



What should you cite?

plagiarize (v.): to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own : use (another's production) without crediting the source (Merriam- Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary).

Bethel University's View on Plagiarism

"We recognize that not all devout Christians share these rules and expectations. However, certain issues are important for our educational mission and our life together at Bethel. They are designed to facilitate our growth, development, and learning as a community.

We view learning and the pursuit of truth as a special calling.

- We commit ourselves to integrity, excellence, consideration of different points of view, and collegiality in all of our academic work.
- We will not tolerate plagiarism and other forms of academic dishonesty"

(*Covenant for Life Together* 8).

What You Should Cite

A good rule to follow is: when in doubt, cite it! It is better to have too many citations than not enough and be punished for plagiarism.

Cite when:

- ▽ You are directly quoting from your source.

Ex. "My study has found that students are scoring 10% lower on assessments, on average, than they were four years ago," states Amy Fuller (24).

- ▽ You are rephrasing an idea from your source.

Ex. Since 2000, students have achieved an average of 10% lower on assessments (Fuller 24).

- ▽ You are citing a fact.

Ex. Students have achieved 10% lower on assessments in the last four years (Fuller 24).