

SPIRITUAL LIFE AND CONDUCT

It is the desire and purpose of CCHS that every high school student would have a knowledge of God, in His son Jesus Christ as Lord, and the infallible word of God, the Holy Bible. It is the hope of all CCHS faculty and staff that each student would come to a committed personal relationship with God through faith in His son Jesus Christ.

While a personal relationship with Jesus Christ is not a requirement for admission to CCHS, students will be held to a code of conduct in accordance with the highest standards of honesty, integrity, responsibility, and love as set forth in Scripture. CCHS expects the following traits and behaviors from each student:

- A desire for academic, spiritual, and social growth.
- A concern for the safety and well-being of others.
- Taking responsibility for his/her actions and their effect on others.

At Crossroads Christian High School, we believe it is the right of every student to learn in an environment that promotes the highest level of spiritual growth and academic achievement. Because of this, we believe it is the responsibility of each individual to act in a manner that fosters an atmosphere of safety and trust. While enrolled at CCHS, the following activities will not be tolerated on or off CCHS property:

1. The use of illegal drugs, alcohol, or any form of tobacco.
2. Involvement in any kind of immoral behavior.
3. The use of profanity or language that is considered obscene.
4. Disorderly conduct (on or off school campus).
5. Stealing, lying, or cheating (including acts of plagiarism).

CHRISTIAN LIFESTYLE

As Christians we seek to live our lives out of the positive law of love in obedience to God's commandments. It is further recognized, however, that our love is imperfect, fragmentary, and deficient. It is in recognition of this fact that this conduct code seeks to assist the students and parents by prohibiting certain actions or behaviors that are in conflict with a Christian code of conduct. Negative behavior lessens academic performance, causes

difficulty in managing emotions, affects personal relationships, heightens the potential for damage to property, injury, or illness, and infringes on the rights of others. Therefore, students must at all times (365 days of the year, both on and off campus), while enrolled at CCHS refrain from the following):

1. The use of illegal drugs, alcoholic beverages, or any form of tobacco.
2. Involvement in immoral activities.
3. Swearing, telling dirty stories or using language unbecoming to a Christian.
4. Disorderly conduct (on and off campus).
5. Acts of plagiarism or dishonesty, such as cheating*, lying or stealing.

At Crossroads Christian High School, we strive to create an environment wherein all act honestly. We believe it is the right, and responsibility of each individual to contribute to and work in an environment of trust. Even though the following document refers to academic policy, honorable behavior covers the full range of activities within the school environment.

Plagiarizing encompasses, but is not limited to, the following:

- Presenting as one's own, the works or the opinions of someone else without proper acknowledgement.
- Borrowing of the sequence of ideas, the arrangement of materials, or the pattern of thought of someone else without proper acknowledgment.
- Some examples are: having a parent or another person write an essay or do a project which is then submitted as one's own work; failing to use proper documentation and bibliography.

Statement on Plagiarism

1. Plagiarism is scholarly theft, and it is defined as the unacknowledged use of secondary sources. More specifically, any written presentation in which the writer does not distinguish clearly between original and borrowed material constitutes plagiarism.

2. Because students, as scholars, must make continuous use of the concepts and the facts developed by other scholars, plagiarism is not mere use of another's facts and ideas. However, it is plagiarism when students present the work of other scholars as if it were their own work. There are a number of instances where students can be certain that they are not plagiarizing:

- a. Referring to commonly known facts is not plagiarism.
- b. Students may refer in their own words generally known and widely accepted ideas or theories without fear of plagiarism as long as they do not copy the plan or organizational scheme used by another scholar.

3. Plagiarism is committed in a number of ways:

- a. Reproducing another author's writing as if it were one's own.
- b. Paraphrasing another author's work without citing the original.
- c. Borrowing another author's ideas, even though they are reworded without giving credit.
- d. Copying another author's organization without giving credit.

4. Plagiarism is avoided when students give credit (in footnotes or other documentation forms) to the source in the following instances:

- a. When quoting directly from someone else's writing. A direct quotation must always be enclosed in quotation marks.
- b. When paraphrasing someone else's writing. To paraphrase means to restate a passage from someone else's writing in one's own words.
- c. When following the outline or structure of another author's argument, explanation, or theory – even though the material is summarized in one's own words.

5. When in doubt about how widely known ideas are, observe these steps:

- a. Document the source (footnotes or other documentation forms).
- b. Ask your instructor.

Cheating encompasses, but is not limited to the following:

- Willful giving or receiving of an unauthorized, unfair, dishonest, or unscrupulous advantage in school work over other students.
- Attempted cheating.
- Some examples are: use of any form of communication during a graded assignment from another student or allowing the copying of an individual assignment; passing test or quiz information from members of one class period to members of another class period; submission of prewritten writing assignment at times when such assignments are supposed to be written in class; unauthorized use of study aids, notes, books, data, or other information; computer fraud; sabotaging the projects or experiments of other students.

Statement on Cheating

A core value of an institution that seeks to maintain high moral and ethical standards is the intolerance of cheating in any form. Cheating undermines both the integrity of the perpetrator as well as that of the school. The following will be considered cheating:

- The willful giving or receiving of an unauthorized, unfair, dishonest, or unscrupulous advantage in academic work over other students.
- The above may be accomplished by any means whatsoever, including, but not limited to, the following: fraud, duress, deception, theft, talking, signs, gestures, copying from another student, unauthorized collaboration, and the unauthorized use of study aids, memoranda, books, electronic programs, data or other information.
- Attempted cheating.

- Some examples are: deception; the use of talking, signs, or gestures during a quiz; copying from another student or allowing the copying of an individual assignment; passing test or quiz information during a class period or from one class period to members of another class period with the same teacher; submission of pre-written writing assignment at times when such assignments are supposed to be written in class; illegally exceeding time limits on timed tests, quizzes, or assignments; unauthorized use of study aids, notes, books, data, or other information; computer fraud; sabotaging the projects or experiments of other students.

Lying encompasses, but is not limited to, the following:

- Willful and knowledgeable telling of an untruth or falsehood as well as any form of deceit, attempted deception, or fraud in an oral or written statement.
- Some examples are: lying or failing to give complete information to a teacher; feigning illness to gain extra preparation time for tests, quizzes, or assignments due.

Stealing encompasses, but is not limited to, the following:

- Taking or appropriating without the right or permission to do so and with the intent to keep or make use of wrongfully, the school work or materials of another student or the instructional materials of a teacher.
- Some examples are: stealing copies of tests or quizzes, illegitimately accessing the teacher's answer key for tests or quizzes; stealing the teacher's edition of the textbook; stealing another student's homework, notes, or handouts.

If a student cheats or plagiarizes, she/he may receive a zero for the entire assignment and may not qualify for makeup of the assignment subject to the teacher's discretion. The school reserves the right to assign additional penalties based on the severity of the offense up to and including suspension or expulsion.

