Academic Honesty
Types of Academic Dishonesty

- **Cheating** is the use or attempted use of unauthorized assistance or materials in academic work. This includes cheating during an exam or quiz by using notes or looking on another student’s test.

- **Fabrication** is the falsification of information, such as creating fake data for a lab report, making up the results of an experiment, or providing phony citations for a paper.

- **Plagiarism** includes both stealing and presenting others’ ideas, words, or statements as one’s own, as well as turning in the same paper for two classes without the permission of both instructors (self-plagiarism).

- **Facilitation** is assisting in others’ dishonest academic behaviors, including giving another student a paper you wrote, or providing test questions or answers to another student.

- **Misrepresentation** is inventing an excuse based on a reason that isn’t true, such as providing a false excuse to delay a test or project.

- **Sabotage** is destroying someone else’s data or work.
Is this academic dishonesty? If so, what type?

Scenario #1:
Robert, Salim and Damian are close friends, all in the same major, and taking all the same courses this semester. As the volume of work builds up over the semester, they decide to “divide and conquer” by each taking responsibility for the homework in one of their courses and sharing their work with the other two.
Is this academic dishonesty? If so, what type?

Scenario #2:
After reading through the exam he was taking remotely, Kai discovered a question he really had no idea how to answer. Since the exam was open note, open book, open-internet, Kai reasoned that it was OK to submit the question to a homework-help website, such as Chegg. That’s what he did and Kai turned in the answer he got from Chegg.
Is this academic dishonesty? If so, what type?

Scenario #3:
While working on her research paper, Nadia discovered a passage in an article that perfectly summarized a main point. When she tried to put the idea in her own words, she really couldn’t say it any better than, or even as well as the author of the passage had already said it. Since she planned to include the article in her list of references, Nadia reasoned that she was giving the author credit, so it was OK to insert the passage, verbatim, into her paper without quotation marks or a citation to show that it was someone else’s work.
Why is academic dishonesty a problem?

- Gives some students an *unfair advantage* over other students
- *Denies* students the *opportunity to learn* the course material
- Loss of *intellectual property*
- Legal and social consequences
- Academic consequences
- Practical concerns in future *careers*
Overview of Process for Handling Academic Dishonesty

[Diagram showing the steps involved in handling academic dishonesty]