

Key

1. In addition, even when the dissociation is not observable, it can often become observable with the help of certain methodological devices.

Almost everyone agrees that this is plagiarism because the wording is almost identical to that of Calhoun et al. and, in addition, there is no citation to give credit for the ideas.

2. In addition, even when the dissociation is not observable, it can often become observable with the help of certain methodological devices (Calhoun et al. 2002).

Almost everyone agrees this is plagiarism because, even though the citation gives proper credit for the ideas, the wording is almost identical to that of Calhoun et al.

3. “In addition, even when the dissociation is not observable, it can often become observable with the help of certain methodological devices” (Calhoun et al. 2002).

Almost everyone agrees that this is not plagiarism. However, it is an improper quotation because the words in quotes are not identical to what Calhoun et al. wrote. Another point worth discussing is that quotes should only be used when the wording of the original author is so important that the information can not be conveyed in the writer’s own words. Quotations should not be used as a substitute for understanding!

4. Even when the dissociation is not always recognizable, sometimes you can see it with the help of specific types of tools found in methodology.

Almost everyone agrees this is plagiarism because there is no citation to give credit for the ideas. Most readers also recognize that the wording is only a slight modification of that of Calhoun et al.

5. Even when the dissociation is not always recognizable, sometimes you can see it with the help of specific types of tools found in methodology (Calhoun et al. 2002).

Most experienced writers consider this plagiarism because, although a citation gives credit for the ideas, the wording is only a slight modification of that of Calhoun et al. This example is worth discussing at length because inexperienced writers sometimes consider acceptable the rearrangement and substitution of words and think that such modification makes a sentence their own. It does not. Note that it was not necessary to understand what Calhoun et al. wrote in order to write example 5.

6. Dissociation is a concept that is hard to measure because it isn’t always self-evident, however with the help of methodological devices, the phenomena can become more recognizable.

Unless this information is already common knowledge, this sentence is plagiarism because no credit is given for the ideas.

7. Dissociation is a concept that is hard to measure because it isn’t always self-evident, however with the help of methodological devices, the phenomena can become more recognizable (Calhoun et al. 2002).

This is not plagiarism. Note that, to write examples 6, 7 & 8, the writer had to first genuinely understand what Calhoun et al. had written.

8. Dissociation exemplifies how social facts can be extricable from individual effects, and when this phenomena isn’t clearly observable, we can turn to methodology to help us measure it (Calhoun et al. 2002).

This is not plagiarism.