

# HOW TO NOT CHEAT OR PLAGIARIZE

Chalmers' disciplinary rules define cheating as *"attempts to mislead in connection with an examination or other assessment of study performance"*. Since this is a very fuzzy statement, and since we don't want anyone to cheat or plagiarize, especially not unintended, we wish to clarify how you should give credit to other's work. It can all be summarized with the simple statement: *Credit where credit is due*. Or, in other words: **Taking credit for someone else's work by not mentioning their contributions to a project, or by using someone else's ideas or work without their consent, or by referring to, quoting or closely paraphrasing someone else's text without indicating this is considered cheating, and it will be punished according to Chalmers' regulations.**

Below, you will find some clarifications and examples. If you are still unsure whether something is considered to be cheating or not, talk with your teacher before handing in any projects or texts.

## On practical design work

You practical design projects are considered original work if:

- 1) A substantial amount of the main design ideas is yours.
  - You may of course discuss your design and your ideas with others to get feedback, but you should still strive to contribute significantly to the final concept idea).
  - You may come up with a project idea that has already been used in some other project. This is alright as long as you relate to this other project and try to make your design somehow different and better.
- 2) All, or almost all, of the practical work has been carried out by you. There are a few exceptions to this:
  - You may well use public licensed material, like open source code or images that are free. If you do this, it must be clearly stated in your reports which parts are not made by you.
  - You can sometimes make an explicit agreement with the teacher that someone else will carry out parts of your design work, e.g. making the original graphic design for a game. Again, it must be obvious in your reports what this hired person contributed with.

## On writing

Whenever you write texts involving other people's work, it must be obvious from your text which work, ideas, thoughts and opinions are your own, and which ones originate from others. There are two reasons for this, one being that people obviously should be credited for what they do, and secondly that the reader can look into your references if they wish to find out more.

We prefer that you use the Harvard reference system in your texts (read more in this excellent pamphlet from the Anglia Ruskin University:

[http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/files/Harvard\\_referencing.pdf](http://libweb.anglia.ac.uk/referencing/files/Harvard_referencing.pdf)).

To clarify what we mean we'll give you a bad and a good example.

**Do NOT do like this:**

#### **On the Lifelength of zoymys**

Red zoymys (*zoymus vulgaris*) live longer than zoymys of other colors. Since it also is proved beyond doubt that the transparent versions of the co-existing, closely related oymys (*zoymus oymus*) too live longer than their other-colored fellows, and since the Nestel paradox suggests that this is related to their being transparent and not to any other factors, it is reasonable to assume that transparency in itself is a virtue for any creature sharing the same conditions as the oymys. Therefore, transparent zoymys will probably live even longer than the red ones. However pale yellow dots would increase life length even more since in general, black creatures with yellow decorations live longer than any other creatures.

In this text it is totally unclear where all the information comes from. Is all of this data that the writer has collected empirically, or where does it come from? Or is it the author making some kind of more or less well-founded statement?

**Do like this** (and note how a part of the bad text now reoccurs as a correctly quoted statement!):

#### **On the Lifelength of zoymys**

Adness and Razy (1998) have empirical evidence that red zoymys (*zoymus vulgaris*) live longer than blue and yellow ones. In addition, related studies (Upid 1997, Illy 2003) carried out on the closely related, co-existing oymys (*zoymus oymus*) suggest that transparent oymys live longer than white blue, yellow and red oymys.

*"Since I have proved beyond doubt that transparent oymys live longer than their other-colored fellows, and since the Nestel paradox suggests that this is related to their being transparent and not any other factors, it is reasonable to assume that transparency in itself is a virtue for any creature sharing the same conditions as the oymys." (Upid 1997, p 40)*

Therefore, I am suggesting that if we can breed transparent zoymys, they will probably live even longer than the red ones. However I would also suggest adding pale yellow dots to the breed. This idea is based on an observation by Ferior (1963), namely that in general, black creatures with yellow decorations live longer than any other creatures.

#### **Literature**

Adness, M. and Razy, C. (1998) Red zoymys live longer, *Journal of Invented Microbiology* No 3 / 2003, p 212-233.

Ferior, I. N. (1963) *On the Spot*, Ferior Publishing Inc, San Francisco USA

Illy, S. (2003) *On transparency and life length in oym populations*, MIT Press

Upid, S. T. (1997) Oym Coloring and Environmental Factors, *Journal of Invented Microbiology* No 1 / 1997, p 4-48.