

## 1-2. Cheating and Plagiarism

### GRIPS View of Cheating and Plagiarism

Cheating and plagiarism are viewed as serious offenses at GRIPS. They directly affect the morale of the other students and lower the reputation of the school. In that light, cheating and plagiarism will not be tolerated and may result in serious penalties, including suspension or expulsion from GRIPS. All staff and students have a responsibility to prevent, discourage, and report cheating. For more information about penalties, see *1-3. Disciplinary Policy Regarding Student Misconduct*.

#### Definition of Cheating

Cheating is fraudulent conduct in university coursework and examinations. Cheating includes passing off work done by someone else as your own work, or otherwise trying to gain unfair advantage in coursework and exams.

#### Examples of Cheating

Examples of cheating include, but are not limited to:

- Impersonating someone else in a test or examination, or abetting such impersonation;
- Copying from another student during a test or examination;
- Referring to notebooks, papers, or any other materials during a closed-book exam;
- Submitting work for which credit has already been received in another course without the express consent of the current instructor;
- Helping others to cheat in the above ways;
- Falsifying data, i.e. manipulating research materials or processes, or changing or omitting data or results, such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record. While there is considerable leeway in the interpretation of data, the data itself must not be manipulated or distorted.

#### Definition of Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the copying of ideas, wording, or anything else from another source without appropriate reference, so that it appears to be one's own work. This includes published and unpublished work, Internet content, and the work of other students and staff.

#### Examples of Plagiarism

Examples of plagiarism include, but are not limited to:

- The submission of a work, either in part or in whole, completed by another;
- Failure to give credit for ideas, statements, facts, or conclusions which rightfully belong to another;
- Paraphrasing the ideas, interpretation, or expressions of another without giving credit;
- In written work, failure to use quotation marks when quoting directly from another, whether the quoted material be a paragraph, a sentence, or even a part thereof;
- Using another writer's entire paper (or a substantial part of it), even with a citation.