

More Students Misunderstand The Fundamentals Of Plagiarism

From the Huffington Post, 8-12-10

First Posted: 08- 2-10 08:54 AM | Updated: 08- 3-10 12:23 PM



WHAT'S YOUR REACTION?

Search HuffPost

Amazing Inspiring Funny Scary Hot Crazy Important Weird

Read More: [Adam Wheeler](#), [Coursehero.Com](#), [Helene Hegemann](#), [New York Times Plagiarism](#), [Plagiarism](#), [Plagiarism College Applications](#), [Plagiarism College Students](#), [Plagiarism New York Times](#), [The Northeast](#), [Turnitin.Com](#), [What Constitutes Plagiarism](#), [College News](#)

Like

464 people like this.

200

f SHARE

624

views



retweet

843

comments



Adam Wheeler plagiarized to fake his way into Harvard.

For the modern student, plagiarism isn't all it used to be. In fact, many don't see it as an issue in the least.

According to the *New York Times*, technology has fostered a laissez-faire attitude towards the practice. Many students plagiarize -- and many don't think they're doing anything wrong.

The *Times* reports:

Sarah Brookover, a senior at the Rutgers campus in Camden, N.J., said many of her classmates blithely cut and paste without attribution.

"This generation has always existed in a world where media and intellectual property don't have the same gravity," said Ms. Brookover, who at 31 is older than most undergraduates. "When you're sitting at your computer, it's the same machine you've downloaded music with, possibly illegally, the same machine you streamed videos for free that showed on HBO last night."

In response, some professors find themselves explaining the ethical basics of original work to their students. In April, University of Texas



Get College Alerts

SIGN UP



Email



Comments 843

From Merriam Webster:

Plagiarize: to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own : use (another's production) without crediting the source.

Plagiarism: an act or instance of plagiarizing

WORLD U.S. N.Y. / REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE HEALTH SPORTS OPINION AI

POLITICS **EDUCATION** BAY AREA CHICAGO

Friday, 6:15 PM

Subject: See you tonight



Plagiarism Lines Blur for Students in Digital Age

By TRIP GABRIEL

Published: August 1, 2010

At Rhode Island College, a freshman copied and pasted from a Web site's frequently asked questions page about homelessness — and did not think he needed to credit a source in his assignment because the page did not include author information.

[Enlarge This Image](#)



Jessica Kourkounis for The New York Times
Sarah Brookover, left, a senior at Rutgers University in New Jersey, with Vibiana Bowman Cvetkovic, a reference librarian.

At [DePaul University](#), the tip-off to one student's copying was the purple shade of several paragraphs he had lifted from the Web; when confronted by a writing tutor his professor had sent him to, he was not defensive — he just wanted to know how to change purple text to black.

And at the [University of Maryland](#), a student reprimanded for copying from [Wikipedia](#) in a paper on [the Great Depression](#) said he thought its entries — unsigned and collectively written — did not need to be credited since they counted, essentially, as common knowledge.

Professors used to deal with plagiarism by admonishing students to give credit to others and to follow the style guide for citations, and pretty much left it at that.

FACEBOOK

TWITTER

RECOMMEND

COMMENTS
(482)

SIGN IN TO
E-MAIL

PRINT

SINGLE PAGE

REPRINTS

SHARE



Cheat Sheet

University of Florida

2010-2011 HANDBOOK

for

Graduate Students

INTEGRITY

Plagiarism is not tolerated at the University of Florida. Plagiarism in a thesis or dissertation is punishable by expulsion. If the plagiarism is detected after the degree has been awarded, the degree may be rescinded. For a thorough discussion of plagiarism and the law, see

<http://www.rbs2.com/plag.htm>.

A briefer discussion and some tips for avoiding it are provided at

<http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml#original>

“Accidental” plagiarism is not “ok”

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

PHYSICAL REVIEW B 82, 041202(R) (2010)

Magnetism of Co doped ZnO with Al codoping: Carrier-induced mechanisms versus extrinsic origins

A. Ney,¹ V. Ney,¹ S. Ye,¹ K. Oishi,¹ and T. Kammermeier
Fakultät für Physik und CeNIDE, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Lotharstr. 1, D-47057 Duisburg, Germany

T. C. Kaspar and S. A. Chambers
Fundamental and Computational Sciences Directorate, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington 99352, USA

F. Wilhelm and A. Rogaliev
European Synchrotron Radiation Facility (ESRF), 6 Rue Jules Horowitz, BP 220, 38043 Grenoble Cedex, France
(Received 18 May 2009; revised manuscript received 9 July 2010; published 23 July 2010)

Zn_{1-x}Co_xO epitaxial films codoped with Al were studied using a combination of synchrotron-based x-ray absorption spectroscopy and classical magnetometry. Phase purity was verified by comparing the x-ray linear dichroism with simulations and previously published reference spectra. The existence of weak ferromagnetism or inhomogeneous superparamagnetism is evidenced at low temperatures by classical magnetometry. A combination of x-ray absorption spectroscopy indicates that its origin is most likely of extrinsic character such as magnetic impurities or the onset of phase separation rather than weak, electron-mediated ferromagnetism.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.82.041202

PACS number(s): 75.50.Jy, 71.55.Ga, 75.30.-i

Dilute magnetic semiconductors (DMS) which exhibit ferromagnetism (FM) at and above room temperature are a highly desirable class of materials for future spintronic devices. Zn_{1-x}Co_xO (Co:ZnO) is a heavily studied DMS material in this context. Although controversially discussed in the literature, there is a growing consensus, that phase-pure Co:ZnO is paramagnetic (PM).¹⁻³ Altering the preparation conditions can readily lead to phase separation and consequently superparamagnetism (SPM).³ Nonetheless there are recent experimental data claiming that FM can be switched on in Co:ZnO by controlling the carrier concentration.⁴ On the other hand, no FM was found in structurally excellent Al-codoped Co:ZnO.⁵ However, in the latter work the magnetic characterization was restricted to room-temperature measurements. In parallel, theory has also revealed that defect-free, insulating Co:ZnO is not ferromagnetic,^{6,7} whereas the role of n-type carriers remains under debate, ranging from ferromagnetic coupling,⁸ or oscillatory behavior with Co-Co distance⁹ to antiferromagnetic coupling.¹⁰ It is rather common to manipulate the n-type carrier concentration of ZnO by Al doping to yield high conductivity.^{11,12} On the other hand, it had been shown that Al codoping of Co:ZnO may promote the onset of phase separation.¹³ It is extremely difficult to detect such secondary Co-containing phases even with the most careful x-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis^{11,12} or depth-profiling photoelectron spectroscopy (DP-XPS).¹³ This type of materials characterization is lacking in Ref. 4. A highly sensitive alternative to XRD or DP-XPS to look for potential phase separation in Co:ZnO is the combination of x-ray absorption near-edge spectra (XANES), x-ray linear dichroism (XLD), and x-ray magnetic circular dichroism (XMCD). This suite of atom-specific x-ray spectroscopies nicely complements integral superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) magnetometry. For example, combined XLD simulations and experiments at the Co K edge have been used to verify the phase purity of Co:ZnO (Ref. 2) and characteristic spectroscopic

signals with appropriate quality thresholds for PM and SPM have been identified recently in the XANES and XMCD at the Co K edge of Co:ZnO.¹⁴ Along the same line, a careful combination of XANES and extended x-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) was employed to study Co:ZnO films similar to those in Ref. 4 which found evidence for Co(O) secondary phases.¹⁴

Here we test the approach of combined SQUID magnetometry and element specific XANES, XLD, and XMCD to study Al-codoped Co:ZnO epitaxial films with low resistivity. Weak FM-like signatures are found by SQUID but only at low temperatures. However, this behavior cannot be connected to electron-mediated ferromagnetism of Co by dopant-specific spectroscopies. It merely originates from either traces of magnetic impurities or the onset of phase separation. These results imply that previous observations of ferromagnetism in n-type Co:ZnO such as those reported in Ref. 4 are instead due to secondary phase formation as indicated by XANES and EXAFS measurements.¹⁴ Without quantitative insight from these dopant-specific spectroscopies, claims of carrier-mediated ferromagnetism raise false hopes about Co:ZnO as a true, carrier-mediated n-type DMS.

Al-codoped Co:ZnO(0001) epitaxial films with a thickness around 100 nm were grown on c-plane sapphire substrates by pulsed laser deposition as described elsewhere.⁵ A number of samples were screened by SQUID with the magnetic field applied in the film plane and all measurement artifacts as described in Ref. 19 corrected; signals below 0.4 μm were disregarded. Before measuring $M(T)$ while warming at 10 mT, the sample was either field cooled (FC) from 300 K to 5 K in 4 T or zero-field cooled (ZFC) after demagnetizing in an oscillatory field at 300 K. The diamagnetic background has been derived from the $M(T)$ behavior at high fields at 300 K and was subtracted from all data. In stark contrast to the findings in Ref. 4, none of the samples exhibits strong FM-like signatures at room

- 1. You find an interesting article in a journal

“Accidental” plagiarism is not “ok”



- 1. You find an interesting article in a journal
- 2. You CUT & PASTE a paragraph into your notes

However, in the latter work the magnetic characterization was restricted to room-temperature measurements. In parallel, theory has also revealed that defect-free, insulating Co:ZnO is not ferromagnetic whereas the role of n-type carriers remains under debate, ranging from ferromagnetic coupling, or oscillatory behavior with Co-Co distance to antiferromagnetic coupling. It is rather common to manipulate the n-type carrier concentration of ZnO by Al doping to yield high conductivity.

“Accidental” plagiarism is not “ok”



- 1. You find an interesting article in a journal
- 2. You CUT & PASTE a paragraph into your notes
- You add your own writing to your notes

However, in the latter work the magnetic characterization was restricted to room-temperature measurements. In parallel, theory has also revealed that defect-free, insulating Co:ZnO is not ferromagnetic whereas the role of n-type carriers remains under debate, ranging from ferromagnetic coupling, or oscillatory behavior with Co-Co distance to antiferromagnetic coupling. It is rather common to manipulate the n-type carrier concentration of ZnO by Al doping to yield high conductivity. On the other hand, it had been shown that Al codoping of Co:ZnO may promote the onset of phase separation. It is extremely difficult to detect such secondary Co-containing phases even with the most careful x-ray diffraction XRD Analysis or depth-profiling photoelectron spectroscopy DP-XPS This type of materials characterization is lacking in Ref. 4.

“Accidental” plagiarism is not “ok”



- 1. You find an interesting article in a journal
- 2. You CUT & PASTE a paragraph into your notes
- You add your own writing to your notes
- You combine all the text in your thesis. *You have now plagiarized.*

However, in the latter work the magnetic characterization was restricted to room-temperature measurements. In parallel, theory has also revealed that defect-free, insulating Co:ZnO is not ferromagnetic whereas the role of n-type carriers remains under debate, ranging from ferromagnetic coupling, or oscillatory behavior with Co-Co distance to antiferromagnetic coupling. It is rather common to manipulate the n-type carrier concentration of ZnO by Al doping to yield high conductivity. On the other hand, it had been shown that Al codoping of Co:ZnO may promote the onset of phase separation. It is extremely difficult to detect such secondary Co-containing phases even with the most careful x-ray diffraction XRD Analysis or depth-profiling photoelectron spectroscopy DP-XPS This type of materials characterization is lacking in Ref. 4.

University of Florida

2010-2011 HANDBOOK

for

Graduate Students

INTEGRITY

Plagiarism is not tolerated at the University of Florida. Plagiarism in a thesis or dissertation is **punishable by expulsion**. If the plagiarism is detected after the degree has been awarded, the **degree may be rescinded**. For a thorough discussion of plagiarism and the law, see

<http://www.rbs2.com/plag.htm>.

A briefer discussion and some tips for avoiding it are provided at

<http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/plagiarism.shtml#original>

Protect yourself: Understand what plagiarism means and avoid bad habits that lead to plagiarism.