Academic Integrity

Teaching & Learning Centre

Find out what constitutes plagiarism and collusion, and how you might avoid committing plagiarism. Practise citing and referencing in the three main styles: APA, MLA, and Chicago Manual/Turabian, then test your knowledge with the online quizzes.

Note: Students from schools or programmes that do not use APA, MLA, Chicago/Turabian, or Harvard styles should check with their instructors regarding the guidelines to follow.
1. Course Introduction

Introduction

In 2016, First Lady of the United States Melania Trump was accused of plagiarism, as a portion of her Republican National Convention speech was found to resemble Michelle Obama’s Democratic National Convention speech from 2008.

Consider the following:

- On what basis would we say that something has been plagiarised?
- Why does it matter?

This recent example raises issues of honesty, responsibility, credibility, and ownership in a professional context - we will revisit this example in the section Avoiding Plagiarism: Citing and Referencing.

For now, we turn to similar issues in an academic context, specifically in relation to the submission of assignments and reports at SUSS.

Resource Description

This resource introduces you to the importance of upholding academic integrity. It explains what plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty entail, and how to avoid committing them. You will also receive various tips and exercises on how to give appropriate credit to the ideas and findings of others in your own work.

Learning Outcomes

This resource will teach you how to

- Explain the importance of academic integrity.
- Define and identify instances of plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and collusion.
- Describe the scope of plagiarism and the penalties for committing plagiarism at SUSS.
- Paraphrase, summarise, cite, and reference appropriately to avoid committing plagiarism.
- Effectively interpret Turnitin reports to avoid committing plagiarism.
Resource Outlines

The following topics will be covered in this online resource.

- Academic Integrity
- Plagiarism, Collusion, and Copying
- SUSS’s Expectations and Penalties
- Avoiding Plagiarism: Paraphrasing and Summarising
- Avoiding Plagiarism: Citing and Referencing (Citation styles: APA, MLA, Chicago/Turabian, Harvard)
- Avoiding Plagiarism: Turnitin Reports
- Guidance on Responsible Use of Generating AI Tools in Assignments
- Concluding Notes
2. Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is a moral code that encompasses values such as honesty, responsibility, and respect in all academic pursuits. It is a fundamental component of every student’s learning experience - to uphold academic integrity is to be truthful and accurate in one’s work, as well as to acknowledge the intellectual property of others.

Upholding Academic Integrity

Any work submitted must be representative of the individual’s own effort, knowledge, and understanding of the subject matter. Ideas and information taken from other sources (e.g. books, journal articles, websites, etc.) must be given appropriate credit.

Academic integrity is the responsibility of the individual.

Importance of Academic Integrity

Academic integrity is important for building trust in the academic community, and it affects the reputation and credibility of both the university and the individual. Learning is most valuable when it is done in an honest and fair way.

For more details, refer to the University of Maryland Global Campus’s (UMGC) interactive tutorial on academic integrity (Module 1).

Violations of Academic Integrity

This course focuses on three ways in which academic integrity may be violated, otherwise known as academic dishonesty:

- Plagiarism
- Collusion
- Copying

These will be explained in greater detail in the section Plagiarism, Collusion, and Copying.
3. Introduction to Plagiarism, Collusion, and Copying

Definitions
Do you know the definitions of the following terms?

- **Copying**: The inclusion of large amounts of material from another source to form one’s own work
- **Plagiarism**: The representing of words or ideas of others as one’s own without proper acknowledgement
- **Collusion**: Cooperation between multiple persons to create work that is passed off as the efforts of an individual

Plagiarism

Recap: What is Plagiarism?

- The representing of words or ideas of others as one’s own without proper acknowledgement.
- Includes **self-plagiarism**, the submission of a marked assignment or part of a marked assignment previously submitted for another course or for the same course in a previous semester, without obtaining permission from the instructor of the current course.

Test Your Understanding

Refer to Scenarios A and B below. Do they constitute **self-plagiarism**?

**Scenario A**: Alan is retaking a module, and realises that his TMA answers from the previous semester are relevant to the new TMA question. He alters the date on his old TMA and submits it for the module he is retaking.

**Scenario B**: Bing includes in her current TMA several paragraphs she wrote for a TMA submitted the previous semester, as the two TMAs cover similar topics.

**Answer**: Yes, both Scenario A and B constitutes self-plagiarism.

Example of Plagiarism

- Submission of another person's work.
- Copying substantial chunks of text with only several words changed.
• Cobbling together of ideas from different sources to form the majority of one's own work.
• Failure to acknowledge sources or providing incorrect information about sources.

For more details, visit www.plagiarism.org.

**Collusion**

*Recap: What is Collusion?*

• Cooperation between multiple persons to create work that is passed off as the efforts of an individual.
• Discussing interpretations of TMA questions is allowed, but the writing of assignments must be done by the individual.
• The sharing of notes or assignment drafts between students is discouraged, as it could lead to instances of collusion.
  o For example, students who share notes may (intentionally or unintentionally) use the same phrases/sentences in their assignments - Turnitin will be able to detect these similarities, and students involved may be penalised for committing collusion.

*Example of Collusion*

• Submission of part of or a whole assignment/report that has been jointly written by multiple students.
• Submission of an assignment/report that has been modified slightly from an assignment/report jointly written by multiple students.

**Copying**

*Recap: What is Copying?*

• The inclusion of large amounts of material from another source to form one's own work.
• Simply acknowledging the source does not excuse the act of copying.

*Examples of Copying*

• Cutting and pasting of chunks of text/material from other sources, with or without acknowledgement.
**Why Does It Matter?**

*Plagiarism*

Plagiarism is a form of lying and/or stealing as it involves (intentionally or unintentionally) passing someone else’s ideas or findings off as your own.

*Collusion*

Collusion is a form of cheating as it involves working with others on an assignment/report that is meant to be done by the individual.

*Copying*

Copying is a misuse of the ideas or findings of others as it involves using substantial amounts of others’ work to form one’s own argument or point.

**Recap of Terms**

**Plagiarism**: The representing of words or ideas of others as one’s own without proper acknowledgement; includes self-plagiarism.

**Collusion**: Cooperation between multiple persons to create work that is passed off as the efforts of an individual.

**Copying**: The inclusion of large amounts of material from another source to form one’s own work.
4. About SUSS’s Expectations and Penalties

Academic Dishonesty at SUSS

Integrity is one of SUSS’s core values, and upholding academic integrity is a key component of the SUSS Honour Code.

SUSS takes academic dishonesty very seriously, and offences will result in plagiarism penalties. These penalties apply to students found to have committed plagiarism, collusion, or copying. Any student found to have committed academic dishonesty will be assumed to have done so intentionally or knowingly.

Plagiarism Penalties at SUSS

First offence: Warning letter, with or without reduction of grade

Second offence: Zero for TMA (no refund of course fees)

Third offence: Expulsion from the course for the semester (no refund of course fees)

Fourth offence: Expulsion from the programme (no refund of course fees)

Offences are cumulative, i.e. all offences committed throughout the student’s course of study at SUSS will be taken into account. This applies to multiple offences committed within the same semester. If a student commits plagiarism in two different courses within a semester, it will be considered as two offences.

Additional details pertaining to SUSS’s plagiarism policies can be found in the Student Handbook.

Examples of Plagiarism

Below are some examples of plagiarism commonly committed at SUSS that should be avoided:

- Using a choice phrase or sentence, word-for-word, from a text without acknowledgement.
- Using images, tables, diagrams, or figures from online or offline sources without acknowledgement.
- Using information or ideas from the notes or essays of another student.
• Using information from your own notes that contain direct quotations, without acknowledgement.

For more examples, refer to the Student Handbook.
5. Avoiding Plagiarism: Paraphrasing and Summarising

Reasons for Academic Dishonesty

Before learning more about various practices for avoiding plagiarism, it is important to understand how and why plagiarism is committed at SUSS. This is so that the appropriate steps can be taken to learn from other students’ mistakes and avoid committing acts of academic dishonesty for the same reasons.

Reason 1: Insufficient Time

Many students who commit plagiarism, collusion, or copying explain that they were rushing to meet the TMA deadline and wanted to avoid a mark deduction for a late submission.

Due to having insufficient time to reflect on the questions, they looked online for ‘answers’ and ended up taking material from various sources without presenting it in their own words, and/or without acknowledgement.

Counter-strategy: Having good time management

As time (or lack thereof) is the most common reason for committing academic dishonesty, managing one’s time effectively is key to avoiding such offences.

• Give yourself enough time to understand the TMA question, formulate a response, research the topic, and write the assignment.
• Have sufficient time to cite and reference appropriately, as well as generate and view your Turnitin report(s) before the deadline.

Reason 2: Not aware of what constitutes plagiarism, collusion, and copying

Some students also claim that they were not aware that they had committed these offences.

Counter-strategy: Build awareness of plagiarism, collusion, and copying

Once you know exactly what constitutes plagiarism, you can take the necessary steps to avoid it.

In addition to having good time management, there are three key practices to observe and cultivate to avoid committing plagiarism:

1. Summarising and paraphrasing appropriately.
2. Citing and referencing appropriately.
3. Checking Turnitin reports.
Various strategies to address these common reasons for committing plagiarism will be elaborated on in the rest of this section, as well as in Avoiding Plagiarism: Citing and Referencing and Avoiding Plagiarism: Turnitin Reports.

**Paraphrasing and Summarising**

**Paraphrasing**: Rephrasing while retaining the original meaning and amount of information as the source.

**Summarising**: Highlighting only key information or information common to multiple sources.

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**Paraphrasing**

*Recap: What is Paraphrasing?*

Paraphrasing entails incorporating the ideas or findings of others into your own work by presenting them in relation to your own argument.

It may be done effectively by:

- Using different words AND different sentence structure from the original source
- Acknowledging the source with appropriate citation style

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**Example of Paraphrasing**

Imagine you would like to incorporate the following information into your assignment:

Linguistic determinism is the idea that language defines human thought, and people cannot conceive of things outside of their language. Nowadays, few linguists subscribe to such an extreme view.

How would you paraphrase this?

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*Example 1 - Unacceptable paraphrasing*: copying phrases from original paragraph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original paragraph</th>
<th>Paraphrased paragraph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linguistic determinism is the idea that language defines human thought, and people cannot conceive of things outside of their language. Nowadays, few linguists subscribe to such an extreme view.</td>
<td>Linguistic determinism states that language defines human thought, hence people have no access to things outside of their language. Such an extreme view is rejected by many linguistics today.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some Tips on Paraphrasing

It is sometimes difficult to think of ways to paraphrase sentences immediately after reading them, especially if the original is already clear.

Try doing something unrelated for several minutes before coming back to attempt paraphrasing without referring to the original source. Alternatively, try explaining the information to somebody who has not read the original source. This will help you to put the information into your own words.
Summarising

Recap: What is Summarising?

Summarising involves selectively presenting relevant portions of larger amounts of information in one’s own words, and may involve presenting key information or information that is common to multiple sources. Summarising is also often used hand-in-hand with paraphrasing.

An Example of Summarising

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source A</th>
<th>Source B</th>
<th>Source C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chocolate contains high levels of sugar. Eating large amounts of chocolate is unhealthy.</td>
<td>Cocoa is rich in antioxidants. These protect cells in the body from damage.</td>
<td>Dark chocolate contains minerals such as iron, potassium, and magnesium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acceptable Summary:
Although chocolate is high in sugar, it contains ingredients that bring about various health benefits. Thus, it should be consumed in moderation.

Quotation Marks

When should quotation marks be used?

- When using the exact words from a source.
- For phrases containing five or more consecutive words from a source.
- For unique expressions or ideas that are difficult to paraphrase.
- All direct quotes should have the appropriate citations and page numbers.

Quotation marks

- are not a ‘cure-all’ that allows large chunks of text from other sources to be incorporated into one's own work (see: Copying).
- should be used sparingly, as they are not used often in academic and scientific writing.
- should be avoided for information or ideas that can easily be paraphrased or summarised.

Example of Unnecessary Use of Quotation Marks

In the table below, we will see in the first example how the use of quotation marks is unnecessary, and how it would be better to paraphrase or summarise the paragraph instead.
Quoting or Copying?

What is the difference between quoting and copying?

**Quoting:** When relatively small amounts of information are incorporated into one’s work to demonstrate the original owner’s ideas and support or further one’s own argument.

**Copying:** Occurs when large amounts of text from another source are used in place of one’s own argument; it is considered copying even if the original source is acknowledged.

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**Let’s Practice – Summarising**

*Summarise the following paragraph:*

With digital media, people are more interconnected than ever before. Although some view social media as addictive, others cherish the opportunity to build relationships with others online.

**Sample Incorrect Answer**

With the advent of digital media, people are more interconnected than ever before. Although some deem social media addictive and are not in favour of it, others cherish the opportunity to build relationships online.

**Sample Correct Answer**

Digital media has given rise to greater interconnectivity than in the past. While social media may be viewed as addictive, it can also be a valuable means of forging online relationships.
6. Avoiding Plagiarism: Citing and Referencing

What is Citing and Referencing?
Citing and referencing gives proper credit to the owner of ideas and findings, as well as allows the reader to locate and follow-up on information.

Citing: Acknowledging a source in the body of an essay/report.
Referencing: Acknowledging sources in a reference list (bibliography) at the end of an essay/report.

All ideas, concepts, or findings from published and unpublished sources must be given appropriate acknowledgement in one’s work.

- Published sources include books, articles, websites, magazines, plays, etc.
- Unpublished sources include unpublished manuscripts, dissertations, conference papers, verbal communication during interviews, etc.

Forms of Citations and References

In-text Citations: Citations placed within brackets in the body of the text. All in-text citations should appear in the bibliography.

Footnotes: Citations in the form of notes at the bottom of a page.

Bibliography: Also known as a reference list, a bibliography is a more detailed list of sources at the end of an essay/report. All in-text citations should appear in the bibliography.

Citation Styles
Citation styles provide different systems for acknowledging the work of others.

The three main citation styles used at SUSS are:
1) American Psychological Association (APA)
2) Modern Language Association (MLA)
3) Chicago Manual of Style (CMOS)
Other citation styles used at SUSS include:

- Academy Publishing Style
- Harvard System of Referencing

*Note: Students using the Harvard System of Referencing should check with their instructors regarding the preferred guidelines to follow.*

Guidelines provided in this resource cover the APA, MLA, and Chicago/Turabian styles.

The citation style to be used in assignments depends on the department/course requirements; students should consult their instructors.

*Note: Students from schools or programmes that do not use APA, MLA, or Chicago/Turabian styles should also check with their instructors regarding the citation guidelines to follow.*

**In-text citations**

When using in-text citations, the following should be included:

- the author,
- year of publication (APA/Chicago), and
- page number (for APA, this applies to direct quotations).

The table below show some examples of how the various styles (APA, MLA, and Chicago/Turabian) differ from each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APA Example</th>
<th>MLA Example</th>
<th>Chicago/Turabian, Author-Date citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numerous scholars have discussed both positive and negative influences of rap music (Garofalo, 1994; Grant, 1996; Lawson, 2003; Shusterman, 2003). Thompson (2005) identifies violent and sexist themes as “hip-hop’s most notorious problems” (p. 123)…</td>
<td>Numerous scholars have discussed the positive and negative influences of rap music (Garofalo 275; Grant 24; Lawson 434; Shusterman 427). Thompson identifies violent and sexist themes as “hip-hop’s most notorious problems” (123)…</td>
<td>Numerous scholars have discussed both positive and negative influences of rap music (Garofalo 1994, 275; Grant 1996, 24; Lawson 2003, 434; Shusterman 2003, 427). Thompson (2005) identifies violent and sexist themes as “hip-hop’s most notorious problems” (123)…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Referencing

A bibliography, also known as a reference list, is an alphabetical list of all sources used, and is placed at the end of an essay/report. In addition to acknowledging the source used, each listed reference contains information about the source that allows interested readers to locate them for further reading.

Each listed reference for books, book chapters, and journal articles (APA, MLA, Chicago/Turabian, Harvard styles) should contain:

1) Author’s name
2) Title of the work
3) Title of the book/journal
4) Page numbers
5) Year of publication
6) Name of the publisher (for books)
7) Volume and issue (for journal articles)
8) DOI (for journal articles)

Referencing Tips

Pay attention to the following common sources of incorrect referencing:

- **Order of first and last name**: Should it be Doe, John or John Doe?
- **Spelling out of first name**: Should it be Doe, John or Doe, J.?
- **Use of upper or lower case in titles**: Should it be Title of work or Title of Work?
- **Use of italics in titles**: Should it be Title of Work or Title of Work?

*Answer: It depends on the citation style used.*

Referencing Examples - APA, MLA, Chicago (Author-Date Citations)

**APA**

|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
Let's Practice – Citing and Referencing

Write a reference for the following journal article in the citation style used in your discipline:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article title</th>
<th>Gut or Game? The Influence of Moral Intuitions on Decisions in Video Games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authors</td>
<td>Sven Joeckel, Nicholas David Bowman, Leyla Dogruel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year published</td>
<td>2012 (November)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Taylor &amp; Francis Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal</td>
<td>Media Psychology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume no.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue no.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page no.</td>
<td>460-485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>10.1080/15213269.2012.727218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Reference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Let’s Practice- Citing and Referencing (2)

Let’s revisit Melania Trump’s 2016 speech that was accused of plagiarism. The following excerpts are the passages from Melania Trump and Michelle Obama's speeches that were said to be similar.

Michelle Obama’s Speech

And Barack and I were raised with so many of the same values: that you work hard for what you want in life; that your word is your bond and you do what you say you're going to do; that you treat people with dignity and respect, even if you don't know them, and even if you don't agree with them.

And Barack and I set out to build lives guided by these values, and to pass them on to the next generation. Because we want our children — and all children in this nation — to know that the only limit to the height of your achievements is the reach of your dreams and your willingness to work for them.

Melania Trump’s Speech

From a young age, my parents impressed on me the values that you work hard for what you want in life, that your word is your bond and you do what you say and keep your promise, that you treat people with respect.

They taught and showed me values and morals in their daily lives. That is a lesson that I continue to pass along to our son. And we need to pass those lessons on to the many generations to follow. Because we want our children in this nation to know that the only limit to your achievements is the strength of your dreams and your willingness to work for them.

Based on what we have learnt in this online resource so far:

- Has plagiarism been committed?
- How can you tell?
Sample Answer

According to what we have learnt, Melania Trump's speech constitutes plagiarism.

- Sentences borrowed with a few words changed
- Identical phrases of more than 5 words, e.g. “that you work hard for what you want in life, that your word is your bond and you do what you say”
- No credit given to original source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Michelle Obama’s Speech</th>
<th>Melania Trump’s Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And Barack and I were raised with so many of the same values: that you work hard for what you want in life; that your word is your bond and you do what you say you’re going to do; that you treat people with dignity and respect, even if you don’t know them, and even if you don’t agree with them. And Barack and I set out to build lives guided by these values, and to pass them on to the next generation. Because we want our children — and all children in this nation — to know that the only limit to the height of your achievements is the reach of your dreams and your willingness to work for them.</td>
<td>From a young age, my parents impressed on me the values that you work hard for what you want in life, that your word is your bond and you do what you say and keep your promise, that you treat people with respect. They taught and showed me values and morals in their daily lives. That is a lesson that I continue to pass along to our son. And we need to pass those lessons on to the many generations to follow. Because we want our children in this nation to know that the only limit to your achievements is the strength of your dreams and your willingness to work for them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Avoiding Plagiarism: Turnitin Reports

**Turnitin Similarity Report**

Turnitin Similarity Reports can be generated and viewed upon the submission of an assignment to help avoid committing plagiarism.

The similarity index indicates the total percentage of matching words that the submitted work shares with other existing sources - this allows you to check your assignment for instances of plagiarism, make the appropriate amendments, and resubmit it before the deadline.

You are encouraged to submit your assignment to Turnitin early to give you sufficient time to generate and view your Turnitin report, make the necessary amendments, and resubmit it. You can (re)submit your assignment and generate Turnitin reports as many times as you want before the deadline.

**Similarity Index**

The similarity index takes into account all matching words, including those that have been properly cited and those that have not.

- Thus, a high similarity index does not necessarily mean plagiarism was committed.
- Similarly, a low similarity index does not necessarily mean plagiarism was not committed.

What is considered “high” and “low”?

- It depends; you should examine the specific highlighted areas of your submission to check whether they contain instances of plagiarism.

**Acceptable vs Unacceptable Matches**

Matches that are acceptable:

- Bibliography
- TMA questions
- Quotations that have been properly cited
- Experimental or statistical data that have been properly cited or are part of the Appendix
"Bits and pieces" of text

Matches that are unacceptable:

- Chunks of text taken from a source word-for-word with or without citations
- Chunks of text with several words changed
- Similarities with another student’s submission, including those submitted in previous semesters

Acceptable Matches in Turnitin Reports

Let's take a look at some examples of Acceptable matches in Turnitin Reports.

Note: Due to the different Turnitin versions available, the examples below might show a different Turnitin interface from what you are used to. Do focus on the highlighted points instead.

1. Acceptable Match: Bibliography

Matches from the bibliography are acceptable, however, it may result in a higher similarity index. The bibliography can be excluded from the report by clicking on the Filter and Settings icon, and checking the Exclude Bibliography option.

Excluding the bibliography from the report may reduce the similarity index significantly.
2. Acceptable Match: TMA Questions

TMA questions are acceptable matches.

3. Acceptable Match: Quotations

Quotations that have been properly cited are acceptable matches.
4. Acceptable Match: Data

Experimental or statistical data that have been properly cited or are part of the Appendix are acceptable matches.

5. Acceptable Match: “Bits and Pieces” of Text

The matching sections are made up of bits and pieces of text, here and there. This is acceptable.
Unacceptable Matches in Turnitin Reports

Let's take a look at some examples of Unacceptable matches in Turnitin Reports.

Note: Due to the different Turnitin versions available, the examples below might show a different Turnitin interface from what you are used to. Do focus on the highlighted points instead.

1. Unacceptable Match: Plagiarism

Chunks of text taken from a source word-for-word without citations are unacceptable matches - this is considered plagiarism.

![Plagiarism: Chunks of text were copied word-for-word without citing the source.](image)

Chunks of text with several words changed are also unacceptable matches - this is considered plagiarism.

![Plagiarism: Large chunk of text (in green) is copied word-for-word. This is not acceptable.](image)
2. Unacceptable Match: Copying

Chunks of text taken from a source word-for-word with citations are still unacceptable matches - this is considered copying.

Copied text in ‘red’ are referenced, however, copying word-for-word is not acceptable.

3. Unacceptable Match: Collusion

Matches with other students’ submissions, in the current or previous semesters, are unacceptable - this is considered collusion.

Attempts at ‘paraphrasing the text is evident – see the ‘paraphrased’ words in ‘grey’ among the copied ‘red’ text.

Identifies the student whose work shows a high match rate.
8. Guidance on Responsible Use of Generative AI Tools in Assignment

As you have learnt in the preceding section, the University is committed to upholding academic integrity, and any work submitted must be representative of the individual’s own effort, knowledge, and understanding of the subject matter.

Ideas and information taken from other sources, including those derived from the use of Generative AI tools such as ChatGPT, must be appropriately attributed.

While there are benefits to the use of Generative AI tools such as ChatGPT, please bear in mind that inappropriate use of the tool can inhibit your learning process – for instance, you may miss out on opportunities to develop critical thinking skills if you become over-reliant on ChatGPT to provide you with answers.

*Note: Generative AI tools may produce inaccurate or inappropriate information.*

*As a student, you are responsible for all submissions, including situations where the use of generative AI tools is explicitly permitted as part of assessment. It is your responsibility to check and validate the content generated by AI tools that you cite. Note that to be able to validate the content for accuracy, you need to first acquire competence in the topic.*

**Examples of Possible Uses of Generative AI Tools**

Below are examples of possible uses of Generative AI tools during your assignment preparation process:

- To brainstorm ideas; or
- To obtain feedback to improve your assignment; or
- To summarise main ideas of the journal articles that you consult for purposes of the assignment.

The above list is not exhaustive. Please check with your instructor, who may have specific requirements for your course.

*Inappropriate Use of Generative AI Tools*

Below is an example of one way that Generative AI tools are used inappropriately, and would violate SUSS’s principles of Academic Integrity:

- Using ChatGPT to write your assignments without attribution.
Reminder on Student Handbook Clauses

You are reminded that the following clauses within the Student Handbook continue to be applicable to situations where generative AI tools are used in assessment submissions:

Clause 2A.1
Located in:
- Undergraduate Student Handbook page 66; or
- Graduate Student Handbook page 53; or
- Law Student Handbook page 58.

Clause 3.2
Located in
- Undergraduate Student Handbook page 21; or
- Graduate Student Handbook page 12; or
- Law Student Handbook page 16.

Note: A viva voce is an in-person oral examination that can be requested and required by the University on any past assignment(s) submitted.
Examples of Responsible Uses of Generative AI Tools

All ideas that are not original must be acknowledged, including ideas from generative AI tools.

As with acceptable academic practice, attribution is expected if students use AI to generate responses as part of assessment submissions. Attribution includes the following:

1. Appropriate and discipline-specific citation, and
2. A table detailing the name of the AI tool used, the approach to using the tool (e.g., what prompts were used), the full output provided by the tool, and which part of the output was adapted for the assignment.

How to Cite Generative AI Tools (e.g., ChatGPT) as a Source

Citation authorities are developing official guidelines on how to cite, quote, and use ChatGPT and other generative AI tools. Guidelines are still evolving, so checking for the most recent recommendations is advisable.

For more information, you may refer to the following Citation Guides:

1. Citation Guides by SUSS's Library
2. Citation Guides by The University of Queensland Australia's Library

Example of Appropriate and discipline – specific citations

APA:

In-text citation:
Author of AI model, Year of the version used

Example:
Parenthetical citation: (OpenAI, 2023)

Narrative citation: OpenAI (2023)

Reference list
Author of AI Model. (Year of version used). Name of tool (Version of tool) [Large language model]. URL

Example:
OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT (Jul 20 version) [Large language model].
https://chat.openai.com/chat
**MLA:**

Format:

"Description of chat" prompt. *Name of AI tool, version of AI tool, Company, Date of chat, URL.*

Example:


In-Text Citation Example:

("Summarize the book")

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**Example of Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>Purpose of Generative AI tool</th>
<th>Prompt</th>
<th>Full output</th>
<th>Output used in assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>e.g., to brainstorm ideas about the implications of AI in higher education</td>
<td>e.g., What are some implications of AI in higher education</td>
<td>e.g.,</td>
<td>e.g., I used all the ideas (all 7 points) to draft my assignment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of a table detailing the name of the AI tool used, the approach to using the tool (e.g., what prompts were used), the full output provided by the tool, and which part of the output was adapted for the assignment.
9. **Summary**

**Concluding Notes**

Academic integrity is the foundation of academia and promotes values such as honesty, responsibility, and respect for the work of others. Plagiarism, collusion, and copying are violations of academic integrity for which strict penalties will be imposed at SUSS. With good time management and an awareness of what plagiarism entails, you can avoid committing plagiarism.

**Summary**

In this online resource, you have learnt that:

- As a student, you are responsible for upholding academic integrity to ensure the quality and value of your learning.
- SUSS takes a serious view of plagiarism, and strict penalties for such offences are enforced.
- Mastering the appropriate ways of paraphrasing, summarising, citing, and referencing will help you to avoid committing plagiarism.
- You are encouraged to submit your assignments early so that you will have sufficient time to examine your Turnitin Similarity Report.

**Useful Links**

Resources:

- SUSS Student Handbook
- Plagiarism.org
- Turnitin

Other University’s resources for academic honesty and plagiarism:

- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- University of Oxford
- University of Queensland