

# Tutorial Letter 202/1/2018

## Historical Foundations of South African Law HFL1501

Semester 1

Department of Jurisprudence

This tutorial letter contains the  
***portfolio examination*** for this module

BARCODE

Dear Student

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## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PORTFOLIO

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### 1.1 What is a portfolio?

This module's summative assessment (final examination assessment) takes the form of a written portfolio, which students complete at home. In other words, ***no written venue-based exam will take place for this module.*** Instead, the non-venue based assessment is referred to as a portfolio and takes the form of an open-book examination. It represents the final assessment in this module. For this reason, the same rules and policies that apply to venue-based examinations also apply to the portfolio. Therefore, please do not contact any of the lecturers for guidelines or assistance when completing this assessment.

**This Tut Letter 202 contains not only the questions of the portfolio examination, but also detailed information on the requirements for the portfolio, as well as instructions on how to submit the portfolio online via myUnisa.**

### 1.2 Examination date: 21 May 2018

This module is offered in a semester period of fifteen weeks. This means that since you are registered for the first semester, you will write the portfolio examination in May/June 2018; the supplementary examination will be written in October/November 2018. **No other dates will be scheduled for supplementary examinations.**

Your examination timetable indicates “**departmental requirements**” as the date on which the HFL1501 examination takes place. Because this module has a portfolio examination the date is scheduled by the Department of Jurisprudence, and not by the Examinations Division of Unisa. Students who registered for HFL1501 in the **first semester** must submit their portfolio examination **ON OR BEFORE midnight on 21 May 2018**. Absolutely **no exceptions** will be made in this regard.

### 1.3 Examination period

This is a semester module. That means that, since you are registered for the first semester, you must submit the portfolio in May 2018; the supplementary examination will take place in October 2018.

### 1.4 The scope of the portfolio examination

It is important to study all your tutorial letters ***in their entirety*** before you attempt to complete the portfolio. You should not ignore any part of the study material when you prepare for the portfolio. Remember, the contents of Tutorial Letter 501 form an integrated whole. This means that the contents of all the learning units and all three parts are inter-linked. Therefore, you may have to consult various learning units or parts of the study material when you answer some of the portfolio questions. The Tutorial Letter 501 also refers you to specific sections of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. These specific sections also form part of the study material for this module. Please note that **no other sources should be used** to complete this portfolio examination.

### 1.5 The format of the portfolio examination

The portfolio consists of three different sections, each one focussing on a different part of the study material. Before you attempt to answer the questions, you must familiarise yourself with all the contents of Tutorial Letter 501, as some questions may require of you to refer to various learning units from different parts of the study material.

The composition of the portfolio examination is as follows:

- Part 1: The origins of South African law (20 marks)**
- Part 2: Historical foundations of property law and obligations (40 marks)**
- Part 3: The role of the Constitution in South African legal development (35 marks)**
- Rubric: Technical aspects (5 marks)**

**TOTAL: 100 marks**

## 1.6 Preparing for the portfolio examination

In HFL1501 it is absolutely crucial that you work through all the study material (more than once) before attempting the portfolio questions. All the parts and learning units in this module are related to each other and you should be able to illustrate that you understand how the content of the module interrelates (or how it all fits together). **You cannot answer a portfolio question by paging to a relevant paragraph in the study material and trying to find an answer there.**

Please note that preparing for this portfolio examination also requires that you fully understand what plagiarism entails.

## 1.7 Understanding plagiarism

It is of extreme importance that you understand what plagiarism is. Students who commit plagiarism in their answers will be severely penalised and may fail the module as a result. You lecturers and markers know the contents of the module well, and it is easy to pick up when a student has plagiarised. We also immediately notice if a student copies from the prescribed Tutorial Letter 501, from another textbook or from an internet source.

***If you plagiarise in the portfolio examination, we will report the matter to the Student Disciplinary Division. If you are found guilty of plagiarism, you may be expelled from the University for a number of years. Plagiarism is a very serious CRIMINAL offence. Individuals with criminal records based on dishonesty and fraudulent actions may not be admitted as legal practitioners.***

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## 2 INSTRUCTIONS FOR THIS PORTFOLIO

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**Please read *all* the instructions *carefully*.**  
**Failure to do so could negatively affect your performance in this portfolio examination.**

### 2.1 General instructions and guidelines

- a) Please complete this portfolio examination by writing or typing out your answers to the questions. **You do not have to rewrite/retype the questions**, but please number correctly.
- b) Please include the portfolio **unique number** on the cover page for your portfolio.
- c) You must submit your portfolio online on myUnisa in **PDF format**. Convert your typed document to a PDF document, or scan in your written or typed pages to create one single PDF document.
- d) The **due date** for this portfolio is **23:59 on Monday, 21 May 2018**. If the completed portfolio is not submitted before this time, a mark of 0% (zero) will be awarded and you will fail the module. Failure to submit a portfolio on time is viewed in the same light as not showing up for a written examination on time where you are not allowed to submit or enter the venue late. Likewise, you will be deemed to be absent from the examination.
- e) **No guidance will be provided** on the content of the study material or how to approach the questions. Do not contact your lecturer with questions in this regard. This is an examination.
- f) Answer all the questions.
- g) Read the questions **very** carefully before answering. Where a question asks that you address more than one aspect, each element of the question should be addressed in your answer.
- h) Where a question asks that you answer in your **own words**, please do so. Failure to paraphrase the information found in the study material constitutes plagiarism.

- i) **Only** make use of the information contained in the HFL1501 tutorial letters (101, 501, 201 and 202), as well as in the Constitution, when answering the questions – do not use **any** other sources. You are not required to do legal research in this module – you are only required to illustrate that you have mastered the prescribed study material.
- j) Where questions refer to case law, legislation or academic articles, **you are not required to find and read these legal sources**. You only need to know what is already explained in the Tutorial Letter 501.
- k) When completing the portfolio examination for HFL1501, you should **not** make use of any additional sources. For purposes of this module, **you should only refer to Tut Letter 501 and the Constitution**.
- l) Where you refer to information found in either the Constitution or in Tut Letter 501, **you have to include references in the form of footnotes**. These footnotes must adhere to the prescribed referencing style of the School of Law. In this regard, please read paragraph 8 (pp 48-52) in the LLBALLF/301/4/2018 tutorial letter. Remember that a Unisa study guide or Tutorial Letter 501 is referenced the same as a book. Please include references in your portfolio, even when you are only referring to the study material and the Constitution.
- m) Before answering Question 11, please read paragraph 5.5.7 (pp 38-41) in the LLBALLF/301/4/2018 tutorial letter. This explains how to approach, formulate and present an **essay**.
- n) In order to ensure that your portfolio is in line with the School of Law's **prescribed formal requirements** for written work, please read paragraph 6 (pp 41-42) in the LLBALLF/301/4/2018 tutorial letter.
- o) Please read paragraph 7 (pp 46-47) in the LLBALLF/301/4/2018 tutorial letter, as well as part 4 of this tutorial letter, in order to familiarise yourself with **what constitutes plagiarism**, as well as how to avoid it. Please note that you will lose marks if your answers indicate copying, plagiarism or collaboration with other parties. Also, if plagiarism is suspected, your case may be referred for possible disciplinary proceedings.
- p) Each page of your portfolio must contain your full name(s), student number, module code and unique number.
- q) **Keep a copy** of your portfolio.
- r) Keep in mind that it is your responsibility to submit the correct document, in the correct file format, before the deadline for the portfolio. You are in charge of your own learning and your own examinations. **No excuses will be accepted for failure to submit on time**.

## 2.2 What to include with your submission

Please include the following in your portfolio:

- a) Cover page.
- b) Marking rubric, after your answer to the final question. An MS Word version of the marking rubric will be made available on the module's myUnisa page under "Additional Resources". You may also type or write out the marking rubric.
- c) Bibliography, after the marking rubric.
- d) Completed academic-honesty declaration, after the Bibliography. It is also acceptable to provide your ID number or passport number instead of your signature. An MS Word version of the declaration will be made available on the module's myUnisa page under "Additional Resources". You may also type or write out the declaration, but it must be completed and included.

## 2.3 Instructions for submitting your portfolio via the myUnisa platform

**Portfolios may only be submitted online; lecturers cannot and will not accept portfolios submitted via email, fax or in any other format.** The myUnisa system will close at **23:59pm on the due date. After midnight on the due date, the system will close and you will no longer be able to submit your portfolio.** If you cannot submit your portfolio in time, due to health reasons or any of the circumstances listed in the UNISA exam policy, you will have to officially apply for an aegrotat examination at the Department at Examinations – this aegrotat exam will take place in October 2018. As with all other exams, we cannot make any exceptions.

### To submit on myUnisa:

- a) Go to the module site for HFL1501, click on the link for "Assessment Info". At the bottom of the page you will find the link to submit the document under the heading "Unisa summative assessment". Make sure to submit the document by clicking on the **correct** link.
- b) Follow the instructions on myUnisa when submitting your document. For more information in this regard, please see the additional resources on myUnisa that relate to assignment submissions. Instructions are also provided in the *Study at Unisa 2018* brochure, available on myUnisa.

- c) **DO NOT submit the portfolio under a link for another module.** You will be awarded a mark of 0% (ZERO) if you submit the wrong document. No exceptions will be made in this regard.
- d) Make sure that you submit the **correct document**, containing **all** the pages you wish to submit. Once you have submitted your document, **go back to the page “Assessment info” and click on the “view”** link to open your document and then make sure that you have submitted the correct document. You will **not** be allowed to submit a different document once the deadline has expired. No exceptions will be made in this regard.
- e) **Important:** Please do not wait until the last minute to submit. The system may be down and you will fail your examination if you are unable to submit in time.
- f) **NO LATE SUBMISSIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED** since this assessment counts as your examination for this module. **We advise you to submit your completed portfolio as early as possible.**
- g) You must submit your examination answers as a single document in PDF-format. The document may not be submitted with security restrictions under the “protect document/secured” option. Security restrictions interfere with the electronic marking program used and prevent the electronic marking of assignments. Also, please do not include an electronic signature in the document as this too affects the online marking. Do not submit a “read-only” document, as this does not allow us to make any changes to the document. This means we cannot mark it. If a document is submitted in the incorrect format and cannot be accessed or opened by the lecturers, you will be awarded 0% for the portfolio. Do not purposefully submit a document in corrupt file format; you will be awarded a mark of 0%.
- h) If you choose to **resubmit** your portfolio before the due date, please note that a second submission automatically **replaces** the first submission on the system. It is impossible to add to your first submission by using the RESUBMIT option. You can only replace the submitted document with another document. (Please read again paragraph 8.4 in the Tut Letter 101, which deals with the “Resubmit” option.)

## 2.4 Technical problems

All queries regarding problems with myUnisa, Unisa emails, or online submission of assignments should be directed to:

myUnisaHelp@unisa.ac.za;  
myLifeHelp@unisa.ac.za; or  
assign@unisa.ac.za.

**Your lecturers CANNOT assist you with these matters.**



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### 3 PORTFOLIO QUESTIONS

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#### PART 1 (20 marks)

#### The origins of South African Law

Answer the following questions by making use only of the learning material in Part 1 of the Study Guide:

##### QUESTION 1

Write a brief note on the South African Law Reform Commission that was established in 1973. In your answer, you must explain what the task of the Law Reform Commission is. Also discuss its achievement in the development and harmonisation of laws in South Africa by illustrating your answer with three examples of which you have learned in Part 1. (8)

##### QUESTION 2

Answer the following questions regarding the old writers on Roman-Dutch law.

- 2.1 The work of which 17th-century old writer on Roman-Dutch law played a role in the development of the idea of inalienable human rights? Explain how he influenced this development. (4)
- 2.2 (a) Name one decision of which you have learned in Part 1 of the Study Guide in which the Supreme Court of Appeal noted that the courts should not blindly follow the old authorities on Roman-Dutch law. (1)
- 2.2 (b) Which old writer did the court refer to in this case? (1)

### QUESTION 3

Read the following two statements regarding the liberation movement and determine whether each one is true or false, by only writing “True” or “False”.

- (a) The Soweto massacre of 16 June 1976 largely halted the liberation struggle because of the detention and banning of the liberation leaders. (1)
- (b) The struggle for liberation played a role in the creation of repressive legislation by the apartheid regime. (1)

### QUESTION 4

Read the following statement within the context of the decision in *Harris v Minister of the Interior*, which revolved around legislation that removed so-called coloured voters from the voters' roll. Analyse the statement below and explain why it is correct or incorrect with relation to the constitutional crisis at the time. Motivate your answer. (4)

“At the time, the first Constitution of the Republic of South Africa was applicable and the Court had full testing capacity. The Court declared the legislation unjust and void.”

## PART 2 (40 Marks)

### Historical foundations and development of the law of property and obligations

#### QUESTION 5

Explain why the Constitution is important, as well as what you understand the purpose of the Constitution to be. (4)

#### QUESTION 6

- 6.1 Briefly explain what a real right is and how it was protected under Roman law. Provide one example of such a right. (3)
- 6.2 Identify the original mode of acquisition of ownership provided in the following situations:
- (a) In the classical period, Thato becomes the owner of the bread that he (Thato) bakes with Karolien's flour. (1)
  - (b) Charmaine becomes the owner of a pearl she finds that had washed up on the beach. (1)
  - (c) Alfred hunts and kills a wild impala in the area surrounding his village. (1)
- 6.3 In an email, a friend writes to you and asks whether you know what usufruct is. Since you are a registered LLB student and you are doing the module HFL1501, you have been introduced to the concept of a servitude. **In your own words**, and in easy-to-understand terms, explain to your friend what the purpose of an usufruct is. (Your explanation should not be longer than 80 words and you do not have to draft the whole email.) (2)
- 6.4 Consider the case of *Daniels v Scribante and Another* [2017] ZACC 13 and section 25 of the Constitution. Discuss the various fundamental rights applicable in cases related to the security of tenure. Also explain, **in your own words**, whether you think the Supreme Court of Appeal respected Ms Daniels' rights in this matter? Provide legal reasons for your answer. (5)

## QUESTION 7

7.1 Read the two scenarios below and explain why the performance tendered in each of the following instances, is invalid:

- (a) Sally and Zavi agree that Sally will burn down Fred's house in exchange for Zavi's wagon. (1)
- (b) David agrees to deliver bricks to Paulina at a price of R5 000. (1)

7.2 Study the following scenario carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Andy and Marcus conclude a contract of sale in terms of which Marcus will sell his house to Andy if Andy is able to loan the purchase price from Paul.

- (a) What kind of contractual term is the requirement that Andy must obtain a loan from Paul? (1)
- (b) What will the legal consequences be if the loan is not granted? (1)

7.3 Read the three scenarios below and identify the contracts concluded by the parties in each instance. Write down only the name of the specific type of contract as your answer:

- (a) Andries, who is going to visit his sick uncle in Polokwane, gives his watch to Julian for safekeeping. Julian will take care of the watch, free of charge, and will return it to Andries when Andries returns. (1)
- (b) Lily borrows a cup of sugar from her neighbour, Rose. Two days later Lily returns a cup of sugar to Rose. (1)
- (c) Thandi uses Simphiwe's car to travel to the next town. Simphiwe does not require payment for the use of the car from Thandi, but only that she returns the car before or on the time agreed upon. (1)

7.4 Read the following statements regarding ownership and sale, and determine whether each one is true or false, by only writing "True" or "False":

- (a) Ownership in a thing can pass from the seller to the purchaser before delivery of the thing. (1)
- (b) For a valid contract of purchase and sale to be concluded, the seller has to be the owner of the object of sale. (1)
- (c) The protection granted to the consumer under Part H of Chapter 2 of the Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008 is based on, amongst other things, the protection granted to the Roman purchaser as a result of the work of the *aediles curules*. (1)

7.5 Explain, in your own words, what is meant by the following statement:

“The common-law right to freedom of contract must be exercised in good faith.” (3)

## QUESTION 8

8.1 Read the following statements regarding the law of delict and determine whether each one is true or false, by only writing “True” or “False”:

- (a) “Fault” referred to the blameworthy attitude of the perpetrator and could take one of three forms, namely intent, negligence or unlawfulness. (1)
- (b) Under the developed *lex Aquilia*, the delict of *damnum iniuria datum* was only committed if the wrongdoer acted intentionally. (1)
- (c) Since it is not possible to put a monetary value on hurt feelings, the injured party claimed satisfaction, or solace, with the *actio iniuriarum*. (1)
- (d) The Romans only recognised two forms of *iniuria*, namely physical attacks on the body and attacks on a person’s dignity. (1)

8.2 Consider the case of *Nkala and Others v Harmony Gold Mining Company Limited and others* [2016] ZAGPJHC 97 and answer the following questions:

- (a) Does South African law allow class action law suits? Motivate your answer. (2)
- (b) Why was a class action allowed in this instance? (4)

## PART 3 (35 marks)

### The role of the Constitution in South African legal development

#### QUESTION 9

- 9.1 What is the purpose of sections 165, 167 and 172 of the Constitution? (2)
- 9.2 Consider what you have learned about *Certification of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996* 1996 (4) SA 744 (CC). Explain, **in your own words**, what you think the importance of this case was for South African legal development. Your answer should not exceed 150 words. (3)
- 9.3 Do you agree with the decision to make democratic South Africa a constitutionally supreme state? Provide a reason for your answer, which should not exceed 100 words. (2)

#### QUESTION 10

- 10.1 What are the four most crucial parts of Klare's definition of transformative constitutionalism? (4)
- 10.2 According to Chaskalson, which is the human right most central to transformative constitutionalism? Which section of the Constitution protects this right? (2)
- 10.3 When should courts transform (develop) the law? Also explain where this duty on the courts originates from. (4)

#### QUESTION 11

Write a 300-word essay in which you describe your understanding of ubuntu **in your own words**. Also mention why ubuntu forms part of South African law. When formulating your essay, please work according to the guidelines provided in paragraph 5.5.7 in Tutorial Letter LLBALLF/301/4/2018. (10)

**QUESTION 12**

Answer the following questions by relying on your experience of this module. There are no right or wrong answers, but you must be able to substantiate your answers. Your answer for each question should be formulated in full sentences and each answer should not exceed 80 words.

12.1 Do you think it is important to study legal history? Provide a reason for your answer. (2)

12.2 What was the most interesting thing you learned in this module? Explain your answer. (2)

12.3 Do you view the South African legal system differently now that you have studied for this module? If your answer is “yes”, explain what you have changed your mind about, or what you have learned. If your answer is “no”, explain which idea that you had before has been confirmed. (2)

12.4 The module, Historical Foundations of South African Law (HFL1501), has introduced you to various areas of law and basic legal principles. Which one of these are you excited to learn more about in the remainder of your legal studies? Explain your answer. (2)

<b>MARKING RUBRIC: Technical aspects of the portfolio examination</b>	
<i>It is possible to obtain one mark for each of the following criteria:</i>	
Presentation neat and according to CLAW Formal Requirements	
Inclusion of completed academic-honesty declaration	
Bibliography	
References included in footnotes	
Footnotes in correct stylistic format. References included according to CLAW Prescribed Style	

**GRAND TOTAL: 100**

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## 4 INFORMATION ON PLAGIARISM

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# PLAGIARISM WARNING

Since this is a portfolio examination, absolutely no plagiarism will be tolerated. ***All information taken from the tutorial letters must be paraphrased (written in your own words).*** If plagiarism is detected, you will be awarded a mark of 0% (ZERO) for the infringing question. Please complete and include the academic-honesty declaration below. You may type or write it out, but you must include it at the end of your portfolio (after the bibliography). You do not have to sign it by hand. By providing your information you will acknowledge that you have read, understood and adhered to the guidelines.

**Please complete and include this declaration with your portfolio submission:**



## ACADEMIC HONESTY DECLARATION

### Declaration

1. I understand what academic dishonesty entails and am aware of Unisa's policies in this regard.
2. I declare that this portfolio is my own, original work. Where I have used someone else's work I have indicated this by using the prescribed style of referencing. Every contribution to, and quotation in, this assignment from the work or works of other people has been referenced according to this style.
3. I have not allowed, and will not allow, anyone to copy my work with the intention of passing it off as his or her own work.
4. I did not make use of another student's work and submitted it as my own.
5. I am aware that marks can be deducted for poor/no referencing in this examination.

NAME:

ID NUMBER / PASSPORT NUMBER:

STUDENT NUMBER:

PHYSICAL ADDRESS:

DATE:



## **PLAGIARISM POLICY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW**

The College of Law is committed to the Unisa ideal of research that is based on integrity, quality and rigour. All work must meet the ideal of academic integrity. Academic integrity can be defined as the meaningful and concerted effort to ensure honesty, trust, fairness, respect and responsibility in research. All research at CLAW, whether a first-year assignment or a doctoral thesis, should be guided by this ideal.

The opposite of academic integrity is academic dishonesty. In line with Unisa's policies, the following activities are forms of academic dishonesty:

- **Copying/cut-and-paste/patch-writing:** This type of dishonesty involves just copying someone else's work either word-for-word or changing it slightly without indicating that it is copied by, for example, putting it in inverted commas or brackets.
- **Absence of references:** This involves using someone else's ideas, thoughts, insights or data without acknowledging that they are not your own.
- **Cheating/falsifying information:** This is the manufacturing of data which does not exist or leaving out contradictory evidence, also sometimes called cherry-picking.
- **Padding:** This refers to the practice of referring to sources that were not consulted, but which makes the footnotes and/or bibliography seem more impressive.
- **Too many quotes:** This form of dishonesty is one where more than 15% of the work consists of quotes.
- **Incorrect referencing:** Incorrect referencing shows a lack of rigour and of disciplinary expertise.
- **Helping someone cheat:** This might range from the innocuous (allowing someone to copy from you) to the more severe (providing someone with the means to cheat). It is the reason why students are not allowed to hand in the same assignment, even if they worked in a group.

## Quotations and paraphrasing

- Quotations  
When you quote the exact words of an author, always do the following:
  - Use inverted commas (") directly before and after the quoted text
  - Acknowledge the source of the quotation in line with the referencing method prescribed by your department or subject field
  - Treat a translated quotation in the same way. At the end of the translated text, add the following: [own translation]

- Paraphrasing

This is when you make use of someone else's ideas, but put them into your own words, and according to your personal style of writing. Generally, it is better to paraphrase than to quote.

The following needs to be remembered when paraphrasing:

- Ensure that you formulate others' ideas in such a way that it blends in nicely with your own writing style
- Do not misrepresent the other person's ideas in order to suit your purposes
- As with quotations, acknowledge the source of your ideas using the prescribed referencing method

## What is Turnitin?

Turnitin is a software programme that is able to detect plagiarism in different types of electronic documents. Unisa subscribes to this programme, and incidences of plagiarism will be followed up on by the Student Disciplinary Committee.

## Finding out more about plagiarism

The following resources are useful for obtaining more information about plagiarism:

- <http://www.plagiarism.org>  
This is an educational website from iParadigms LLC, makers of Turnitin plagiarism detection software.
- <http://www.unisa.ac.za/plagiarism>  
This document contains guidelines from the Unisa Library on how to avoid plagiarism.
- <http://www.web-miner.com/plagiarism>  
This plagiarism site was created by Sharon Stoeger, MLS, MBA, and contains links to various resources on plagiarism, including articles, case studies, etc.
- <http://www.doccop.com>  
DOC Cop is a plagiarism, cryptomania and collusion detection tool that creates reports displaying the correlation and matches between documents or a document and the web.
- <http://www.turnitin.com>  
This is the Turnitin website, and contains useful information about this plagiarism detection tool, which Unisa uses.

DRAFTFCB UN

Be wise....

Don't plagiarise!



## What is plagiarism?

Plagiarism is when you present another person's ideas as your own, without properly acknowledging the source of the ideas. It is regarded as a criminal offence.

You need to guard against plagiarism when dealing with the following types of material:

- **Written:** This includes books, articles, theses or dissertations, newspapers, magazines, notes, course material, e-mail messages, data, information on the Internet, etc. Plagiarism applies regardless of whether the material is published or unpublished.
- **Visual:** This includes fine or graphic art, photographs, pictures, etc.
- **Multimedia:** This includes websites, videos, films, CDs and DVDs, etc.
- **Music:** This includes musical compositions, song lyrics, CDs, music or audio clips on the Internet, etc.
- **Spoken text:** This includes speeches, lectures, interviews, etc.

## What will happen to me if I plagiarise?

### • Legal consequences:

In terms of the Copyright Act 98 of 1978, plagiarism may be viewed as a criminal offence. If you are found guilty of plagiarism, the following could happen:

- You may be expelled from the university
- You may be fined or imprisoned by a court of law
- **Moral or ethical consequences:**
  - Plagiarism is a dishonest practice, similar to theft
  - It shows disrespect for the rights and efforts of the original author
  - It damages Unisa's reputation, and significantly decreases the value of your qualification
  - Ultimately, plagiarism casts doubt on the integrity of other students' work

## How to avoid plagiarism

Here are a few tips for ensuring that you do not plagiarise:

- **Whenever you use a fact, phrase, chart or quotation from someone else in your work, you must acknowledge the original source**
- **Keep careful notes of every source you consult when working on a paper (or thesis/dissertation), so that no sources are used without proper acknowledgement**
- **Never copy and paste anything from the Internet without also copying the URL where you found it, so that you can provide a full citation for this source**
- **Do not use the work of fellow students**
- **Do not intentionally commit plagiarism**
- **Train yourself to think independently and critically**

Do not become overly dependent on the ideas and work of others:

- **Learn as much as possible about the correct method of referencing (as specified by your lecturer or supervisor), and apply it consistently in your work**

