

各大名校對於剽竊抄襲之罰則

教育部學位授予法施行細則

- 論文有抄襲或舞弊情事，經碩士、博士學位考試委員會審查確定者，以不及格論。
- 各大學對於已授予之學位，如發現論文、創作、展演或書面報告、技術報告有抄襲或舞弊情事，經調查屬實者，應予撤銷，並追繳其已發之學位證書，其有關規定由各大學定之。

I. 國內各大專院校對抄襲剽竊之規範舉例

國立臺灣大學教師著作抄襲處理要點

各級教評會應本公正、客觀、明快、嚴謹之原則，處理涉嫌著作抄襲檢舉案。抄襲成立之案件，應依抄襲類型情節輕重，有下列情形之一者，由各級教評會決議懲處：

- (一)、著作完全抄襲者解聘，如涉教師資格並辦理註銷教師資格。
- (二)、著作部分抄襲者視情節輕重予以解聘或不續聘或一定期間不得晉級或申請升等。

國立中央大學教師、研究人員著作抄襲處理辦法

第七條

(抄襲之懲處)受理單位應於接獲檢舉之日起四個月內作成具體結論，確認抄襲是否成立，並於審定後十日內將處理結果及理由以書面通知檢舉人及被檢舉人。如經認定有抄襲情事，審理單位應按抄襲情節之輕重，對被檢舉人作後十日內將懲處情形、理由、申訴之期限及受理單位等以書面通知檢舉人前項著作抄襲案件案情複雜或有窒礙難行之因素者，其審定期間得延長二個月，遇寒暑假期間，時程得順延之，並應通知檢舉人及被檢舉人。

國立政治大學教師及研究人員著作抄襲處理辦法

第二條 本辦法所稱著作抄襲案件，指學術論著抄襲、研究構想剽竊等違背學術規範案件。

第八條 校教評會對審議成立之檢舉案件，應依抄襲類型、情節輕重及著作性質，分別作出解聘、停聘、不續聘、五年內不得申請升等、送請所屬單位作為年資晉薪或年功加俸之參考。

國立臺灣師範大學教師著作抄襲處理要點

校教評會本公正、客觀、明快之原則，處理涉嫌著作抄襲檢舉案。抄襲成立之案件，

應依抄襲類型、情節輕重及著作性質，由校教評會就解聘、停聘、不續聘、五年內不得申請升等或不予年資加薪（或年功加俸）等予以懲處。

樹德科技大學補助專利申請辦法

www.randd.stu.edu.tw/cop/cop1-4/cop2/樹科大研發成果管理辦法 950621.doc

發明人或創作人因抄襲等不法手段獲得專利，致侵害他人權益時，發明人或創作人應負一切法律責任。

國立成功大學研究生學位考試細則

<http://www.ncku.edu.tw/~course/chinese/down/table/law1.htm>

第九條 論文有抄襲或舞弊情事，經碩、博士學位考試委員會審查確定者，以不及格論。

第十五條 已授予之學位，如發現論文、創作、展演或書面報告、技術報告有抄襲或舞弊情事，經調查屬實者，撤銷其學位，追繳已發之學位證書。

國立中山大學資訊工程學系博士生畢業論文寫作及學位考試注意事項

www.cse.nsysu.edu.tw/document/student/d008.doc

論文內容應力求完善，寫作不要過於簡略，以致於艱澀難懂。寫作時，應讓讀者非常容易且清楚分辨，何者為文獻回顧，何者為作者創見。引述他人之研究成果時須加註說明清楚，以避免**抄襲**之嫌疑。

國立高雄師範大學華語文教學研究所研究生修業辦法

www.nknu.edu.tw/~giotc/TCSL/passport/passport/menu.DOC

三十二、學位考試成績，以七十分為及格，一百分為滿分，評定以一次為限，並以出席委員評定分數平均決之；惟須出席委員三分之二（含）以上評定為及格者方為及格，否則以不及格論。論文有抄襲或舞弊情事，經學位考試委員會審查確定者，以不及格論。

國立東華大學著作抄襲處理原則

www.aa.ndhu.edu.tw/filesys/rules/24.doc

國立東華大學博、碩士學位論文抄襲處理原則

93.09.29 九十三學年度第一次教務會議審議通過

94.03.02 九十三學年度第三次教務會議審議通過

一、為維護學術尊嚴，建立本校博、碩士學位論文抄襲處理之機制，防範抄襲並公正處理相關案例，特依據學位授予法第七條之二規定，訂定本處理原則。

二、如發現用已獲得學位之論文、創作、展演或書面報告、技術報告等有抄襲或舞弊情事，經調查屬實者，即撤銷其學位，並公告註銷其已發之學位證書；其有違反其他法令者，並應依相關法令處理。

有前項行爲之研究生經取消畢業資格並撤銷其學位證書，即使未屆滿修業年限，亦不得要求繼續修讀。

三、審理論文抄襲案件應成立審定委員會，本公正、客觀、明快之原則，處理涉嫌著作抄襲檢舉案。審定委員會由教務長會同系所主管推派代表，並簽請校長同意。與被檢舉者有指導教授、三親等內血親或姻親關係者不得受聘為委員。

四、對於具名並具體指陳抄襲對象及抄襲內容之檢舉，經向檢舉人查證確為其所檢舉後，應即進入抄襲處理程序。未具名之檢舉一概不予處理。涉嫌著作抄襲案，未經證實成立前，應以秘密方式為之，避免檢舉人與被檢舉人曝光。

五、涉嫌著作抄襲之審理，應尊重該專業領域之判斷。處理程序為委員會於受理檢舉案一個月內，發函通知被檢舉人，被檢舉人對於檢舉內容得於限期內提出書面答辯，而後由委員會推薦該專業領域公正學者至少二人審查以為互相核對。審查人審理後應提出審查報告書，俾供處理之依據。審查人身分應予保密。

六、檢舉案經委員會審理完竣後，應作成具體之決定，並以書面通知檢舉人與被檢舉人有關處理之結果與理由，並具明申訴之期限。

七、對於抄襲案經證實並作出懲處後應公告之，對檢舉人之身分應予嚴格保密。

八、對於抄襲案經證實後，系所宜對該案指導教授所指導的學生數稍作限制。

九、本處理原則經教務會議通過並陳請校長核定後實施，修正時亦同。

台南大學::GISE 系統工程研究所::修業要點

http://www2.nutn.edu.tw/se/rule_st.html

本所學生其論文有抄襲或舞弊情事，經論文口試委員會審查確定者，以不及格論。對於已授予學位者，如發現其論文有抄襲或舞弊情事，經調查屬實者，應送請教務處追繳其已發之學位證書。

高苑科技大學研究所學生授予碩士學位考核辦法

www.deawn.kyu.edu.tw/registry/way/06.doc

第六條 論文如發現**抄襲**、舞弊情形之事實，並經各所學務會議審查屬實，由校方取消已授予之碩士學位資格，並追繳已發之學位證書。

【**抄襲報告及學期論文一魚二吃的因應方式**】(中央大學英美文學所)

經過九十三學年度第三次研究所事務委員會議通過下列決議：

1. 研究生繳交抄襲的報告之因應方式：
 - (1)經查證屬實，該生該門科目成績將為不及格。
 - (2)請研究生代表轉達告知其他同學，抄襲是嚴重違反學術倫理的行為，請同學多多選修「論文寫作與研究方法」課程，學習處理及引用文獻的正確方式。
2. 學生以一份學期論文滿足兩門課程要求之因應方式。在以下情況可以同意：
 - (1)需要該兩門課之授課教師同時在場，由申請之同學報告撰寫規劃，經兩位老師共同同意後才可允許該位學生以一份報告繳交兩門課程。
 - (2)該篇報告的份量和品質必須遠超原來課程的一般要求。

II. 國外各大專院校對抄襲剽竊之規範舉例 – 依序為美、英、澳洲各大學

- ▶ 把「誠實」當作「最好的政策」的美國人，雖然沒把他們的總統教好，對大學新鮮人倒是相當嚴格，每位學生都必須簽訂 Honor Code，類似專業人士(醫生或律師)的宣誓，為「大學生」這個身分增添榮譽感，也傳承了學術界的最低道德標準。

Honor Code

美國高校對抄襲現象要求如此嚴格，但違規者其實並不多。Mitch 告訴我，這恐怕得益于美國高校普遍採取的一項規章制度，那就是每位大學新生在入學前，都必須在一個非常正式嚴肅的場合，與高校鄭重其事地簽訂一份“Honor Code”(我姑且把它翻譯成誠信保證書)。“Honor Code”的文字內容可能千差萬別，也往往會包含很多內容，但其中一項卻是高度的一致——我發誓，作為大學校園裏的一員，我絕對不會撒謊、欺騙或者偷盜別人的勞動成果 (I pledge that I will not lie, cheat, or steal as a member of college community)。這也就意味著，大學生們的署名作業、論文或者答卷，必須完完全全是自己的努力成果，否則便是違背了“Honor Code”的承諾。而為了確保“Honor Code”的具體落實，特別是在學術領域的堅定貫徹，大學生們往往會自己選舉產生一個獨立的學生法庭 (student judiciary)，該法庭會負責嚴格監督學生們的誠信狀況，並且負責在出現剽竊現象時做出公正的裁決——通常是要求該生離校。

From 蘇婧 〈美國高校是怎樣遏制學術腐敗的？〉

http://big5.xinhuanet.com/gate/big5/news.xinhuanet.com/comments/2006-07/01/content_4767469.htm

例如 Duke University

<http://www.lib.duke.edu/libguide/plagiarism.htm>

Honor Code

As a student and citizen of the Duke University Community:

1. I will not lie, cheat, or steal in my academic endeavors
2. I will forthrightly oppose each and every instances of academic dishonesty.
3. I will communicate directly with any person or persons I believe to have been dishonest. Such communication may be oral or written. Written communication may be signed or anonymous.
4. I will give prompt written notification to the appropriate faculty member and to the Dean of Trinity College or the Dean of the Pratt School of Engineering when I observe academic dishonesty in any course
5. I will let my conscience guide my decision to have committed a violation of this Code.
6. I join the undergraduate student body of Duke University in a commitment to the Code of Honor

► 各校多將對”Plagiarism”的罰則列入違反校規(misconduct)的項目，但都會對此行為作下定義，用字遣詞各有不同，中心想法就是禁止學生將他人的作品引為己用，不論何種方式：考試作弊、抄襲資料來源、你情我願的交易、要求他人代寫等。

歐美各校處理抄襲方式：

Duke University

<http://www.lib.duke.edu/libguide/plagiarism.htm>

► 杜克大學特別強調所有”plagiarism”的行為沒有差別，都一樣嚴重，不讓學生存有僥倖心裡。

Plagiarism Defined

Academic communities, then, demand that writers credit others for their work, and that the source of their material clearly be acknowledged. Not to do so is to plagiarize, to intentionally or unintentionally appropriate the ideas, language, key terms, or findings of another without sufficient acknowledgment that such material is not one's own. As the *Modern Language Association* defines this transgression:

Scholarly authors generously acknowledge their debts to predecessors by carefully giving credit to each source. Whenever you draw on another work, you must specify what you borrowed: whether facts, opinions, or quotations and where you borrowed it from. Using another person's ideas or expressions in your writing without acknowledging the source constitutes plagiarism. *Derived from the Latin *plagiarius* ("kidnapper"), plagiarism refers to a form of intellectual theft.* . . In short, to plagiarize is to give the impression that you wrote or thought something that you in fact borrowed from someone, and to do so is a violation of professional ethics. (Joseph Gibaldi, *MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing*. 2nd. ed, New York: MLA, 1998: 151).

On occasion, students accused of plagiarism have claimed that their plagiarism has occurred without their knowledge or intent. Since ignorance of convention is not a reasonable defense, it is best to become thoroughly acquainted both with the various ways in which plagiarism is construed, and with the conventions of source attribution and proper documentation. **Some students seem to believe that there are different degrees of plagiarism, some not as bad as others. No distinctions are made between any of the following acts.** All constitute instances of plagiarism as outlined in Duke University [Rules and Regulations of the Undergraduate Community](#), and all constitute transgression of the [Duke Community Standard](#) (Honor Code). You will be charged with plagiarism if you:

- Copy from published sources without adequate documentation.
- Purchase a pre-written paper (either by mail or electronically).
- Let someone else write a paper for you.
- Pay someone else to write a paper for you.
- Submit as your own someone else unpublished work, either with or without permission.

Georgetown University

<http://www.georgetown.edu/undergrad/bulletin/regulations6.html>

- 喬治城大學將”plagiarism”列進學生行為標準，七個項目都是廣義的抄襲，還包括違法分享電子媒體。(省略部分定義)

III. Standards of Conduct

Without regard to motive, student conduct that is academically dishonest, evidences lack of academic integrity or trustworthiness, or unfairly impinges upon the intellectual rights and privileges of others is prohibited. A non-exhaustive list of prohibited conduct includes:

A. Cheating on Exams and Other Assignments

B. Committing Plagiarism

Plagiarism, in any of its forms, and whether intentional or unintentional, violates standards of academic integrity. Plagiarism is the act of passing off as one's own the ideas or writings of another. While different academic disciplines have different modes for attributing credit, all recognize and value the contributions of individuals to the general corpus of knowledge and expertise. Students are responsible for educating themselves as to the proper mode of attributing credit in any course or field. Faculty may use various methods to assess the originality of students' work. For example, faculty may submit a student's work to electronic search engines, including Turnitin.com, a service to which the Honor Council and the Provost subscribe. Note that plagiarism can be said to have occurred without any affirmative showing that a student's use of another's work was intentional.

C. Using False Citations

False citation is academic fraud. False citation is the attribution of intellectual property to an incorrect or fabricated source with the intention to deceive. False attribution seriously undermines the integrity of the academic enterprise by severing a chain of ideas which should be traceable link by link.

D. Submitting Work for Multiple Purposes

E. Submitting False Data

F. Falsifying Academic Documentation

G. Abuse of Library Privileges

H. Abuse of Shared Electronic Media

Harvard University

- ▶ 哈佛大學將關於抄襲的定義和罰則放在一起，罰則相當嚴厲，除了退學處份，還會留下學術污點。

你偷了別人的孩子嗎？——哈佛關於“抄襲”的規條

http://202.116.73.82/info_Print.asp?ArticleID=870

抄襲是一種說謊、欺騙、偷竊的行為，指的是你將原始資料的資訊、觀點和句子直接用於你自己的文章當中而不做標注。在拉丁語中，抄襲者(plagiarus)也稱為誘拐者、綁匪，因為在古代，誘拐者常常偷盜小孩。正如許多評論員指出的：當你剽竊時，意味著你偷竊了其他人的腦力產物，但你卻依然堅持說這些東西是你自己的腦力產物，並且依靠這些並非由你真正完成的東西而得到好評，所以你是在說謊與欺騙。你沒有給提供資料的作者以公平的認可，也欺騙其他完成相同的任務卻沒有抄襲的同學。

從兩頁的課堂作業到 20 頁的論文，抄襲在任何文章中都有可能發生。特別是在較長的論文中，較之整篇大面積的照搬，抄襲更多情況是拼接。學生常常將原文中的詞句或觀點糅合起來，並用自己的語言和觀點來說明；或者是從不同的資料來源中找到自己需要的，不注明來源，拼接成自己的東西；或者將注明引用的和未注明引用的文字糅合在一起。

□引用不可避免

如果你的句子與原始資料在觀點和句子結構上都非常相似，並且結論與引語相近而非用自己的話重述，即使你注明出處，這也是抄襲。你不能僅僅簡單改變原始資料中的幾個詞語或者對其進行摘要總結，你必須用你自己的語言和句子結構徹底地重塑你的總結，要不就直接引用。

□紀律處罰後果

1993 至 1994 年期間，並不是所有的學術欺騙都被發現了，只有 25 項個案。但是哈佛的規定是，導師們要向學院負責人上報所有涉嫌抄襲的論文，而且其中絕大多數最終將由校管理委員會裁定。如果在相關證據及本人對事件的陳述進行考量後，多數委員會成員相信你是亂用資訊來源後，他們很可能會投票決定你將**至少退學兩個學期**。

由於投票勸退是立即生效的，你將**失去所有你該學期所修課程**(除非實際上已完全修完)，以及一切**所交的學費**。你必須離開學校；在此期間以任何方式回校都是對退學的違背。你(在此期間)必須**找到一份全職工作，服務至少 6 個月**。之後，除了向校管理委員會遞交一份陳述，說明你已做好回校的準備，還必須由你的導師撰寫一份對於你工作期間表現滿意的報告，兩者具備才允許返校。

在你返校的那個學期，你將被要求完成一系列有關正確引述資料來源的私人輔導和練習，這些都將在說明性文書寫作這一項目中完成。最後，任何有哈佛校方為你撰寫的推薦信，包括申請研究生院、法學院和醫學院，都將指出你會由於學術作假而被勸退學。如果你曾兩次由於相同原因被勸退學，通常將不予返校資格。

如果校管理委員會查明你對於資料來源的不正當使用，的確源於你(對正確資料引用方法)的困惑，那你可能會被委員會特殊查看一段時間，同時需要完成關於引用資料方法的輔導。查看屬於正式處罰的一種，將會記錄於你在哈佛的檔案中。雖然不會在你的畢業成績單上出現，但許多專業院校和研究所會要求哈佛說明，其申請者在校期間是否有查看這樣的紀律處分。更多關於管理委員會的處罰程式與處罰規定，可參見讀者導言。你可以在副院長和高級輔導員處領取學生守則。

即使在你拿到該課學分後，被發現對於資料資訊進行不正當引用，也同樣會受到紀律處分並要求退學。如果管理委員會堅持你的確存在引用不正當的問題，那麼你的導師將被告知取消你該課的成績。

□在資料中發現了“你的”觀點怎麼辦？

不要裝作沒看到，但也不必驚慌。如果別人已經表達了你的主要觀點，並且你的論文已接近完成，那就先按照既定的思路證明自己的觀點。然後，你可以帶著以下問題研讀資料：資料中的觀點和你的完全一致麼？或許你們的側重點或傾向有所差別？抑或你們關注的焦點有所不同？證據和事例不同？如果答案是肯定的，你可以在論述時提及或引用那個資料(例如，可以說“我的觀點與安妮·哈里森的一些觀點相像，就是……”，或者寫“我和安妮·哈里森都認為……”)但要強調你的觀點和安妮·哈里森的觀點之間的差別，說清楚哪些內容你提到了而哈里森沒有提到，或者你可以回過頭修改自己的論證文字，使之區別於資料中的觀點。如果資料中的觀點與你的一模一樣，且你的長篇論文剛好寫到中途，那最好去諮詢你的指導教師，或許他可以建議讓你的論文作些方向上的改變。如果你的文章不長，但沒有時間重寫，那就寫條致謝的注釋：“在本文幾近完成時，筆者發現安妮·哈里森的文章《Echo 和她中世紀的姐妹》(《百年評論》26.4，1982 年秋季出版，頁 326–340)論證了與本文同樣的結論。參見頁 331–332。”

但不要企圖用這樣的注釋掩蓋事實上的剽竊，導師從你的文章中可以判定你是否抄襲，是否在發現資料之前論證了“自己的觀點”。他可能會要求你出示草稿和文獻筆記。(安全起見，要保留你的閱讀文獻筆記和論文草稿，直至文章返回。)

(原載《南方週末》2006 年 1 月 5 日 D26 版)

Northwestern University

<http://www.northwestern.edu/uacc/whathapn.html>

- 西北大學列出七項違反學術誠實的基本項目，還特別說明有可能不夠詳盡，讓學生不得鑽漏洞。(省略部分定義)

Definitions of Academic Violations

Registration at Northwestern requires adherence to the University's standards of academic

integrity. These standards may be intuitively understood, and cannot in any case be listed exhaustively; the following examples represent some basic types of behavior that are unacceptable:

- 1. Cheating:** using unauthorized notes, study aids, or information on an examination; altering a graded work after it has been returned, then submitting the work for regrading; allowing another person to do one's work and submitting that work under one's own name; submitting identical or similar papers for credit in more than one course without prior permission from the course instructors.
- 2. Plagiarism:** submitting material that in part or whole is not entirely one's own work without attributing those same portions to their correct source.
- 3. Fabrication**
- 4. Obtaining an Unfair Advantage:**
- 5. Aiding and Abetting Academic Dishonesty**
- 6. Falsification of Records and Official Documents**
- 7. Unauthorized Access to computerized academic or administrative records or systems**

Yale University

- 布希的母校耶魯大學對學生充滿了道德期待，提高考試和報告的學術地位，違反誠實的規定就是背棄教育的本質。

By coming to Yale, you have implicitly asked the College to help you develop a broadly based, highly disciplined intelligence; you've asked not just to learn material, but also to be guided towards a deep and supple understanding of the subjects you study. Course readings, lectures, and discussions are all crucial elements of this learning. Less obvious, perhaps, is what your own writing contributes to this process. **It may sometimes seem that exams, lab reports, and papers are meant primarily to measure how much you've learned. But when you complete written coursework, you are not demonstrating what you've learned, but are rather doing the very work of synthesis and reflection that constitutes advanced learning.** Every writer has had the experience of making discoveries while writing an essay. To have this discovery is to make knowledge, and making knowledge is what joins you to the project of the university.

Students who cheat forfeit the opportunity to make such discoveries. Certainly there are other reasons not to cheat. If you borrow unacknowledged ideas or language from others, you are stealing their work, which denies them their due credit and also impedes the free exchange of ideas that the university depends on. Yale regards cheating as a serious offense, for which the standard penalty is two semesters of suspension. But the much more grievous wrong is to the cheating student. **Your writing is one of the most powerful sites of learning; students who turn in someone else's work, therefore, are giving away the very substance of their educations.**

College coursework frequently ask students to build on previous scholarship, or to collaborate with other students. The following definitions may help clarify the proper procedures for conducting and documenting these collaborations.

A. Multiple submission

B. Cheating on examinations

C. Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the use of someone else's work, words, or ideas as if they were your own.

Thus most forms of cheating on examinations are plagiarism; but we usually apply the word to papers rather than to examinations.

If you use a source for a paper, you must acknowledge it. Initially, many students fear that acknowledging sources obscures their own original contribution to a paper. But the very idea of writing in a university is to trace your participation in a conversation of scholars. Showing how your ideas derive from and comment on the ideas of others is one of the high achievements of mature academic writing. It would be a mistake to downplay this achievement in an attempt to suggest greater originality. What we really want to see is an intellectual interdependence between student writers and their sources.

What counts as a source varies greatly depending on the assignment, but the list certainly includes readings, lectures, Web sites, conversations, interviews, and other students' papers. Every academic discipline has its own conventions for acknowledging sources. Your instructor should make clear which conventions you must use. But even if you're confused about the specific punctuation and formatting, you must make clear in your written work where you have borrowed from others—whether data, opinions, questions, ideas, or specific language. This obligation holds whether the sources are published or unpublished.

Submission of an entire paper prepared by someone else is an especially egregious form of plagiarism, and is grounds for the imposition of a particularly serious penalty, even for **expulsion from the University**.

D. Problem sets and ungraded written assignments

E. Laboratory exercises

F. A last note

各校罰則舉例：

Duke University

<http://www.lib.duke.edu/libguide/plagiarism.htm>

- 杜克大學詳細說明審查學生抄襲行為的程序，確定抄襲事實後，罰則從當掉那堂課到退學不等，顯示校方認為抄襲行為有嚴重程度的差別。

Consequences to Plagiarizing at Duke

As a violation of the Duke Community Standard, charges of plagiarism are **brought to the attention of Judicial Affairs**, which initiates an investigation that may lead to formal charges made at an Undergraduate Judicial Board hearing. The process for the investigation and the adjudication of charges may be accessed at the Dean of Students Office's [Guide to The Undergraduate Disciplinary Process](#). Plagiarism is a serious offense that can result in a variety of sanctions (failure of the course in which the plagiarism occurred and suspension

from the University among them). The Duke University [Honor Council](#) devotes itself to educating the University community about the importance of maintaining an ethic of academic integrity. Their online materials provide useful information regarding special events, workshops, and ongoing discussions about ethical intellectual conduct at Duke.

Northwestern University

<http://www.northwestern.edu/uacc/whathapn.html>

- 西北大學的罰則依據不同狀況，從最輕的譴責信、降低分數，到最重的退學，並且會在官方紀錄留下紀錄，並撤回獎項或學位。

What Happens if You Cheat

Some students underestimate the risks of academic misconduct. Professors can usually tell by the change of style when a writer is using someone else's words, and they are familiar with sources usually plagiarized; grades are routinely audited for unauthorized changes; bluebooks and papers are cross-checked between sections of large courses for evidence of cheating.

If a professor suspects a violation, he or she refers the matter to the academic dean for review. If, after considering the evidence and talking with the student, the dean decides a violation has occurred, **the professor may lower the student's grade. Additional sanctions, ranging from a letter of reprimand to exclusion from the University, are imposed by the school in which the student is enrolled.** Though procedures vary in detail among Northwestern's six undergraduate schools, they all contain adequate safeguards and channels of review and appeal. Each case is considered on its individual merits, and penalties may vary accordingly.

Sanctions

All proven cases of academic misconduct will be penalized as appropriate under the circumstances. Sanctions other than a reduced or failing grade will be imposed by the school in which the student is enrolled. The imposition of any sanction other than a private reprimand will include a statement of reasons supporting its severity. A student may appeal any finding or sanction as specified by the school holding jurisdiction. Sanctions may include but are not limited to:

1. Reduced or failing grade.
2. A letter of reprimand.
3. A defined period of probation, with or without the attachment of conditions.
4. Withdrawal of University funding.
5. A defined period of suspension, with or without the attachment of conditions.
6. Exclusion from the University.
7. Notation on the official record.
8. Revocation of an awarded degree.
9. Any appropriate combination of 1-8 above.

Stanford University

<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/vpsa/judicialaffairs/students/plagiarism.cases.htm>

- 史丹佛大學的罰則除了休學一學期，還包括公共服務。不同程度的抄襲有不同程度的處罰。

Sample Plagiarism Cases

A student was charged with plagiarizing a portion of a paper. The original source was part of the available evidence. The student did not contest the facts or the violation. A Judicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Sanctions: One-quarter suspension and 40 hours of community service.

A student turned in a paper that was identical (except for cover sheet and typographical errors) to a paper submitted by another student to a different course the previous quarter. A teaching assistant who happened to TA both courses discovered the plagiarism. The student did not contest the facts or the violation. A Judicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Sanctions: One-quarter suspension and 40 hours of community service.

A student submitted an essay written for a previous class, in its entirety, to another faculty member for a course taken the following quarter. The syllabus for the second course specifically prohibited using an assignment submitted to another course. The instructor became concerned because the essay did not cover the material discussed in the course. The student claimed not to have read the syllabus but, once it was pointed out, the student did not contest the facts or the violation. A Judicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Sanctions: One-quarter suspension and 40 hours of community service.

Two students submitted a computer program containing over 70% of the same code. The similarity was detected by the MOSS (Measure of Software Similarity) system, a free service to the educational community provided by U.C. Berkeley. Student A admitted to finding a copy of the other student B's code on a public computer and using it to complete the assignment. Student B was not involved in giving the unpermitted aid and therefore was not charged. Student A did not contest the facts or the violation. A Judicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Sanction: One-quarter suspension and 40 hours of community service.

A student turned in an essay that had substantial and extensive copying from a published source. A TA noticed that the composition of the essay was problematic. The student acknowledged failing to properly cite sources, but contested that it was an Honor Code violation on the basis that he misunderstood the directions and did not intend to plagiarize. A Judicial Panel found the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

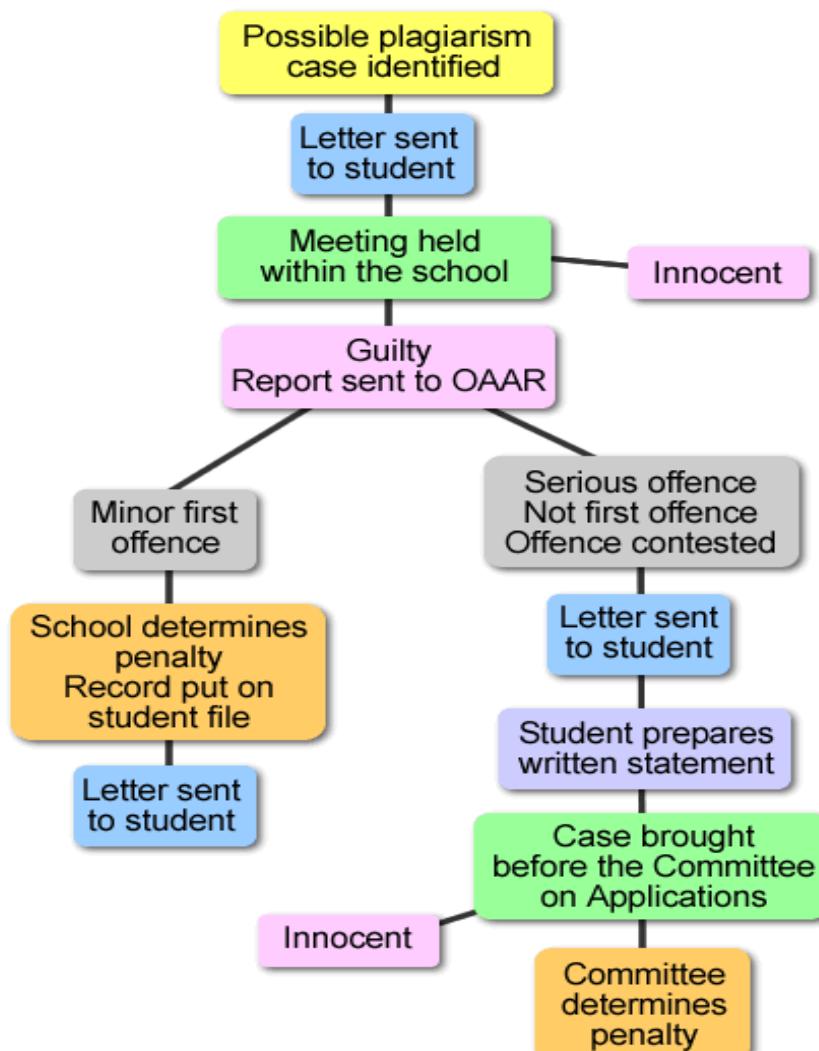
Sanctions: One-quarter suspension and 40 hours of community service.

A professor was concerned about a final paper submitted by a student because: 1) the paper did not answer the question that had been posed, 2) the paper covered portions of the book the students had not been asked to read, and 3) several sentences were far from the normal writing style of Stanford undergraduates. After searching the web the professor found at least one of the web sites from which the work had been plagiarized. The student did not contest the facts or the violation. A Judicial Panel held the student responsible for violating the Honor Code.

Sanctions: Two-quarter delay in the conferral of degree and 40 hours of community service.

在英國教育體制中，各大學對於論文(作業)剽竊抄襲之處理方式皆遵照由各大學議會一致通過之 University Policy on Plagiarism 辦理。各大學所提供之論文剽竊相關網頁，不論是發佈於圖書館、系所規定或寫作中心多有連結至葛拉斯哥大學網頁 (University of Glasgow)，內有論文抄襲懲處之詳盡章程。有關 University Policy on Plagiarism 之詳細內容，請參見 University of Glasgow 網站：
<http://senate.gla.ac.uk/discipline/plagiarism/index.html>

基本上，英國各大學對於學生論文(作業)剽竊之態度多為道德勸說，目的希望學生能替學術界的論文(廣伸為各學術出版品)品質提升有所貢獻，更要看重自己的學術生涯，而做法也非單單被動「提醒」，其亦著重於教師應在課程中灌輸學生正確做學問之態度，實務上教導學生寫出符合規定之有品質的論文(作業)。「預防更勝於治療」或許可以說是英國大學裡對於論文(作業)剽竊之態度。關於學生剽竊之懲罰輕重依各校而有所差異，然審理程序依照上列之 University Policy on Plagiarism 章程辦理。由於章程內容繁複且為文章體或條列式說明，因此僅以下方之圖解流程供需要者參考(圖表來源為 University of Leeds，更多資料請至下列網站查詢
www.ldu.leeds.ac.uk/plagiarism/penalties.php)



關於學生可能受到之處罰部分，以 University of Leeds 所提供的資訊為例，從最輕的罰則到最嚴厲的依序是(1)僅以學生作業中未涉及抄襲部分計分、(2)該作業成績以零

分計算、(3)該學年成績不及格(被當)並得重修、或(4)退學處理。以下提供 University of Sussex 以及 University of Manchester 對於學生抄襲的可能成罰以供參考, University of Sussex 分類較細, University of Manchester 則為概括說明, 不論其分類法為何, 各學院最嚴厲的懲罰絕對還是開除該名學生之學籍。

University of Sussex

<http://www.sussex.ac.uk/academicoffice/1-4-1-4.html>

The following penalties are available to the panel for application:

- (a) deduction of marks such as to cause course failure;
- (b) directly reducing the mark for the course to zero;
- (c) reduction of Grand Mean for the programme by up to 10%;
- (d) reduction of degree classification by one or more classes;
- (e) disqualification from the award of Honours;
- (f) failure of degree with allowance to resit/resubmit for an Ordinary degree;
- (g) disqualification from candidature for the award of a degree.

Penalties (e)-(g) should normally be reserved for cases of multiple misconduct in one exam diet or a serious second offence after being found guilty of misconduct in a previous diet. They are not normally used for a single example of a first offence.

University of Manchester

<http://www.campus.manchester.ac.uk/ssc/examinations/exampoliciesinformation/plagiarism/>

... The penalties that can be imposed range from a minimum of a zero mark for the work (with or without allowing resubmission) through the down grading of degree class, the award of a lesser qualification (eg a pass degree rather than honours, a certificate rather than diploma) to disciplinary measures such as suspension or expulsion.

澳洲的大學對於論文以及作業抄襲的辦法大致上比照美國, 如果發現抄襲行為, 被老師們發現的話, 一律照校規處理。雪梨大學等學校在校規中提及, 抄襲行為依照嚴重程度, 召開委員會處理。重者如蓄意抄襲, 經確定無誤後, 直接給予退學處分。其餘如因疏失未提及文章出處等, 則給予警告等處分。以下為雪梨大學以及坎培拉大學關於 plagiarism 校規一覽:

University of Sidney:

Inquiry process

Stage 1: Summary Inquiry

18. The prescribed authority, that is, the Head of School or nominee, will write to the student at least a week before the date of the Summary Inquiry. The letter will specify the alleged misconduct and state the date, time and place of the Inquiry.
19. The student may, but is not required, to attend the Inquiry in person. No other person to the student and the prescribed authority may attend the Summary Inquiry.
20. The student may submit written evidence no later than two days before the day of the Inquiry.
21. The prescribed authority will determine one of the following outcomes as a result of the Inquiry:
 - (a) declare no action is required as the allegation of misconduct is not proven.
 - (b) where the student is found to have committed the alleged misconduct (but the misconduct does not warrant a Committee Inquiry):
 - require the student to resubmit an assessment item or to undertake additional assessment towards the unit; or
 - fail or reduce the student's mark for the assessment item; or
 - recommend to the Divisional Assessment Board that the student be failed in the relevant unit; or
 - order the suspension of the student's enrolment from the unit for a specified period or the termination of the student's enrolment in the unit; or
 - reprimand the student, with a warning that all incidents of academic misconduct are recorded in the Student Academic Misconduct Register and a second offence will be treated more seriously.
 - (c) refer the matter to the Pro Vice-Chancellor of the Division if the prescribed authority considers the circumstances warrant a Committee Inquiry.
 - (d) In the case of plagiarism, the prescribed authority may conclude that the plagiarism was unintentional (see Appendix). Such a finding should be reflected in the penalty that is applied and in the record made in the Academic Misconduct Register.
22. The Pro Vice-Chancellor of the Division will refer the matter to the Student Conduct Committee if the seriousness of the offence warrants a Committee Inquiry (See clauses 24-30.)

[Circumstances which might warrant such a referral include submitting an assignment prepared by another student or downloading an entire essay from the internet.]
23. The prescribed authority will notify the Pro Vice-Chancellor (Academic) of upheld cases of academic misconduct for entering into the Student Academic Misconduct Register:
 - if the student does not appeal within 14 days of the issuing of the notice on the outcome of the Summary Inquiry, or
 - the matter is not considered further under a Committee Inquiry.

Canberra University:

Inquiry process

Stage 1: Summary Inquiry

18. The prescribed authority, that is, the Head of School or nominee, will write to the student at least a week before the date of the Summary Inquiry. The letter will specify the alleged misconduct and state the date, time and place of the Inquiry.
19. The student may, but is not required, to attend the Inquiry in person. No other person than the student and the prescribed authority may attend the Summary Inquiry.
20. The student may submit written evidence no later than two days before the day of the Inquiry.
21. The prescribed authority will determine one of the following outcomes as a result of the Inquiry:
 - (a) declare no action is required as the allegation of misconduct is not proven.
 - (b) where the student is found to have committed the alleged misconduct (but the misconduct does not warrant a Committee Inquiry):
 - require the student to resubmit an assessment item or to undertake additional assessment towards the unit; or
 - fail or reduce the student's mark for the assessment item; or
 - recommend to the Divisional Assessment Board that the student be failed in the relevant unit; or
 - order the suspension of the student's enrolment from the unit for a specified period or the termination of the student's enrolment in the unit; or
 - reprimand the student, with a warning that all incidents of academic misconduct are recorded in the Student Academic Misconduct Register and a second offence will be treated more seriously.
 - (c) refer the matter to the Pro Vice-Chancellor of the Division if the prescribed authority considers the circumstances warrant a Committee Inquiry.
 - (d) In the case of plagiarism, the prescribed authority may conclude that the plagiarism was unintentional (see Appendix). Such a finding should be reflected in the penalty that is applied and in the record made in the Academic Misconduct Register.
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 - the matter is not considered further under a Committee Inquiry.

以下是澳洲墨爾本皇家理工大學爲了 Plagiarism 特別叫學生填寫，以免論文遭盜用的一份文件：

**COVER SHEET for SUBMISSION of INDIVIDUAL/
GROUP ASSIGNMENTS**

EXAMPLE ONLY: modify to department's requirements

DEPT/SCHOOL:

Course/Unit Code	Assignment No.	Date Due
Course/Unit Name		
Lecturer/Teacher Name		
Tutor (or Marker's) Name		

Dept./School Date Stamp

STUDENT(S)

Family name	Given Name	Student Number

Declaration and Statement of Authorship:

1. I/we hold a copy of this assignment which can be produced if the original is lost/ damaged.
2. This assignment is my/our original work and no part of it has been copied from any other student's work or from any other source except where acknowledgement is made.
3. No part of this assignment has been written for me/us by any other person except where such collaboration has been authorised by the lecturer/teacher concerned.
4. I/we have not previously submitted this work for this or any other course/unit.
5. I/we give permission for this work to be reproduced, communicated, compared and archived for the purpose of detecting plagiarism.
6. I/we give permission for a copy of my/our marked work to be retained by the School for review and comparison, including review by external examiners.

I/we understand that:

MANDATORY: to be include on all cover sheets

7. Plagiarism is the presentation of the work, idea or creation of another person as though it is your own. It is a form of cheating and is a very serious academic offence that may lead to expulsion from the University. Plagiarised material can be drawn from, and presented in, written, graphic and visual form, including electronic data, and oral presentations. Plagiarism occurs when the origin of the material used is not appropriately cited.
8. Plagiarism includes the act of assisting or allowing another person to plagiarise or to copy my/our work.

Student Signature(s)

1)	2)
3)	4)
5)	6)

Further information relating to the penalties for plagiarism, which range from a notation on your student file to expulsion from the University, is contained in Regulation 6.1.1 Student Discipline (<http://mams.rmit.edu.au/j4lb68xx36oj1.pdf>) and Academic Policy and Procedures: Plagiarism (<http://www.rmit.edu.au/browse;ID=sc98jdzwgdh1#section2>)

(國內大學部分 Melinda 以及 Fred 資料蒐集、美國大學部分由 Zoe 負責，英國大學部分為 Aeon 而澳洲大學部分為 Jean)