

TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL LIVELIHOOD

12

QUARTER

1

MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY



Media and Information Literacy – Grade 12
Quarter 1 – Module 16: Plagiarism

First Edition, 2020

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Media and Information Literacy

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QUARTER 1

MODULE

16

Plagiarism



Introductory Message

For the Facilitator:

Welcome to the Media and Information Literacy – Grade 12 Self-Learning Module on Plagiarism.

This Self-Learning Module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators from the Schools Division Office of Pasig City headed by its Officer-in-Charge Schools Division Superintendent, Ma. Evalou Concepcion A. Agustin, in partnership with the City Government of Pasig through its mayor, Honorable Victor Ma. Regis N. Sotto. The writers utilized the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum using the Most Essential Learning Competencies (MELC) in developing this instructional resource.

This learning material hopes to engage the learners in guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Further, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills especially the 5 Cs, namely: Communication, Collaboration, Creativity, Critical Thinking, and Character while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Moreover, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.



For the Learner:

Welcome to the Media and Information Literacy Self-Learning Module on Plagiarism.

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning material while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



Expectations - This points to the set of knowledge and skills that you will learn after completing the module.



Pretest - This measures your prior knowledge about the lesson at hand.



Recap - This part of the module provides a review of concepts and skills that you already know about a previous lesson.



Lesson - This section discusses the topic in the module.



Activities - This is a set of activities that you need to perform.



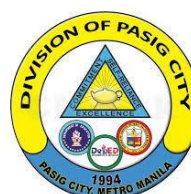
Wrap-Up - This section summarizes the concepts and application of the lesson.



Valuing - This part integrates a desirable moral value in the lesson.



Posttest - This measures how much you have learned from the entire module.





EXPECTATIONS

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

- A. define plagiarism;
- B. discuss the importance of understanding the different types of plagiarism;
- C. practice academic honesty and integrity by not committing plagiarism.



PRETEST

THE K-W-L CHART

Direction: Before we begin on our topic. Complete the table below by listing down everything you know about "Plagiarism."

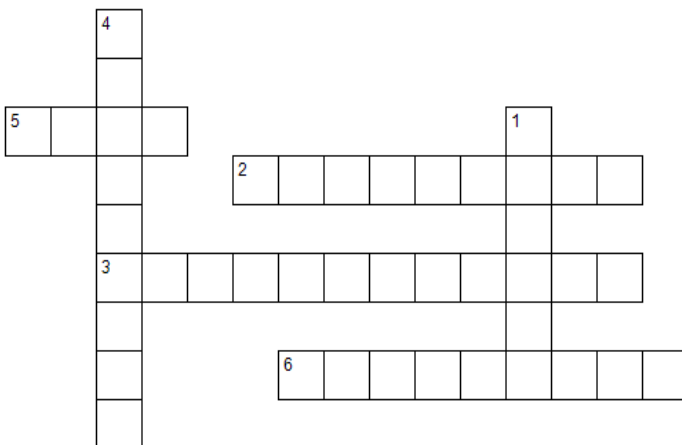
WHAT I KNOW	WHAT I WANT TO KNOW	WHAT I LEARNED
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•



RECAP

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DIRECTION: Using the clues on the right part, identify what is being asked in each number to complete the puzzle below.



ACROSS:

- 2. A visible sign used to distinguish the goods or services of an individual or enterprises.
- 3. A substantial reproduction of earlier work in which copyright subsists may result in a claim for a violation.
- 5. it is the global forum for intellectual property services, policy, information and cooperation.
- 6. something that has never been made before, or the process of creating something that has never been made before.

DOWN:

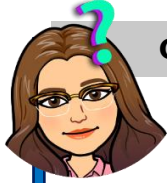
- 1. This is an exclusive right granted for an invention.
- 4. A legal term used to describe the rights that creators have over their literary and artistic works.





LESSON

PLAGIARISM



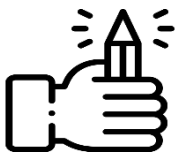
QUICK Q & A :

- Is it okay for a singer to use the lyrics from another singer's song and sell the song as if it is their own?
- Can a musician use some of the lyrics from another song? How much is okay?
- What if the musician clearly refers to the original artist while using the words, like a tribute; is that okay?

WHAT IS PLAGIARISM?

When we do the research and we seek information to various sources and media, any idea we get should be acknowledge appropriately.

The Dictionary.com defines plagiarism as *“a piece of writing that has been copied from someone else and is presented as being your own work.”* It is also “the act of plagiarizing; taking someone’s words or ideas as if they were your own.”

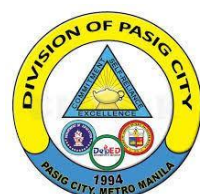


Any written work, published or unpublished, can be plagiarized. The act can be intentional or unintentional (University of Oxford, 2018). Violating a copyright is illegal. Don’t use information from the Internet without citing who the author is. Don’t download songs, games and movies that are copyrighted.

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM

Anyone who has written or graded a paper knows that plagiarism is not always a black-and-white issue. The boundary between plagiarism and research is often unclear. Learning to recognize the various forms of plagiarism, especially the more ambiguous ones, is an important step in the fight to prevent it. Plagiarism comes in various forms.

SOURCES NOT CITED	SOURCES CITED
The Ghost Writer	The Forgotten Footnote
The Photocopy	Misinformer
The Potluck Paper	The Too-perfect Paraphrase
The Poor Disguise	The Resourceful Citer
The Labor of Laziness	The Perfect crime
The Self-stealer	



SOURCES NOT CITED:

1. "The Ghost Writer"

The writer turns in another's work, word-for-word, as his or her own.

2. "The Photocopy"

The writer copies significant portions of text straight from a single source, without alteration.

3. "The Potluck Paper"

The writer tries to disguise plagiarism by copying from several different sources, tweaking the sentences to make them fit together while retaining most of the original phrasing. Source:

4. "The Poor Disguise"

Although the writer has retained the essential content of the source, he or she has altered the paper's appearance slightly by changing key words and phrases.

5. "The Labor of Laziness"

The writer takes the time to paraphrase most of the paper from other sources and make it all fit together, instead of spending the same effort on original work.

6. "The Self-Stealer"

The writer "borrows" generously from his or her previous work, violating policies concerning the expectation of originality adopted by most academic institutions.



SOURCES CITED (BUT STILL PLAGIRISM):

1. "The Forgotten Footnote"

The writer mentions an author's name for a source, but neglects to include specific information on the location of the material referenced. This often masks other forms of plagiarism by obscuring source locations.

2. "The Misinformer"

The writer provides inaccurate information regarding the sources, making it impossible to find them.

3. "The Too-Perfect Paraphrase"

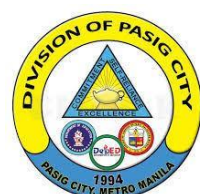
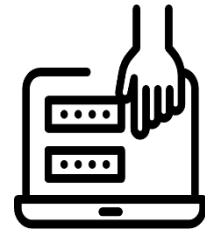
The writer properly cites a source, but neglects to put in quotation marks text that has been copied word-for-word, or close to it. Although attributing the basic ideas to the source, the writer is falsely claiming original presentation and interpretation of the information.

4. "The Resourceful Citer"

The writer properly cites all sources, paraphrasing and using quotations appropriately. The catch? The paper contains almost no original work! It is sometimes difficult to spot this form of plagiarism because it looks like any other well-researched document.

5. "The Perfect Crime"

Well, we all know it doesn't exist. In this case, the writer properly quotes and cites sources in some places, but goes on to paraphrase other arguments from those sources without citation. This way, the writer tries to pass off the paraphrased material as his or her own analysis of the cited material.



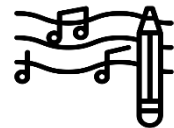
WHAT ABOUT IMAGES, VIDEOS, AND MUSIC?



Plagiarism does not solely apply to written work. Words, ideas, images, sounds, videos, and other media can be plagiarized (Affordable Colleges Online, 2018).

Using an image, video or piece of music in a work you have produced without receiving proper permission or providing appropriate citation is plagiarism. The following activities are very common in today's society. Despite their popularity, they still count as plagiarism.

- Copying media (especially images) from other websites to paste them into your own papers or websites.
- Making a video using footage from others' videos or using copyrighted music as part of the soundtrack.
- Performing another person's copyrighted music (i.e., playing a cover).
- Composing a piece of music that borrows heavily from another composition.



Certainly, these media pose situations in which it can be challenging to determine whether or not the copyrights of a work are being violated. For example:

- A photograph or scan of a copyrighted image (for example: using a photograph of a book cover to represent that book on one's website)
- Recording audio or video in which copyrighted music or video is playing in the background.
- Re-creating a visual work in the same medium. (for example: shooting a photograph that uses the same composition and subject matter as someone else's photograph)
- Re-creating a visual work in a different medium (for example: making a painting that closely resembles another person's photograph).
- Re-mixing or altering copyrighted images, video or audio, even if done so in an original way.

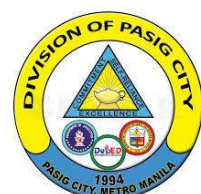
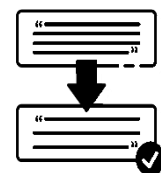


(Source: <http://www.plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/what-is-plagiarism/>)

How can you avoid committing plagiarism?

Citing published work to support your ideas and statements when writing is necessary; it adds credibility to your work. There is, however, a proper way to do that so you will not be accused of plagiarizing someone's work. Here are six ways to avoid committing plagiarism (Turnitin, 2017):

- ✓ **Paraphrase:** If you find information that fits your written work, read it carefully then rewrite it using your own words. Do not exactly copy more than two consecutive words from it. If you do, use quotation marks and properly cite their source.
- ✓ **Cite:** Follow the prescribed document formatting guidelines (APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.). A source citation usually includes the author's name and publication date.





✓ **Quote:** When quoting directly, copy the exact word, phrase, sentence, or paragraph the author wrote, then enclose in quotation marks. You do not want to misquote anyone. Use block quotes, but only if really needed. Any student should be able to properly paraphrase most materials, so whenever possible, avoid entire blocks of quote.

✓ **Cite quotes:** When citing a quote's source, include the page (for a book) or paragraph (for web content) number.

✓ **Cite your own work:** If you used information from previous personal work, cite it. Treat it the same way you would treat someone else's work. This will help you avoid committing self-plagiarism.



✓ **Reference:** Cite all of your references. This is a way to acknowledge the hard work of the people whose work helped you complete yours.



ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY: LETS PRACTICE PARAPHRASING

Direction: Paraphrase the following sentences below. Write your answers on the space provided.

1. The student requested that the professor excuse her absence, but the professor refused.

2. There will be a music concert next to the Vienna coffee shop. Would you like to go?

3. The International Center is hosting English conversation classes. They help non-native speakers of English practice their English speaking skills.

4. The Office of International Linkages (OIL) at the University of the Philippines is located in the DILC Building.

5. The car that was pulled over by the police officer yesterday just had an accident. That driver is not careful.





WRAP-UP

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED SO FAR?



Direction: Read each statement carefully and decide whether the following actions are Legal or Illegal.

- _____ 1. Downloading movies onto your computer.
- _____ 2. Making a copy of software that your friend brought.
- _____ 3. Copying some text from the Internet for a class project and giving credit to the author.
- _____ 4. Claiming you are 18 years of age when entering on a Website.
- _____ 5. Copying another students' work from the Internet for your homework.
- _____ 6. Altering sentences on your friend's project and posting it online as your own.
- _____ 7. Posting your personal video online.
- _____ 8. Taking pictures of your classmates with your Cell phone to share with others.
- _____ 9. Downloading cracked Anti-spyware software.
- _____ 10. Uploading your composed song.



VALUING

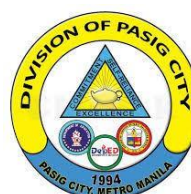
REFLECT UPON



Direction: After knowing the Do's and Don't about Plagiarism, kindly get a piece of paper or any notepad. Complete the sentence below and post it in any place where you can see this often especially when you are working on with your school tasks.

"I would never think of taking

without asking."





- What did you learn from the lesson today?

- What do you personally plan to do to avoid plagiarism?

- What do you personally plan to do so you won't be victimized by or unknowingly spread false information?





KEY TO CORRECTION

To check your progress, here are the answers for the following activities:

WRAP UP	ACTIVITY	PRE TEST
1. Illegal 2. Illegal 3. Legal 4. Illegal 5. Illegal 6. Illegal 7. Legal 8. Illegal 9. Illegal 10. Legal	1. The professor refused to excuse the student for her absence. 2. Do you want to watch the music concert near the Vienna coffee shop? 3. Non-native English speakers can improve their English by taking classes at the International Center. 4. The UP Office of International Linkages (OIL) is inside the DILG Building. 5. The driver of the car pulled over by the police yesterday has an accident because he was not careful.	1. Patent 2. Trademark 3. Infringement 4. Copyright 5. WIPO 6. Invention
		*** The students answer in this part may vary.
		RECAP

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