement of the source
- submitting a piece of work entirely as your own when it was produced in collaboration with others, and not declaring that this collaboration has taken place

# How to Avoid Plagiarism

- 1. Quoting** any material *directly copied* from elsewhere
  - but this should be limited to a few words, or a sentence or two !
  - extensive quoting is bad practice and should be avoided !
- 2. Paraphrasing** other people' s work (i.e. describing it in your own words)
  - most of the time you should paraphrase rather than quote !
- 3. Citing:** follow the quotation or paraphrased material with a citation such as [3], which clearly identifies an item in your bibliography
- 4. Bibliography:** Put the bibliography at the end of your report, giving details such as title, author, and year for each source you have cited

**You must do this for all sources!**



# How and When to Quote

- The easiest and clearest way to identify a quotation is with quotation marks “...”
  - “Testing shows the presence, not the absence of bugs.” [1]
- An alternative is to indent, or display, the quoted material, which is usually in italics

*Testing shows the presence, not the absence of bugs. [1]*

- But quotation should only be used when paraphrasing diminishes the value of the message!
  - a not so good quote: “the other pre-eminent name in British Computing, Maurice Wilkes, arguably contributed rather more than Turing, certainly in practical terms, but is much less prominent in the popular perception” [4]

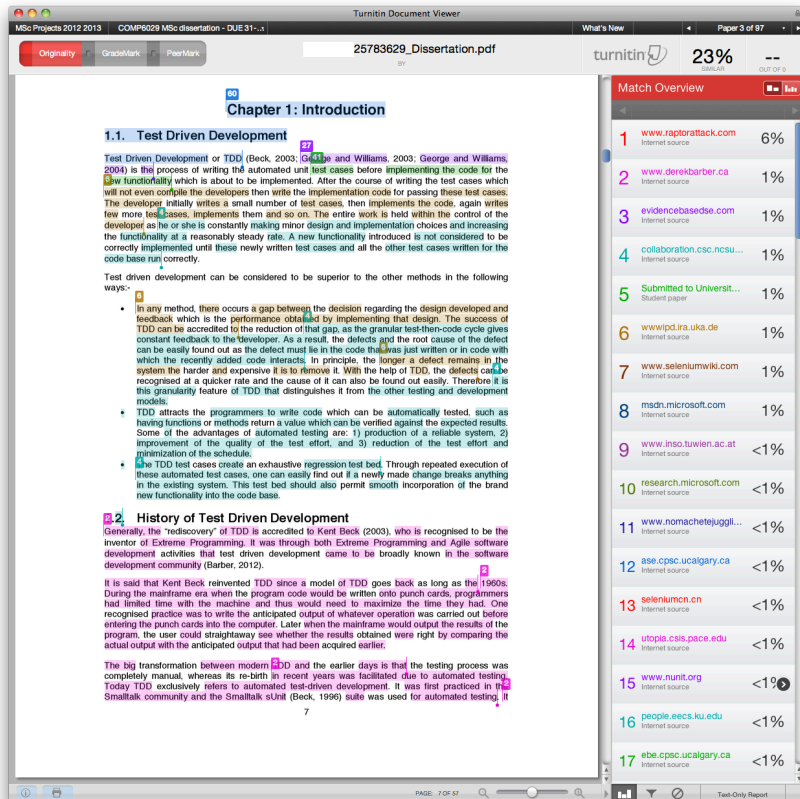
# Why and How to Paraphrase

- For the vast majority of the time, you should **paraphrase rather than quote**
  - for example: Wilkes, though not as famous as Turing, perhaps made greater practical contribution [4]
- Copyright law only allows you to copy small amounts of text (one/two lines)
  - longer quotes require the author to give permission
- paraphrasing demonstrates your understanding of the material, and ensures that your report flows smoothly and reads well
- when paraphrasing, you should **summarise the key points** of other people's work
  - try to also add your own comments/evaluation of their work

# Paraphrasing vs Plagiarism

- It could be plagiarism if you
  - take too much from one source,
  - only replace some words with synonyms, or
  - simply swap words or phrases round to make the sentence look different
- Instead you should
  - *summarise* the key points from your source
  - use your own words and phrases
  - comment on, and evaluate your source

# Example of plagiarism: copy and paste



- copying and pasting from electronic sources without explicit acknowledgement of the source or without explicitly marking the pasted text as a quotation is considered plagiarism
- even if you subsequently modify the text (e.g. by replacing some words with synonyms), this is still not acceptable!

- When you take notes from sources, make sure you identify:
  - where you are recording direct quotations
  - where you are paraphrasing
  - where you are recording your own observations based on the document you are reading
  - the sources your notes refer to
- **Beware of copying and pasting from sources** – this is not what you should be doing !
- This will be particularly important if you are taking notes over a longer period and then reviewing them later.

- **Immediately** after each quotation or piece of paraphrased material, include a *citation tag*
  - this is a number, year, or other identifier in square brackets [...]
  - different styles exist, but you must use the same style throughout each essay or report
- For example:
  - “the other pre-eminent name ... in the popular perception” [Halley 2005]
  - Wilkes, though not as famous as Turing, perhaps made greater practical contribution [3]

# Citing Figures

- Including someone else's figure in your own work:



Figure 1: a UML communication diagram (Lethbridge and Laganier [5], chapter 8, page 290)

- Redrawing and changing someone else's figure:



Figure 2: a UML communication diagram (adapted from Lethbridge and Laganier [5], chapter 8, page 290)

- This is where you list your cited sources
- The list needs to be complete and in a standard format
  - containing enough detail to locate the same source again
  - ordered alphabetically or numerically, according to the style of your citation tags
- Details on how to format your bibliography using IEEE referencing:
  - <http://www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf>
- Some tools enable automatic formatting of citations, e.g.:
  - Endnote (Microsoft Word)
  - BibTeX (LaTeX)



# Why Cite Sources?

- We are *legally* obliged to respect the author's moral right to be acknowledged as the source
- And also to support the scientific process:
  - new results are published
  - leading to new claims being made
  - these results and claims may be challenged
  - or they may be supported by further findings
- This is how scientific understanding develops, and the process requires a clear audit trail

# A “Victimless Crime”?

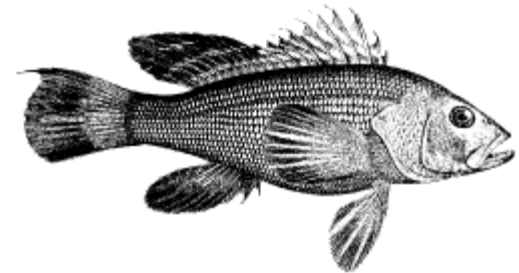
- If you plagiarise
  - you deny the true author the credit, and
  - undermine the scientific publication process
- *All* breaches of academic integrity
  - divert staff from more constructive activities, and
  - undermine the reputation of ECS degrees

# But Will I Really Get Caught?

How we detect cases of plagiarism

# Avoiding Plagiarism

- The concept of plagiarism extends to all sorts of academic work: lab work, design and build, programming and written work
- When you complete a handin you will be asked to confirm that the work is your own. Make sure you
  - explain any collaborative work you may have done, and
  - acknowledge the use of other people's work such as code, design, graphs and diagrams



# How We Detect Plagiarism

- Sometimes, it's just obvious!
  - Different writing styles
  - Better English
  - Or even different fonts!
- Online plagiarism tools...

- The University uses automated plagiarism detection systems
  - across student groups
  - across externally published work
- These systems use a huge library of sources:
  - over 135 million previously submitted student papers
  - over 13.5 billion pages of web content (including wikipedia!!!)
  - articles from more than 90,000 subscription-based journals and periodicals
- In the last years, these have detected a small number of cases where there has been a **major level of plagiarism**
  - **and some students have failed their degrees as a result ☹**

# Assessment

- The purpose of assessment is to enable you to develop and demonstrate
  - *your own knowledge and understanding* of the learning outcomes of a module or programme
- It is entirely appropriate that your work is informed by, and refers to
  - the work of others in the field,
  - discussions with your peers, tutor or supervisor
- Such contributions must always be acknowledged in accordance with conventions appropriate to the discipline
  - this requires more than just a mention of a source in a bibliography
  - make clear which are your words/ideas/artwork
  - acknowledge *each instance* of another person's words/ideas/artworks appropriately



# Group Work

- Some assignments, labs, and projects are carried out in groups
- For small tasks it will be assumed that everyone contributed equally
  - if a member of your group is *not* doing their share of the work, you must tell the lecturer
- For major pieces of work you will be asked to indicate your contribution and that of others
  - so keep a record of this in your log book

# Collaboration and Collusion

- It is often helpful to **discuss ideas** and approaches to your work with your peers. Alternatively, you may ask a friend to **explain material** to you.
- However:
  - what you submit must be your own work!
    - you must be able to explain it if asked to do so
  - any collaboration must be declared at the time of submission
    - this is my own work except for <material> which <friend> and I developed together
- What is **collusion**?
  - unauthorised collaboration between students on an individual assignment
  - unauthorised assistance of another student on an individual assignment
- Collusion is the second most common AI breach in ECS, and often results in a **mark of zero for the assignment!**

# Examples of Collusion and How to Avoid It

- Examples of collusion
  - submitting work that was carried out in collaboration with another student or with input from another student, without declaring this
  - submitting work carried out by another student
  - showing another student your work
  - allowing another student to submit your work (in part or as a whole) as their own
- How to avoid collusion
  - carry out each assignment yourself (you should be able to explain your solution/code fully if asked to do so by the lecturer)
  - ask the lecturer if you have problems with your work
  - if you wish to help others, do so by improving their general understanding, not by showing/giving them your solution

# Summary

# Please Remember

- Academic Integrity is **very** important
- Breaches include plagiarism, collusion, cheating, falsification, and recycling
- We use automatic plagiarism detection software to help us identify breaches
- Students have been caught, and some have failed their degree as a result!
- Make sure you **paraphrase, and cite all your sources** in a clear and standard way
- Make sure you **acknowledge any third party designs/code** that you use in your work
- Make sure you **avoid collaboration on individual assignments**
- Ignorance is NOT an excuse – every time you submit coursework, you state that you are aware of these regulations.

# Academic Integrity Links

- University regulations:  
<http://www.calendar.soton.ac.uk/sectionIV/academic-integrity-regs.html>
- Academic Integrity tutorial:  
<https://www.efolio.soton.ac.uk/blog/academic-integrity/>
- Library Academic Skills (Academic Integrity) :  
[library.soton.ac.uk/sash/ai](http://library.soton.ac.uk/sash/ai) (includes an Academic Integrity Quick Guide)
- Academic Skills Guides:  
<http://www.academic-skills.soton.ac.uk/integrity/index.htm>