

## UNIT 2

### 1. CAUSE AND EFFECT

When we talk about a situation that makes another situation happen, we talk about cause and effect.

In English, we use certain expressions such as because, due to, since, and as to talk about causes and effects.

Examples of Cause and Effect

We received seven inches of rain in four hours. - The underpass was flooded.

I never brush my teeth. - I have 5 cavities.

Smoking cigarettes - Lung cancer

Many buffalo were killed. - Buffalo almost became extinct.

The streets were snow-packed and icy. - Cars needed more time to stop.

He broke his arm. - The doctor put it in a cast.

The boss was busy. - Her secretary took a message.

A basketball player was traveling. - The referee called a penalty.

I flipped the light switch on. - The light came on.

An oil spill - Many deaths to wildlife

Sedentary lifestyle - Childhood obesity

### 2. Plagiarism

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is copying another person's ideas, words or writing and pretending that they are one's own work. It can involve violating copyright laws. ... Writers who plagiarize commit serious legal and ethical violations.

The Common Types of Plagiarism

Direct Plagiarism

Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else's work, without attribution and without quotation marks. The deliberate plagiarism of someone else's work is unethical, academically dishonest, and grounds for disciplinary actions, including expulsion.

Self Plagiarism

Self-plagiarism occurs when a student submits his or her own previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved. For example, it would be unacceptable to incorporate part of a term paper you wrote in high school into a paper assigned in a college course. Self-plagiarism also applies to submitting the same piece of work for assignments in different classes without previous permission from both professors.

Mosaic Plagiarism

Mosaic Plagiarism occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author's language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original. Sometimes called "patch writing," this kind of paraphrasing, whether intentional or not, is academically dishonest and punishable - even if you footnote your source!

Accidental Plagiarism

Accidental plagiarism occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution. Students must learn how to cite their sources and to take careful and accurate notes when doing research. Lack of intent does not absolve the student of responsibility for plagiarism. Cases of accidental plagiarism are taken as seriously as any other plagiarism and are subject to the same range of consequences as other types of plagiarism.

### 3. How to do Rewriting:

Citing sources. There is nothing wrong with citing sources but as much as possible, you shouldn't copy entire texts by enclosing them in quotation marks because your

essay won't look impressive if it is peppered with quotes.

Poor grammar. If the source that you are using isn't written well, you can rewrite the source to make their meaning more understandable.  
Improve quality. The first draft of your paper is usually written in a free-flowing manner but the succeeding drafts will most likely be rewritten in order to improve the content.

Make paragraph shorter. Another way to rewrite content is when you need to shorten your paper or the original source. Rewriting cuts any useless statement so you will get the meat of the message instantly.

Create new versions. rewriting means that you will be churning new versions of the original source so you can have several options to consider.

Eliminate errors. The first draft may contain errors that you haven't noticed but rewriting your paper can help eliminate this problem.

#### 4. Proofreading

Proofreading is the final stage of the editing process, focusing on surface errors such as misspellings and mistakes in grammar and punctuation. You should proofread only after you have finished all of your other editing revisions.