

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Detecting Plagiarism

Directions: Evaluate the following original and revised passages to determine whether the revision is plagiarized. Use the following criteria:

★ No Plagiarism    ✓ Minor Changes Needed    ~ Plagiarism

	Original Source	Revised
	1. “By many accounts, it’s getting worse, as social media and text messaging have expanded the bully’s toolkit: Studies show that between 33 percent and 42 percent of kids say they’ve been attacked or humiliated online” (“Bullycide”).	Online bullying is getting terrible because social networking has given bullies more tools. According to studies, between 33 and 42 percent of children say they have been assailed or put down online (“Bullycide”).
	2. “In the first high-profile case of cyber-bullying, Missouri teenager Meghan Meier hanged herself in October 2006, weeks before her 14 <sup>th</sup> birthday, after she was cruelly ‘dumped’ by a fictitious boy...with whom she’d corresponded” (“Bullycide”).	Cyberbullying officially began in October of 2006 when thirteen-year-old Megan Meier of Missouri became victim of a cruel prank by a boy who did not even exist (“Bullycide”).
	3. “For the most part, being part of a social network is good for you, research suggests. For example, a study in this month’s <i>Scientific American Mind</i> finds that social support and social networking offer benefits, from additional resilience to greater life satisfaction to reducing the risk of health problems. Other studies in the past two years have found that feeling like a part of a larger group helps in stroke recovery and memory retention and boosts overall well-being” (Jayson).	Being part of a social network is good for you. <i>Scientific American Mind</i> says that social support and social networking offer benefits, like greater resilience to life and fewer health problems. Other studies find that when stroke victims are part of a larger group, they recover better and have better memories (Jayson).
	4. “Research by social psychologist Robert Kraut, a professor of human-computer interaction at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, published last year in the journal <i>Information, Communication, &amp; Society</i> , found that those who used the Internet to meet people online more than to communicate with friends and family increased their depression and feelings of isolation. But research has shown that most people communicate online with someone they already know – and those who did actually reduced depression, the study found” (Jayson).	Robert Kraut, who is a professor of human-computer interaction at Carnegie Mellon University, published a study last year in <i>Information, Communication, &amp; Society</i> . He found that people who used the Internet to meet people online increased their depression, but those who communicated online with friends they already know reduced depression (Jayson).
	5. “Myspace has identified and removed 90,000 registered sex offenders from its social networking site over the last two years, the Beverly Hills company confirmed Tuesday, nearly double the number previously acknowledged. About 50,000 sex offenders have been identified as using the popular site until new numbers were released Tuesday, the attorneys general for Connecticut and North Carolina said in a statement” (Olivarez-Giles).	According to recently released numbers, almost double the number of sex offenders were registered to use Myspace. Previously, the site identified 50,000 people who had been convicted of sex crimes, but the new information set this number at 90,000 (Olivarez-Giles)