

# Web Resources

## MLA Writing Style

<http://www.mla.org>

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Aegean/6354/mla.html>

## APA Writing Style

<http://www.apastyle.org>

<http://www.psywww.com/resource/apacrib.htm>

## Understanding Plagiarism

<http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/wts/plagiarism.html>

[http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r\\_plagiar.html](http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_plagiar.html)



### The Original Source:

*"In research writing, sources are cited for two reasons: to alert readers to the sources of your information and to give credit to the writers from whom you have borrowed words and ideas." (Hacker, 1995, p. 260).*

### Plagiarism (same words, no quotation marks):

*In research writing, sources are cited to alert readers to the sources of your information and to give credit to the writers from whom you have borrowed words and ideas.*

### Plagiarism (incorrect paraphrase, incorrect citation):

*In research writing, we cite sources for a couple of reasons: to notify readers of our information sources and give credit to those from whom we have borrowed. (Hacker).*

### A Solution (appropriate paraphrase):

*A researcher cites her sources to ensure her audience knows where she got her information, and to recognize and credit the original work. (Hacker, 1995, p. 260).*

### A Different Solution (quotation with cite):

*In her book, *A Writer's Reference*, Diana Hacker notes, "In research writing, sources are cited for two reasons: to alert readers to the sources of your information and to give credit to the writers from whom you have borrowed words and ideas." (Hacker, 1995, p. 260).*

Source: Univ. of California-Davis

# Avoiding Plagiarism: A Guide for Longwood Students



Office of Honor and Judicial  
Programs  
Lancaster G-13  
Ext. 2490

**Plagiarize:** (verb)  
to steal and use the  
ideas or writings of  
another as one's  
**OWN.**

American Heritage Dictionary, 2<sup>nd</sup> College Edition



To avoid plagiarism, you must  
acknowledge other people's  
work by providing citations.

If you have questions on how  
to do this, ask your professor for  
help!

## *When to cite:*

- You are using someone's ideas, words, music, lyrics, computer code, or anything else that comes from any kind of written or electronic media.
- You are copying or paraphrasing words or ideas.
- You are reprinting charts, pictures or diagrams.
- You are using ideas from others' emails, conversations or interviews.

## *When not to cite:*

- You are using your own ideas, conclusions, or creativity.
- You are reporting your own experimental results.
- You are using “common knowledge”-folklore, observations, or shared information that is easily accessible or known to most people.

Source: Purdue University Writing Lab

