

## REMARKS FOR PLAGIARISM EXERCISES

**1A – Plagiarism.** Even though the writer has cited the source, quotation marks were not used around direct quotations such as "cheap grace means the justification of sin" and "grace alone does everything."

**1B – Plagiarism.** Replacing key words with synonyms but keeping the basic sentence structure of the original is still plagiarism, even if you provide a citation.

### **1C – Acceptable paraphrasing:**

This is a legitimate paraphrase of Bonhoeffer's words. Note that it is both introduced and footnoted. Also note that short phrases (usually three words or less) do not necessarily need to be placed in quotation marks, especially if the sentence structure is completely different from the source.

**2A – Plagiarism** This takes directly quoted pieces from the original source without quotation marks and then rearranged together without any referencing of the source.

**2B – Plagiarism** Although the source is referenced, the sentences are direct quotes or only slightly modified sentences.

**2C – Acceptable paraphrasing** The writer has taken the main ideas and reworked them into his/her own thoughts, using a short direct quote for emphasis and referenced that quote.

**2D – Plagiarism** Although the writer has used quotation marks for certain phrases but not others and correctly referenced the source, much of the rest retains the actual wording and sentence structure of the original without appropriate indication through quotation marks.

**3A – Plagiarism** The writer takes directly quoted pieces from the original source without quotation. They use the same words and sentence structure but do not use quotation marks and there is no citation of the source.

**3B – Plagiarism** Although the writer gives a citation for the source, the wording is a direct quote without acknowledging this through the use of quotation marks.

**3C – Plagiarism** The writer has modified the sentence structure, used some alternative wording and quotation marks around one phrase, and cited the source. However, other phrases are direct quotes and this is not indicated. The overall structure of the paragraph and of each sentence mimics the original too closely.

**3D – Plagiarism** Again the writer uses pieces of the exact wording and rearranges them without indicating this through quotation marks.

### **3E -- Acceptable paraphrasing**

**4A – Acceptable** Notice that the paraphrased information is introduced and a citation is provided; both the over-all structure and the sentence structure differ significantly from the source. One small quotation that is cited is used to add flavor.

**4B -- Plagiarism.** Although the writer has introduced the material and included a citation and

placed some quoted material in quotation marks, other direct quotations are not in quotation marks such as "grace became its common property." Moreover, the sentence beginning with "nonetheless" is a direct quote with only two words replaced by synonyms. Finally, the overall structure of the paragraph and of each sentence mimics the original too closely.

**4C -- Plagiarism** not only does the writer copy the outline and sentence structure of the original, she or he fails to place within quotation marks long phrases taken directly from the source such as "the realization of the costliness of grace gradually faded" and "grace became its common property." Moreover, there is no citation.

**5A – Plagiarism** The writer has copied the outline and sentence structure of the original with only the slightest paraphrasing using synonyms. The source is not cited.

**5B – Acceptable** The paraphrase does not mimic the structure of the original, and the borrowed language in quotation marks and the source is cited.

**5C – Plagiarism** Although the writer uses quotation marks around borrowed language, the source is not cited.

**6A -- Plagiarism** There is too much direct borrowing of sentence structure and wording. The writer changes some words, drops one phrase, and adds some new language, but the overall text closely resembles May's. Even with a citation, the writer is still plagiarizing because the lack of quotation marks indicates that this is a paraphrase, and should thus be in the writer's own language.

**6B -- Plagiarism** The writer now cites May, so we're closer to telling the truth about the relationship of our text to the source, but this text continues to borrow too much language.

**6C -- Plagiarism** This shows good paraphrasing of wording and sentence structure, but May's original ideas are not acknowledged. Some of May's points are common knowledge (women earn less than men, many single mothers live in poverty), but May uses this common knowledge to make a specific and original point and her original conception of this idea is not acknowledged.

**6D -- Acceptable** The writer makes use of the common knowledge in May's work, but acknowledges May's original conclusion and does not try to pass it off as his or her own. The quotation is properly cited, as is a later paraphrase of another of May's ideas.

**7A – Plagiarism** This is a direct quote without quotation marks and without any referencing of the source.

**7B – Acceptable** Borrowed language in quotation marks and the source is cited. However, this is not a very creative way to present the ideas of the original writer.

**7C – Plagiarism** – Unacceptable borrowing. Although the writer has reworked some wording, there is still direct quotation without appropriate indication through quotation marks.

**7D – Acceptable paraphrasing**