

## WHAT IT MEANS AND HOW YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

For more information on academic integrity, visit [LoneStar.edu/advising](http://LoneStar.edu/advising)



# ACADEMIC INTEGRITY & Student Success

### Plagiarism

1. Buying or using someone else's paper or project from a local source or Internet site and submitting as your work.
2. Incorrectly attributing or neglecting to attribute source material (books, articles, Internet sites, music CDs, movies, etc.) used in an assignment or clinical written work.
3. Failing to distinguish direct quotations from paraphrasing or summarization of source material.
4. Completing someone else's work on an assignment or clinical written work.
5. Fabricating or falsifying information or source material in an assignment or clinical written work.
6. Submitting an assignment or clinical written work as your own after someone else has rewritten or changed major portions of it.
7. Using a project completed for another course and resubmitting it without changes for another course.

### Sabotage

1. Destroying or vandalizing student or faculty course materials or records.

### Lying

1. Use of deception when faced with allegations of academic dishonesty.
2. Omitting important information from a teacher or fellow student related to course work or clinical written work.

### Dishonest/Unethical Practices

1. Selling or purchasing examinations, papers, notes, or other assignments.

2. Altering, forging, fabricating, or counterfeiting student or faculty course materials or college records and/or presenting such items as official records.
3. Using counterfeit documents or false information to delay testing or manipulate course work to an advantage over other students.

### The consequences for academic dishonesty include <sup>(5)</sup>

1. Having additional class requirements imposed.
2. Receiving a grade of zero or "F" for an exam or assignment.
3. Receiving a grade of "F" for the course.
4. Being withdrawn from the course or program.
5. Being expelled from the college system.

<sup>(1)</sup> The Fundamental Values of Academic Integrity Oct. 1999. The Center for Academic Integrity. 24 Sept. 2004. <<http://www.academicintegrity.org>>.

<sup>(2)</sup> Akers, Stephen. Academic Integrity: A Guide for Students 2003. Purdue University Office of the Dean of Students. 1 Oct. 2004. <<http://www.purdue.edu/ODOS/osrr/integrity.htm>>.

<sup>(3)</sup> Academic Honesty-Student Guide 2004. The University of Florida-Dean of Students Office. 1 Oct. 2004. <<http://www.dso.ufl.edu/judicial/academicguide.htm>>.

<sup>(4)</sup> Akers, Stephen. Academic Integrity: A Guide for Students 2003. Purdue University Office of the Dean of Students. 1 Oct. 2004. <<http://www.purdue.edu/ODOS/osrr/integrity.htm>>.

<sup>(5)</sup> Academic Integrity. Lone Star College System 2008-2009 Catalog. 52.



# ACADEMIC INTEGRITY & STUDENT SUCCESS

## WHAT IT MEANS

Academic integrity can be defined as supporting and engaging in actions that promote fair and accurate evaluation of all material prepared for and related to college work while respecting and crediting the unique efforts of others. The Lone Star College System (LSCS) requires its students to uphold and practice academic integrity even in the face of temptation to engage in dishonest acts. LSCS supports the free exchange of ideas, personal growth, creativity, and innovation while preserving individual rights and responsibilities to achieve success based on each person's unique effort and initiative. The core values of learning: honesty, respect, fairness, and accountability in learning activities form the basis of academic integrity. <sup>(1)</sup> To abide by academic integrity principles, LSCS students are required to perform their own work on all class/lab/clinical projects, papers and tests unless a professor specifically allows collaboration with other students. If students combine their own thoughts with material written by other authors in projects, credit must be given to the creator of that outside material using a format designated by their professor. Students must show their work including but not limited to keeping notes, photocopies of source material, rough drafts, and lab results.

## HOW ONE PERSON CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE <sup>(2)</sup>

Ask your professors what they consider to be acceptable actions related to the following issues so you can maintain academic integrity:

1. Engaging in collaborative study and testing.
2. Using supplementary materials during tests and clinical written work.

3. Sharing notes or assignments.
4. Allowing other students to see your graded work.

## Exhibit academic integrity and useful behavior

1. Protect your work during testing or clinical written work.
2. Keep or destroy old tests unless a faculty member has stated that sharing is allowed.
3. Do not talk about test content or clinical written work with other students.
4. Defend academic integrity principles.
5. Report other students engaging in dishonest practices.
6. Ask the professor if you can encourage classroom discussions about academic integrity.



7. Keep passwords and other private course-related information to yourself.
8. Show respect for library and course-related materials and projects.
9. Have a tutor review your work.
10. Ask questions of your professor when in doubt about assignments or projects.

## WHAT ACADEMIC DISHONESTY MEANS & THE CONSEQUENCES

Cheating, stealing, lying, or promoting any misuse of educational materials, equipment, or data is academic dishonesty. <sup>(3)</sup> Examples of categories and types of academic dishonesty include but are not limited to: <sup>(4)</sup>

### Cheating/Theft

1. Taking an exam, entire course, or preparing clinical written work for another student.
2. Supplying or receiving test answers through electronic messages, signaling, or unauthorized written notes.
3. Looking at and using information from another student's test.
4. Authorizing another student to use your test information in any form.
5. Obtaining or supplying tests, lab reports, term papers, or assignments through unauthorized methods before or after it is administered.
6. Resubmitting a test with changed answers upon receiving unauthorized information.
7. Reviewing and/or altering grades of any student.
8. Collaborating with other students on testing, assignments, or clinical written work without permission.
9. Possessing another student's work without permission.