

# examples of plagiarism in writing

Examples of Plagiarism in Writing: Understanding and Avoiding Common Pitfalls

**examples of plagiarism in writing** often serve as cautionary tales for students, professionals, and content creators alike. Plagiarism, the act of using someone else's words or ideas without proper acknowledgment, can tarnish reputations and even lead to legal consequences. Yet, despite widespread awareness, many still unknowingly fall into the trap of plagiarizing. By exploring real-world examples and different forms of plagiarism, we can better understand how to avoid these pitfalls and foster originality in our work.

## What Constitutes Plagiarism in Writing?

Before diving into specific examples, it's important to grasp what plagiarism truly means. At its core, plagiarism involves presenting someone else's intellectual property—whether text, ideas, images, or data—as your own. This can happen intentionally or unintentionally, but the impact remains the same: a breach of academic or professional integrity.

Common types of plagiarism include:

- **Direct plagiarism**: Copying text word for word without quotation marks or citation.
- **Paraphrasing plagiarism**: Rewriting someone else's ideas without proper acknowledgment.
- **Self-plagiarism**: Reusing your own previous work without disclosure.
- **Mosaic plagiarism**: Piecing together phrases and ideas from various sources without credit.
- **Accidental plagiarism**: Failing to cite sources properly due to lack of knowledge.

Understanding these categories helps in recognizing examples of plagiarism in writing across different contexts.

## Examples of Plagiarism in Academic Writing

Academic environments are particularly sensitive to plagiarism because they emphasize original thought and research integrity. Here are some common examples found in academic writing:

### Copying and Pasting from Sources

One of the most blatant examples is when students or researchers copy paragraphs directly from books, articles, or websites without quotation marks or citations. For instance, a student submitting a paper that includes entire chunks of text copied from Wikipedia or a journal article, presented as their own work, is engaging in direct plagiarism.

## **Inadequate Paraphrasing**

Sometimes, writers try to avoid detection by changing a few words in a source text but keeping the original structure and ideas intact without crediting the source. For example, changing “The economic impact of climate change is severe and far-reaching” to “The financial effects of global warming are significant and widespread,” without citing the original author, still constitutes plagiarism.

## **Misusing Citations**

Incorrectly citing sources can also lead to plagiarism. An example would be listing a bibliography at the end of a paper but failing to indicate which parts of the text are derived from those sources. This lack of in-text citation can mislead readers into believing the ideas or phrases are original.

## **Examples of Plagiarism in Professional and Creative Writing**

Plagiarism is not limited to academia; it frequently occurs in professional and creative fields as well. Recognizing examples of plagiarism in writing across these spheres is crucial for maintaining ethical standards.

## **Copying Content in Journalism**

Journalistic integrity demands truthful and original reporting. A well-known example includes instances where reporters or bloggers lift entire paragraphs from press releases or other news outlets without attribution. This practice not only violates copyright laws but also damages credibility.

## **Plagiarism in Blogging and Online Content**

With the explosion of online content, plagiarism has become a widespread problem. Bloggers may copy product descriptions, advice, or entire articles from competitors or authoritative websites. Even subtle copying of sentence structures or ideas without credit can be considered plagiarism. For example, a travel blogger who reproduces popular itineraries or reviews originally published by another blogger without acknowledgment is guilty of plagiarism.

## **Script and Story Plagiarism in Creative Writing**

In creative writing, plagiarism can involve lifting plots, characters, or dialogue from existing works. For instance, a screenwriter who closely mimics a film’s storyline or a novelist who borrows heavily from another author’s characters without permission commits plagiarism. While inspiration is common, crossing the line into replication without credit is unethical and

legally risky.

## How Technology Highlights Examples of Plagiarism in Writing

The rise of plagiarism detection software has made it easier to identify copied content. Tools like Turnitin, Grammarly, and Copyscape scan texts against vast databases to flag similarities. These technologies reveal many subtle examples of plagiarism that might otherwise go unnoticed, such as recycled paragraphs, paraphrased sentences, or unattributed ideas.

However, these tools also underscore the importance of understanding what constitutes plagiarism beyond simple text matching. For example, a student might paraphrase extensively but fail to cite the original source, which software may flag as low plagiarism, yet still represents academic dishonesty.

## Common Misunderstandings Leading to Plagiarism

Not all plagiarism is intentional. Many writers unknowingly commit plagiarism due to misconceptions or lack of knowledge about proper citation. Here are some scenarios that illustrate accidental plagiarism:

- **Using Common Knowledge Incorrectly:** Assuming certain facts or ideas do not require citation when they actually do.
- **Forgetting to Take Notes Properly:** Mixing up original thoughts with sourced information during research leads to unintentional copying.
- **Improper Paraphrasing:** Changing a few words while retaining the original sentence structure without credit.
- **Reusing Previous Work:** Submitting the same paper or article for multiple classes or publications without disclosure.

Being aware of these pitfalls can help writers avoid common examples of plagiarism in writing and maintain integrity.

## Practical Tips to Avoid Plagiarism

The best way to sidestep plagiarism is to cultivate good writing habits and ethical research practices. Here are some actionable tips:

1. **Always Cite Your Sources:** Whether quoting directly or paraphrasing, acknowledge the original author.
2. **Use Quotation Marks for Direct Quotes:** Distinguish copied text clearly from your own words.

3. **Paraphrase Properly:** Understand the source material fully and rewrite it in your own style, then cite.
4. **Keep Track of Research:** Organize notes meticulously to separate original ideas from sourced information.
5. **Use Plagiarism Checkers:** Scan your work with trusted tools before submission to catch unintentional overlaps.
6. **Understand Fair Use and Common Knowledge:** Know when citation is necessary and when information is universally accepted.

These practices not only help avoid plagiarism but also improve the overall quality and credibility of your writing.

## **The Impact of Plagiarism on Reputation and Career**

Examples of plagiarism in writing demonstrate how damaging this misconduct can be. For students, plagiarism can lead to failing grades, suspension, or expulsion. In academia, it can result in retracted publications and loss of credibility among peers.

Professionals caught plagiarizing may face job termination, legal action, and reputational damage that is difficult to repair. For creative writers and journalists, plagiarism scandals can end careers and undermine public trust.

Understanding these consequences reinforces why maintaining originality and proper attribution is essential in all forms of writing.

Writing with integrity is a skill that benefits not only your immediate work but your long-term reputation. By recognizing common examples of plagiarism in writing and actively working to avoid them, you contribute to a culture of honesty and respect for intellectual property. Whether you're a student, professional, or content creator, making originality your priority will always serve you well.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are some common examples of plagiarism in writing?**

Common examples include copying text verbatim without citation, paraphrasing someone's ideas without credit, submitting someone else's work as your own, and using media or data without proper attribution.

### **Is copying and pasting text from a website without citation considered plagiarism?**

Yes, copying and pasting text from any source without proper citation is

considered plagiarism because it presents someone else's work as your own.

### **Can paraphrasing without credit be an example of plagiarism?**

Yes, even if you reword the original content, failing to credit the original author constitutes plagiarism.

### **Is self-plagiarism, like reusing your previous papers, considered plagiarism?**

Yes, self-plagiarism occurs when you reuse your past work without permission or proper citation, and it is generally considered unethical in academic and professional writing.

### **Does using someone else's ideas without citing them count as plagiarism?**

Yes, plagiarism includes not only copying text but also presenting someone else's ideas, theories, or arguments without giving proper credit.

### **Can submitting a group project where one member plagiarizes affect all members?**

Yes, if any part of a group project is plagiarized, all members can be held accountable depending on the institution's policies.

### **Are incorrect or missing citations examples of plagiarism?**

Yes, incorrect, incomplete, or missing citations can lead to unintentional plagiarism by failing to properly acknowledge the original source.

### **Is using images or charts from another source without permission or credit plagiarism?**

Yes, using images, charts, or any media without proper attribution or permission is considered plagiarism and copyright infringement.

### **How can students avoid examples of plagiarism in their writing?**

Students can avoid plagiarism by properly citing all sources, using quotation marks for direct quotes, paraphrasing appropriately with credit, and using plagiarism detection tools before submission.

## **Additional Resources**

Examples of Plagiarism in Writing: A Detailed Exploration

**Examples of plagiarism in writing** have become increasingly prominent in both

academic and professional contexts, raising concerns about originality, intellectual property rights, and ethical standards. As digital content proliferates and the ease of copying and pasting intensifies, understanding the nuances and manifestations of plagiarism is essential for writers, educators, and content creators alike. This article delves into various examples of plagiarism, examining the subtle and overt forms that writers may encounter or inadvertently commit, while emphasizing the importance of maintaining integrity in written communication.

## **Understanding the Different Forms of Plagiarism**

Plagiarism in writing is not a monolithic offense but rather encompasses a spectrum of unethical practices. Recognizing these diverse examples of plagiarism in writing is crucial for developing effective prevention strategies and fostering an environment that values originality.

### **Direct Plagiarism**

The most recognizable form, direct plagiarism, involves copying text verbatim from a source without attribution. This straightforward example includes lifting paragraphs, sentences, or phrases and presenting them as one's own work. Instances of direct plagiarism often surface in student essays, professional articles, or blog posts where writers fail to cite their sources or deliberately conceal the origin of the material.

### **Self-Plagiarism**

Self-plagiarism, a less commonly discussed yet significant issue, occurs when authors reuse their previously published work without acknowledgment. In academic publishing, submitting the same research or content for multiple courses or journals without disclosure can mislead readers and undermine the credibility of the work. This example highlights how plagiarism is not limited to copying others' work but also involves ethical considerations regarding one's own creations.

### **Paraphrasing Plagiarism**

Paraphrasing plagiarism is subtler but equally problematic. It involves rewording someone else's ideas or text without proper citation. While paraphrasing is an accepted practice when done correctly, failure to credit the original source constitutes plagiarism. This form is prevalent in research papers and online content, where writers attempt to mask copied material through minor changes, which plagiarism detection tools can often reveal.

## **Real-World Examples of Plagiarism in Writing**

To illustrate the impact and variety of plagiarism cases, several high-

profile examples demonstrate how plagiarism manifests across different fields and mediums.

## **Academic Plagiarism Cases**

In academia, plagiarism scandals have tarnished reputations and led to severe consequences. For example, a notable university professor was found guilty of plagiarizing large portions of a published book, copying sections from other scholars without citations. This case exemplifies direct plagiarism and underscores the critical importance of originality in scholarly work.

Another incident involved a student submitting a research paper containing paraphrased content from multiple online articles without references. The student's attempt to disguise copied text through rephrasing exemplifies paraphrasing plagiarism and highlights the challenges institutions face in educating students about proper citation practices.

## **Journalistic Plagiarism**

Journalism, a field reliant on credibility and trust, has not been immune to plagiarism controversies. Several journalists have been caught reproducing content from other outlets without attribution, sometimes resulting in public apologies and job terminations. One high-profile case involved a columnist who lifted entire paragraphs from competitor articles, illustrating direct plagiarism that jeopardizes journalistic integrity.

Additionally, journalists sometimes commit mosaic plagiarism—patchworking phrases and sentences from multiple sources into a new piece without proper credit. This practice blurs the line between original reporting and unethical copying, demonstrating the complexity of plagiarism detection in media.

## **Literary and Creative Writing**

Even creative writing and literature have witnessed plagiarism issues. Some authors have faced accusations of borrowing plotlines, character descriptions, or passages from existing works. While inspiration is a fundamental aspect of creativity, crossing into plagiarism undermines originality and can lead to legal disputes.

For instance, a bestselling novel was scrutinized for containing sections suspiciously similar to an earlier published book. Though not verbatim, the replication of unique narrative elements without acknowledgment highlighted the fine line between influence and plagiarism in creative writing.

## **Common Features and Indicators of Plagiarism**

Identifying plagiarism requires awareness of certain features and patterns commonly associated with copied content. By recognizing these indicators, educators, editors, and readers can better detect unethical writing practices.

- **Inconsistent Writing Style:** Abrupt changes in tone, vocabulary, or sentence complexity may suggest inserted plagiarized content.
- **Unusual Formatting:** Differences in font, spacing, or margins within a document can indicate copied and pasted sections.
- **Lack of Citations:** Failure to reference sources when presenting facts, data, or ideas that are not common knowledge is a red flag.
- **Over-reliance on Quotations:** Excessive use of direct quotes without analysis or original input may signal an attempt to mask insufficient original content.
- **Repetition of Specific Phrases:** Identical or nearly identical phrases found in other published material can point to direct copying.

## Preventing Plagiarism: Best Practices for Writers

Awareness of examples of plagiarism in writing is the first step toward prevention. Writers can adopt several measures to ensure their work remains original and ethically sound.

### Effective Note-Taking and Source Management

Organizing research materials with clear citations helps writers distinguish between their ideas and sourced content. Tools like reference managers and digital note-taking apps facilitate proper attribution and reduce accidental plagiarism.

### Proper Paraphrasing and Quoting

Understanding how to paraphrase correctly—rewriting ideas in one's own words while crediting the source—is vital. When direct quotes are necessary, they should be clearly marked and accompanied by appropriate citations.

### Utilizing Plagiarism Detection Software

Many institutions and publishers employ plagiarism detection tools to scan written content against extensive databases. Writers can similarly use these technologies to check their work before submission, catching unintentional overlaps and improving originality.

### Education and Awareness

Ongoing education about what constitutes plagiarism, including less obvious



forms like self-plagiarism and mosaic plagiarism, equips writers with the knowledge to avoid ethical pitfalls and uphold the standards of their profession.

## The Impact of Plagiarism on the Writing Ecosystem

The ramifications of plagiarism extend beyond individual consequences. In academic settings, plagiarism undermines the meritocratic system and devalues genuine scholarship. In journalism and media, it erodes public trust and damages reputations. For creative industries, plagiarism challenges the fundamental principle of originality, stifling innovation and creativity.

Moreover, the digital age, while democratizing access to information, has complicated the plagiarism landscape. The vast availability of content online makes it tempting and easier to copy, yet simultaneously enables more sophisticated detection methods. This duality requires a balanced approach combining technological tools with ethical education.

As the writing community continues to evolve, fostering a culture that respects intellectual property and encourages authentic expression remains paramount. Professional writers, educators, and publishers share the responsibility to model and enforce high standards, ensuring that examples of plagiarism in writing become increasingly rare and easily identifiable.

## Examples Of Plagiarism In Writing

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Heard, 2022-02-08 An updated and expanded edition of the acclaimed writing guide for scientists The Scientist's Guide to Writing explains the essential techniques that students, postdocs, and early-career scientists need to write more clearly, efficiently, and easily. Now fully updated and expanded, this incisive primer offers practical advice on such topics as generating and maintaining writing momentum, structuring a scientific paper, revising a first draft, handling citations, responding to peer reviews, managing coauthorships, and more. The ability to write clearly is critical to any scientific career. The Scientist's Guide to Writing shows scientists how to become better writers so that their ideas have the greatest possible impact. New chapters discuss effective reading, choosing the right journal for your research, and the advantages and disadvantages of posting preprints Provides additional advice on reporting statistical results, dealing with conflicting peer reviews, managing coauthorships, writing with English as an additional language, and more Emphasizes writing as a process, not just a product Encourages habits that improve motivation and productivity Offers detailed guidance on submission, review, revision, and publication Includes a wealth of new exercises

**examples of plagiarism in writing: Effective Writing** Pedro Pak-tao Ng, 2003 This book offers basic guidelines on writing effectively for academic purposes. It reminds students that writing is an integral part of the learning process, and shows them how to write clear sentences, coherent paragraphs, and well-organized papers. It explains in detail matters of style and format, including how to quote, cite, and list reference sources (using both APA and ASA styles), and how to present quantitative and qualitative research results. Students can also learn how to revise, edit, and proofread to produce a high-quality paper. While this guide is prepared for the use of both undergraduate and postgraduate students in the social sciences, it contains a great deal of useful material that can help students studying other disciplines to write better academic papers. To make the book more helpful, topics such as subject-verb agreement, the use of articles, verb tenses, and punctuation are included in the appendices. Also included are detailed comments on revision of faulty sentences taken from student writing and an extensive appendix on the use of over 300 selected words and phrases with explanatory notes and example sentences.

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Arts (ELA) curriculum and professional development resources for grades 6–12 to educators across the country. Originally developed for EngageNY and written with a focus on the shifts in instructional practice and student experiences the standards require, Paths to College and Career includes daily lesson plans, guiding questions, recommended texts, scaffolding strategies and other classroom resources. The Paths Writing Units, Argument Writing, Informative Writing, and Narrative Writing, complement the full instructional program and can also be used independently, providing in-depth writing instruction to support all students in grades 9–12 in meeting grade level standards. To emphasize the relationship between reading and writing, each Writing Unit includes accessible model texts that exemplify key elements of each text type, and source texts that provide a topic for the unit writing assignment. Individual lessons guide students through the writing process, providing instruction on grammar and conventions and highlighting collaboration and reflection as key elements of effective writing. Students' final essays are assessed using a checklist developed by the class over the course of the unit. The organization and distinctive content of the model and source texts in each unit afford teachers the flexibility to implement each unit independently of the others, and at any point during the curriculum. For example, a unit may be implemented to assess students' writing prior to implementation of the standard curriculum, to scaffold writing instruction leading into a writing assessment, or to support struggling writers by addressing gaps in skills as demonstrated in previous assessments. The Paths Writing Units provide teachers with invaluable opportunities to engage students as active participants in their own learning at every stage of the writing process, and to customize instruction to meet the varying needs of all students.

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**examples of plagiarism in writing: Writing Using Sources for Academic Purposes** Rosemary

Wette, 2020-12-29 *Writing Using Sources for Academic Purposes: Theory, Research and Practice* provides research-based information about key components of source-based writing, and the challenges it presents for novices. Proficiency in source-based writing is an essential and challenging goal for all inexperienced academic writers, from both L1 and L2 backgrounds. This comprehensive book presents an innovative, integrated approach for graduate students, teaching faculty, and practice-oriented researchers in ESP/EAP around the world. Each chapter includes suggestions and sample tasks for self-study or classroom use. Incorporating reviews of research and scholarly knowledge as well as information about likely challenges for novices, the book examines: (1) Changing views on the origins of novices' difficulties (2) Pre-writing tasks that writers need to work through, from locating and evaluating sources to proficient reading-to-write and summarizing strategies (3) Citing types and purposes (4) The more sophisticated abilities of conveying an appropriate stance and engaging with readers (5) Disciplinary citing practices This book will be of interest to undergraduate and postgraduate writers from a variety of backgrounds, as well as their teachers and supervisors. It will be relevant to the growing number of researchers from non-English speaking backgrounds who are obliged to publish their work in English language international journals, and scholars who may be interested in carrying out research related to source-based writing.

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Generation General example text prompt: Generate a description of a new robot design Formula: Generate [description] of [robot design] Specific examples of prompts: Generate a detailed description of a robot designed for underwater exploration Generate a brief overview of a robot designed for assisting with construction tasks Generate a marketing pitch for a robot designed to assist with household chores 4.60.2 Programming Assistance General example text prompt: Write code to implement a specific behavior in a robot Formula: Write code to [implement behavior] in [robot] Specific examples of prompts: Write code to make a robot follow a specific path using sensors and control algorithms Write code to make a robot respond to voice commands using natural language processing Write code to make a robot perform basic tasks in a manufacturing setting, such as moving objects from one location to another

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**examples of plagiarism in writing: Voices from the Classroom** York University (Toronto, Ont.). Centre for the Support of Teaching, 2001-01-01 Published Under the Garamond Imprint The voices in this book reflect the broad diversity of a large urban university community, with contributions from undergraduate and graduate students, teaching assistants, contract and full-time faculty, staff and administrators. Issues of equity, diversity and power form the foundation of this community's thinking about pedagogy, and the topics span a continuum from the theoretical to the practical. Voices from the Classroom will have a broad appeal to the university teaching community across North America, facing common challenges in the twenty-first century.

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**examples of plagiarism in writing: Academic and Professional Writing in an Age of Accountability** Shirley Wilson Logan, Wayne H. Slater, 2018-12-27 What current theoretical frameworks inform academic and professional writing? What does research tell us about the effectiveness of academic and professional writing programs? What do we know about existing best practices? What are the current guidelines and procedures in evaluating a program's effectiveness? What are the possibilities in regard to future research and changes to best practices in these programs in an age of accountability? Editors Shirley Wilson Logan and Wayne H. Slater bring together leading scholars in rhetoric and composition to consider the history, trends, and future of

academic and professional writing in higher education through the lens of these five central questions. The first two essays in the book provide a history of the academic and professional writing program at the University of Maryland. Subsequent essays explore successes and challenges in the establishment and development of writing programs at four other major institutions, identify the features of language that facilitate academic and professional communication, look at the ways digital practices in academic and professional writing have shaped how writers compose and respond to texts, and examine the role of assessment in curriculum and pedagogy. An afterword by distinguished rhetoric and composition scholars Jessica Enoch and Scott Wible offers perspectives on the future of academic and professional writing. This collection takes stock of the historical, rhetorical, linguistic, digital, and evaluative aspects of the teaching of writing in higher education. Among the critical issues addressed are how university writing programs were first established and what early challenges they faced, where writing programs were housed and who administered them, how the language backgrounds of composition students inform the way writing is taught, the ways in which current writing technologies create new digital environments, and how student learning and programmatic outcomes should be assessed.

**examples of plagiarism in writing: Concepts in Composition** Irene L. Clark, 2011-09-01  
**Concepts in Composition: Theory and Practice in the Teaching of Writing** is designed to foster reflection on how theory impacts practice, enabling prospective teachers to develop their own comprehensive and coherent conception of what writing is or should be and to consider how people learn to write. This approach allows readers to assume the dual role of both teacher and student as they enter the conversation of the discipline and become familiar with some of the critical issues. New to this second edition are: up-to-date primary source readings; a focus on collaborative writing practices and collaborative learning; additional assignments and classroom activities an emphasis on new media and information literacy and their impact on the teaching of writing These new directions will inform the content of this revision, reflecting significant advancements in the field. Each chapter addresses a particular theoretical concept relevant to classroom teaching and includes activities to help readers establish the connection between theoretical concepts and classroom lessons. Online resources include overviews, classroom handouts, exercises, a sample syllabus, and PowerPoint presentations. Bringing together scholars with expertise in particular areas of composition, this text will serve as an effective primer for students and educators in the field of composition theory.

**examples of plagiarism in writing: The Effects of Intellectual Property Law in Writing Studies** Karen J. Lunsford, James P. Purdy, 2019-12-06 This book documents the intellectual property experiences of writing studies scholars and challenges naturalized ways of responding to intellectual property concerns. Analyzing results of a nationwide survey and semi-structured interviews to examine ways decisions about intellectual property (IP) during academic knowledge-making are mediated by histories of enculturation, ethical lenses, and IP sponsors, the book: Identifies and illustrates a range of ethical stances that academics might adopt in regard to IP and the range of human, institutional, and technological sponsors that can mediate IP decisions; Provides evidence that IP affects all of the processes of academic knowledge-making, not just the final product; Offers heuristic questions that academics can and should ask throughout their teaching, research, and editing to make proactive IP decisions. The book is an essential read for academics working in writing studies and the humanities as well as those interested in IP. This text could also be used in graduate student training in writing studies and related disciplines.

**examples of plagiarism in writing: Writing Literature Reviews** Melisa C. Galvan, Jose L. Galvan, 2024-11-14 **Writing Literature Reviews: A Guide for Students of the Social and Behavioral Sciences** provides students with practical guidelines for the complex process of writing literature reviews for course projects, theses or dissertations, and research manuscripts for publication. This bestselling book follows a systematic, natural progression of steps and focuses on the writing of critical reviews of original research. Steps and guidelines are organized sequentially and are illustrated with examples from a wide range of actual (and recent) academic journals. Each chapter is designed to scaffold and help students develop a set of specific products that will contribute to a

competent literature review. Writing Literature Reviews is ideal for use in research methods courses, thesis/dissertation preparation courses, research seminars where a literature review is expected as a culminating activity, or any course in which the instructor needs to cover the vital components necessary to prepare a literature review for a variety of audiences. The book is supported by online materials including self-test quizzes for students, and lecture slides for instructors. New to this edition: Expanded sections on plagiarism and selection bias. Updated chapter examples and references. Expanded discussion of digital research tools. Discussion of the implications of AI use. New model literature reviews that complement existing reviews that our longtime adopters have found useful. These can serve as the basis for classroom discussions and as source material for end-of-chapter activities, as needed.

**examples of plagiarism in writing: Handbook of Test Security** James A. Wollack, John J. Fremer, 2013-09-02 High stakes tests are the gatekeepers to many educational and professional goals. As such, the incentive to cheat is high. This Handbook is the first to offer insights from experts within the testing community, psychometricians, and policymakers to identify and develop best practice guidelines for the design of test security systems for a variety of testing genres. Until now this information was scattered and often resided inside testing companies. As a result, rather than being able to learn from each other's experiences, each testing entity was left to re-create their own test security wheel. As a whole the book provides invaluable insight into the prevalence of cheating and "best practices" for designing security plans, training personnel, and detecting and investigating misconduct, to help develop more secure testing systems and reduce the likelihood of future security breaches. Actual case studies from a variety of settings bring to life how security systems really work. Examples from both domestic and international programs are provided. Highlights of coverage include: • Best practices for designing secure tests • Analysis of security vulnerabilities for all genres of testing • Practical cheating prevention and detection strategies • Lessons learned in actual security violations in high profile testing programs. Part I focuses on how tests are delivered for paper-and-pencil, technology-based, and classroom testing and writing assessment. Each chapter addresses the prevalence of the problem and threats to security, prevention, and detection. Part II addresses issues essential to maintaining a secure testing program such as planning and monitoring, physical security, the detection of group-based cheating, investigating misconduct, and communicating about security-related issues. Part III examines actual examples of cheating-- how the cheating was done, how it was detected, and the lessons learned. Part III provides insight into security issues within each of the Association of Test Publishers' four divisions: certification/licensure, clinical, educational, and industrial/organizational testing. Part III's conclusion revisits the issues addressed in the case studies and identifies common themes. Intended for organizations, professionals, educators, policy makers, researchers, and advanced students that design, develop, or use high stakes tests, this book is also ideal for graduate level courses on test development, educational measurement, or educational policy.

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