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The Plagiarism Spectrum 2.0

The Plagiarism Spectrum 2.0 identifies twelve types of unoriginal work. Familiarity with traditional forms of plagiarism and emerging trends helps students develop original thinking skills and do their best original work.

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Original Thinking	Student Collusion	Word-for-Word Plagiarism	Self Plagiarism	Mosaic Plagiarism	Software-based Text Modification	Contract Cheating
When someone submits assignments that are their own work, composed of original ideas built on attributed sources.	Working with other students on an assignment meant for individual assessment.	Copying and pasting content without proper attribution.	Reusing one's previously published or submitted work without proper attribution.	Weaving phrases and text from several sources into one's own work. Adjusting sentences without quotation marks or attribution.	Taking content written by another and running it through a software tool (text spinner, translation engine) to evade plagiarism detection.	Engaging a third party (for free, for pay, or in-kind) to complete an assignment and representing that as one's own work.
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	Inadvertent Plagiarism	Paraphrase Plagiarism	Computer Code Plagiarism	Plagiarism	Modification	Plagiarism

Pedagogical strategies and technology interventions you can use to uphold originality in your classrooms.

Types of Unoriginality	Why It Occurs	What Educators Can Do
Original Thinking	Students produce original work when they are empowered with an understanding of academic integrity and their ideas are supported.	Original thinking is a learned skill that educators help cultivate through consistent and ongoing opportunities for learning and growth. Original thinking skills are essential for academic success and serve students throughout their personal and professional journeys.
 Inadvertent Plagiarism Student Collusion Paraphrase Plagiarism Word-for-Word Plagiarism 	Students may produce work with these forms of plagiarism when they lack a foundational understanding of academic integrity.	Educators may incorporate direct instruction around citation, paraphrasing, and appropriate collaboration into lesson plans to increase awareness of academic integrity and mitigate academic misconduct. Educators may also adopt a text similarity checking tool to help reinforce students' developing academic integrity skills.
 Computer Code Plagiarism Self Plagiarism Source-based Plagiarism Mosaic Plagiarism 	Students may turn to these forms of plagiarism when they lack advanced academic integrity skills or are under pressure.	Educators may provide more nuanced definitions of different forms of plagiarism so that students understand that even if it's their own words, their own research, their own arrangement of ideas, if not cited correctly, it still counts as plagiarism. Educators may adopt a holistic academic integrity tool that not only checks for text similarity but also addresses mosaic and code plagiarism.
 Manual Text Modification Software-based Text Modification Data Plagiarism Contract Cheating 	Students may purposefully engage in these forms of misconduct when they lack knowledge of ethical issues or intrinsic motivation.	Educators may incorporate explicit instruction on these more deliberate forms of academic misconduct to raise awareness in students and to make known educator vigilance around academic integrity. Educators may adopt a new standard in academic integrity solutions that addresses both text similarity and trends such as text modification and contract cheating.