

什么是学术造假？

造假和荣誉制度

弗吉尼亚大学的所有学生都要遵守信誉准则，不得进行学术造假；学术造假是一种欺骗。以下信息旨在帮助学生辨别什么是学术造假和如何避免它。学术造假包括：

- 剽窃：剽窃是运用别人的想法或作品而没有合适或完整的说明。剽窃包括多种，亦是至今为止最常见的一种学术造假。例如，未经引用或注明就把书里的一段话直接复制到论文里就是一种公然剽窃。另外，完整重述其他人的作品或观点并占为己有也是剽窃。学生适当地注明所有观点、作品、甚至特别措辞是非常重要的。然而，任何领域里都有某些信息被认为是“常识”，可以直接运用而不需注明。不同领域对常识的定义是不同的，有疑问时应该询问教授和助教。学校鼓励学生在不确定如何正确引用资料时去咨询助研、助教，教授或格式手册。常用的格式手册包括 Strunk 和 White 写的 *The Elements of Style*，Modern Language Association 出版的 *the MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*，芝加哥大学出版的 *The Chicago Manual of Style*，和 Kate L. Turabian 所作的 *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*。

- 多次提交：多次提交是运用以前在本校或其他学校提交过的作品去满足另一课程的作业要求。例如，提交十二年级英语课写的论文作为 ENWR 101 写作课的作业是一种学术造假。轻微修改以前提交过的作品也被视为造假。有些教授会允许学生为两个不同的课程完成同一份作业。在这种情况下，提前得到两个课的教授的许可是绝对必要的。

- 错误引用：错误引用是指错误引用或所指材料并不来自所引出处。一个简单例子是，用从未用过的作品来为一个段落作注脚或为一部作品作来源。

- 错误数据：错误数据是指捏造或者篡改数据来故意误导读者。举例来说，改变数据以得到更好的实验结果是一种学术欺骗。在实验课上教授和助教通常会对完成实验和作业有严格指导和要求。一旦对什么是学术欺骗有所疑问，请立刻联系教授。

- 网络资源：网络资源正快速成为学术研究中的热门材料。随着越来越多的人掌握电脑技术，致力于学术研究的网站也在飞速增长。许多此类网站提供可靠的信息；然而，有的网站并没有提供存档完好的研究。如果你通过网络资源进行你的研究，请确认使用正确的引用。你可以参考以上提及的引用指南或参考以下针对在线资源引用的链接：

- [MLA 格式](#) 由现代语言协会出版
 - [MLA Style published by the Modern Language Association](#)
 - [芝加哥格式](#)，芝加哥在线格式指南提供
 - [Chicago Manual Style from the Chicago Manual of Style Online](#)
 - [APA 格式](#)，美国心理学会提供
 - [APA Style by the American Psychological Association](#)
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弗吉尼亚大学学生应了解什么被视为学术造假行为。详情请参考学术造假和信誉制度手册（可从 Newcomb 大楼四楼信誉办公室获得）。如果你对学术造假和信誉制度有任何问题或困惑，请拨打 924-7602 联系你的信誉委员会代表或信誉顾问。

What is Academic Fraud?

Fraud and the Honor System

All students at the University of Virginia are bound by the Honor Code not to commit Academic Fraud, which is a form of cheating. The following is meant to raise awareness among students as to what academic fraud is and how to avoid it. Academic fraud includes:

- **Plagiarism:** Plagiarism is using someone else's ideas or work without proper or complete acknowledgment. Plagiarism encompasses many things, and is by far the most common manifestation of academic fraud. For example, copying a passage straight from a book into a paper without quoting or explicitly citing the source is blatant plagiarism. In addition, completely rewording someone else's work or ideas and using it as one's own is also plagiarism. It is very important that students properly acknowledge all ideas, work and even distinctive wording that are not their own. However, certain information in any discipline is considered "common knowledge" and may be used without acknowledgment. What is considered to be common knowledge varies among fields, when in doubt consult a professor or TA. Students unsure of how to properly acknowledge a source are encouraged to consult an RA, TA, professor or manual of style. Frequently used style manuals include *The Elements of Style*, by Strunk and White, the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, published by the Modern Language Association; *The Chicago Manual of Style*, published by the University of Chicago; and *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses and Dissertations*, by Kate L. Turabian.
- **Multiple Submission:** Multiple submission is the use of work previously submitted at this or any other institution to fulfill academic requirements in another class. For example, using a paper from a 12th grade English class for an ENWR 101 assignment is academic fraud. Slightly altered work that has been resubmitted is also considered to be fraudulent. With prior permission, some professors may allow students to complete one assignment for two classes. In this case prior permission from both instructors is absolutely necessary.
- **False Citation:** False citation is falsely citing a source or attributing work to a source from which the referenced material was not obtained. A simple example of this would be footnoting a paragraph and citing a work that was never utilized.
- **False Data:** False data is the fabrication or alteration of data to deliberately mislead. For example, changing data to get better experiment results is academic fraud.

Professors and TAs in lab classes will often have strict guidelines for completion of labs and assignments. Whenever in doubt about what may be considered academic fraud immediately consult with the professor.

- Internet Resources: Internet Resources are quickly becoming popular materials used in academic research. As more and more people gain access to computer technology, the number of web sites devoted to academic pursuits is increasing dramatically. Many of these web sites provide reliable information; however, others may not include well-documented research. If you rely on Internet resources for your research, please be sure to use the proper citation. You may consult the style guides mentioned above or follow the links below for information regarding proper citation of on-line sources.
 - Students at the University are responsible for knowing what is considered to be Academic Fraud. For further information and examples consult the Academic Fraud and the Honor System Pamphlet available in the Honor Offices on the fourth floor of Newcomb Hall. If you ever have a question or concern about Academic Fraud and Honor, contact your Honor Committee representative or an Honor Advisor at 924-7602.
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