NAME
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## ETHICAL USE OF INFORMATION

Ethical use of information has always been a	
of an issue as has made it easier than ever to be unethical. Just because the technology available makes it easy to	
ever to be unethical. Just because the	technology available makes it easy to
cut and paste a paper that is due	
Terminology Related to Ethical Use of Information	on .
= -	om originalthought (writing,
	intellectual property of the person who wrote
them. The image on a canvas is the intellectu	al property of the person who created that image.
Copyright—the	that protects intellectual property.
<ul><li>Copyright—the " of in</li><li>Plagiarism—" " of in</li></ul>	tellectual property.
<ul> <li>Once a copyright expires, a work is in what is</li> </ul>	s called the
	(but the original creators must be credited to avoid
plagiarism, and there are limitations as to how	
• allows for t	the copying and use of copyrighted works (without news commentary, parody, and criticism.
permission but with limitations) in education,	news commentary, parody, and criticism.
More about Copyright	
	g is written down, recorded, etc., it is protected by
	he copyright is required.
<ul> <li>When you purchase an item protected by copy</li> </ul>	yright (whether it's music, a video, or a computer
program), you have the right to resell, rent, le	
	ve the right to make copies of it for other people.
<ul> <li>Copyright law is mostly</li> </ul>	law (which means being sued rather than being involving more than 10 copies and amounting to a
charged with a crime). However, a violation	involving more than 10 copies and amounting to a
retail value of more than \$2,500 is a	under criminal law.
<ul> <li>Books, movies, videos, music,</li> </ul>	, software programs—all of these are
copyrighted works.	
<ul> <li>Copyright lasts for the creator's life plus</li> </ul>	years (95-120 years for a corporation).  n it is there Just
	ou have the right to do whatever you want with it.
What is out there on the Internet is covered up	
indicating that you have the right to use it wit	
	hted works, Creative Commons was created so that
someone who wants other people to be able to	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	sion to those people—with limitations.
The most important thing to understand and rememb	- · · ·
author or an artist or a musician can do so. If there's	ts so that the person who wants to become an
anyone can do anything they want with that person's	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
friends), how can that be a career? Copyright law do	,
creative works is so easy now with today's technology	
who create.	

Academic Integrity/ Plagiarism	
<ul> <li>An academic integrity policy (or</li></ul>	_ code) is the moral code or ethical policy of an
• The most common academic integrity violation	s are and plagiarism.
<ul> <li>Plagiarism is using someone else's work without</li> </ul>	
It is described in many ways—as academic the	
<ul> <li>Plagiarism applies to more than just print. Usir</li> </ul>	
that you didn't create is plagiarism, too, if you	
	is is particularly true in the academic world but
happens in other areas as well (for example, jou	
	s like ChatGPT and Bard have made the ethical
use of information even more of an issue now.	
What Can You Do to Avoid Plagiarism?	
Enclosequotes in quotation man	rks, and include in-text citations when necessary.
An in-text citation is a inserted i	nto your paper that identifies exactly where you
found the information that comes right before that cod	e. It makes clear to the reader of your paper
exactly which words and ideas are yours and which ar	·
	ds or ideas). An in-text citation also makes it
	source whatever
information you've included in your paper that came f	rom that source.
IF THE CITATIONS ON YOUR SOU Brown, Harold. "Jefferson, Thomas." Heroes and Pict 1998, pp. 154-57. Macmillan Profiles. Stefoff, Rebecca, and John Smith. Thomas Jefferson: Garrett Publishing, 1995. "Thomas Jefferson." UXL Biographies. UXL, 2008.	oneers, edited by Judy Culligan, Macmillan,  3 <sup>rd</sup> President of the United States, rev. ed.,
IN-TEXT CITATIONS IN YOUR Wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww	4). Wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww
Think of this as a that th	t the reader of your paper must be able to follow:  in your paper
allows your reader to ident	• • •
your sourc	
which gives the reader enor	¥
the source	itself.