

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY AND PLAGIARISM

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Paste~~

ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

Academic Integrity refers to honesty in academic work. The Academic Dishonesty Policies and Standards of the University of Trinidad and Tobago can be found in its Handbook via the link [Handbook](#)

PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the act of presenting someone else's work or idea as your own by incorporating it into your work, without acknowledging the source (Referencing). Guidelines on avoiding plagiarism can be found at [Avoiding Plagiarism](#)

REFERENCING

Referencing is used to give credit to the sources of ideas used in your paper. The following links provide easy assistance for formatting your paper and citing your sources.

- [APA Referencing](#)
- [APA PowerPoint Presentation](#)
- [APA Formatting](#)
- [Owl of Purdue APA Referencing Guide](#)
- [Curtin University Library APA Reference Guide](#)

I WILL NOT PLAGIARIZE ANOTHER'S WORK
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ACADEMIC INTEGRITY is essential for the intellectual development of students. Students can demonstrate their understanding of a topic by using their own words and by giving credit to or providing references to their sources. Referencing plays an important role in avoiding **plagiarism** and aids in providing accountability and creditability to students' work. Practices that breach standards of academic integrity include:-



Practices:	Examples:
Cheating	Falsifying research data or submitting other people's work as your own irrespective of whether or not you commissioned or paid for the work.
Copyright violation	Using beyond the stipulated amount without receiving the required permission.
Engaging in inappropriate academic behaviour	Failure to report plagiarism and suspicion/evidence of students copying from each other's work as well as students having access to exam papers in advance of said exams.
Misrepresentation of your credentials or alteration of University documents	Providing false information to obtain data/concessions or making changes on official documents.
Misuse of an individual's own scholarly work	Submitting the same or similar work for more than one assessment.

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PLAGIARISM

When incorporating the ideas of others in your research you should acknowledge or give credit to all sources used. This will prevent plagiarism. You must write in your own words. You can present the ideas of others in three ways; by use of paraphrasing, direct quoting or summarising.



PARAPHRASING

To paraphrase is to convert someone's ideas into your own words. If you paraphrase you must still provide a reference citation. Be careful that your paraphrase is not so close to the original work that it would be better to simply use a direct quotation.

DIRECT QUOTING

Direct quoting refers to using someone's exact words. For short quotations, these must be included in quotation marks even if you have included the source at the end of the sentence or passage. You could face a charge of plagiarism for the omission of quotation marks. For large quotations, these must be set off in the middle of the page.



SUMMARISING

Summarising refers to creating a shortened version or broad overview of a research work. It involves putting the main idea(s) into your own words and including only the main point(s) of the research material into your work. For more information on paraphrasing, direct quoting and summarising click [here](#).

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Should you require any assistance please feel free to visit the library webpage or contact us .

VISIT THE LIBRARY @

<https://u.tt/library>

CONTACT INFORMATION

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