



CCS1090d Academic English Skills Week 2 Session 1

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Aims of today's session

- ✓ Introduction to referencing: how to write a list of References (Part II)
- ✓ Identifying examples of plagiarism
- ✓ Practicing paraphrasing

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Kahoot game



<https://create.kahoot.it/share/ieee-referencing-style/f4197c27-dab2-481d-afd1-d89a4baa08bc>

Self-assessment



<http://studyskills.curtin.edu.au/better-referencing/paraphrasing-and-summarising/>

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Reference list: basic rules



- Your numbered reference list should appear at the end of your paper. It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source you cite in the body of the paper.
- Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list; likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text.
- Your references should begin on a new page separate from the text of the essay. Label this page **"References"** in bold, centered at the top of the page (do NOT underline or use quotation marks for the title).
- Reference list entries should appear in the order the sources are cited in the text of the paper, beginning with [1], and continuing in the ascending numerical order, from the lowest number to the highest. Reference list entries do not follow an alphabetical order by author or title of sources.

How to reference your sources



Step 1: find your source(s)

Step 2: decide which **part(s)** you will integrate into your essay

Step 3: define the **type** of the source

- e.g. authored book? (all chapters of the book written by the same author(s))
- e.g. edited book? (usually each chapter written by different authors)
- e.g. printed journal article?
- e.g. online journal article?
- etc.

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While writing the reference list make sure that:



- 1) **ALL** necessary information is there
- 2) each piece of information is placed in the **right position** and everything is in the **right order**
- 3) you are using the appropriate **punctuation**, **capitalization**, **spacing**, **abbreviations** etc.

Don't forget to check the uploaded Reference Guide!!

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Paraphrase



Definition: Paraphrasing is an indirect quotation. It must be documented because it relates in your own words and style, the thoughts you have borrowed from another person. They fit more smoothly into your text, and you can express your own interpretations as you paraphrase.

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Paraphrase could be used:



To restate a difficult passage the reader may not understand

To explain or interpret concepts or unfamiliar ideas

To make abstract facts and ideas concrete.

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Paraphrase

There are two ways to paraphrase:

Literal: when you substitute the original words with synonyms. This may result in an overall awkward structure. You may use it with drafts.

Free: use synonyms and rearrange the sentence structure. You can keep the same organization. This sounds more natural and it is recommended.

Adapted from: <http://leo.stcloudstate.edu/research/usingpara.html>

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When you paraphrase:

- It must be almost entirely **in your own words**.
- You must use new synonyms and new phrases.
- Only technical terms should be repeated.
- Any exact words that are retained should have quotation marks around them.
- The sentence structure should be yours, not the same as in the source.
- Do not add ideas, interpretations, explanations, or assessments.

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Direct quotation

Integrate the excerpt EXACTLY as it is

Enclose it in quotation marks "..."

Make sure you integrate it smoothly, by using introductory phrases like:

- According to [1, p.5], "...."
- X argues/claims/suggests/supports that "..." [1, p.5].

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Direct quotation

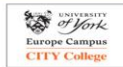


When directly quoting, remember the following points (1):

- For a short quotation, use quotation marks "..." to indicate that these are someone else's words
- For quotations longer than three lines, take a new line and indent the quote to separate it from the main text (in this case you do not require quotation marks)
- When referencing the quote include the **page number** from which it was taken

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Short direct quotes-example



There is still a labelling issue when it comes to flavourings in food, it is noted that, ⁶flavours such as vanillin which occur naturally in food are called 'nature-identical'. The label does not have to state where it comes from. ⁶[1, p. 20].

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Long direct quotes-example



Wilson has looked at food flavourings in the UK and makes the following observation about Vanilla:

In Britain, flavours such as vanillin which occur naturally in food are called 'nature-identical'. The label does not have to state where it comes from. A flavouring only counts as fully 'artificial' if it does not occur in nature at all, as is the case with another, stronger vanilla-substitute called ethyl-vanillin (often used in chocolate) [1, p.20].

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When directly quoting, remember the following points (2):



- ensure that the grammar of the quote is consistent with the grammar of your sentence
- to omit words from the original quote use three period marks ... **to indicate that you have removed certain phrases or words**
- to add words to the original quote use square brackets []

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Original Source

One application of the term organic memory in which we are especially interested is that which refers to retentions in the nervous system.

Quoted sentence with ellipsis

"One application of the term organic memory ... refers to retentions in the nervous system" [1, p. 16].

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Let's take a look at some examples of paraphrases. While going through them try to think:

- 1) In what ways is the paraphrase **different** from the original text?
- 2) Which of them are considered **satisfactory** in terms of plagiarism and which are not?

18 The following examples are taken from:
P. Fitzgerald, M. McCullagh, and C. Tabor, *English for ICT Studies in Higher Education Studies: Course Book*, Reading: Garnet, 2011.

Example 1



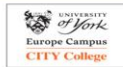
Original: A major component of Web 2.0 was the way in which users could directly access visual and audio-visual material in their browser.

❖ **Paraphrase 1:** An important Web 2.0 development was that users could now view video and images directly, using their web browser.

✅ **Paraphrase 2:** The ability, with Web 2.0, to view pictures and video online, without having to download files, marked a major advance.

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Example 2



Original: When a version was released in 2003 which included video streaming, a very high proportion of web browsers had a plug-in installed.

❖ **Paraphrase 1:** In 2003, when a version of Flash was released which included video streaming, a very high proportion of web users downloaded the plug-in.

❖ **Paraphrase 2:** When a new release of Flash appeared in 2003, which included video streaming, the plug-in was downloaded by a large number of web users.

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Example 3



Original: Flickr, the online photo album service and YouTube, the video sharing service, which both launched in 2005, were among the first to use and to benefit from the new features of the Flash package.

✅ **Paraphrase 1:** The first video was uploaded to YouTube, a web-based video sharing application, in 2005.

✅ **Paraphrase 2:** YouTube, a web-based application which allowed users to upload and view videos, was launched in 2005.

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Example 4



Original: Web 2.0 provided social networking with the tools it needed to develop fully.

Paraphrase: Web 2.0 gave social networking the tools it needed to develop fully.

This is plagiarism!

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Which **paraphrasing techniques** did you identify in the previous examples?

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Paraphrasing Tips



Use a synonym of a word or phrase	Active → dynamic
Change negative to positive and vice versa	Sales rose slowly → sales did not increase quickly
Use a replacement subject	VoIP traffic was increasing → there was a rise in VoIP traffic
Change from active to passive or vice versa	The cache updated the page → the page was updated from the cache
Change the order of information	In the introduction phase, HTTP usage declined gradually → there was a gradual decline in HTTP usage early in the cycle

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Basic paraphrasing techniques



Use of different **grammar**

Use of different **vocabulary**

Reordering the information

Try to use ALL three in every paraphrase!!

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Paraphrasing is NOT...



Just changing words from the original

Keeping identical sentence structure

Transferring ideas sentence per sentence.

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What to paraphrase and why



How does the point relate to your assignment as a whole? Always thinking about this will help you decide what to paraphrase, what to quote directly and what to leave out.

What you choose to paraphrase from the original should be CLOSELY related to your assignment argument

Remember **WHY** you are taking these ideas and information from the original text – to support your main idea – your argument.

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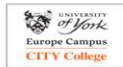
REMEMBER!!

In order for a paraphrase to be acceptable,
90% of the original text (or language) should be **different!!**

Extra tip!

Imagine you want to explain to a friend the original text that you would like to paraphrase. If you understand it well, then you will be able to use other words to explain it.

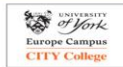
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If you can't explain it simply, you
 don't understand it well enough.

— Albert Einstein —

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Paraphrase in pairs

Of the more than 1000 bicycling deaths each year, three-fourths are caused by head injuries. Half of those killed are school-age children. One study concluded that wearing a bike helmet can reduce the risk of head injury by 85 percent. In an accident, a bike helmet absorbs the shock and cushions the head.

From "Bike Helmets: Unused Lifesavers," Consumer Reports (May 1990): 348.

Retrieved from:
https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/using_research/paraphrase_exercises/paraphrasing_exercise.html

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Check your answers



The use of a helmet is the key to reducing bicycling fatalities, which are due to head injuries 75% of the time. By cushioning the head upon impact, a helmet can reduce accidental injury by as much as 85%, saving the lives of hundreds of victims annually, half of whom are school children [1, p. 348].

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Identifying plagiarism



Source: [1] K. Addonizio and C. Dumesnil, *Introduction. Dorothy Parker's Elbow: Tattoos on Writers, Writers on Tattoos*, Warner Books, 2002, pp. 13-14.

This is the original source:

Clearly, tattooing has emerged from the underbelly to the surface of the American landscape. And as the popularity of tattoos has expanded, so has the art itself. No longer restricted to Bettie Page look-alikes, muddy blue anchors, and ribbon-wrapped hearts reading "Mom," today's tattoo images make bold statements of personality, as individualized and varied as any art form. (p. 13)

This is the student's paper:

It's a fact that tattoos have arisen from the underbelly to the top of the American landscape. Tattooing has experienced a growing popularity, and so has the art itself. It is no longer limited to sailor-style ships and blue anchors, or biker-type hearts reading "Mom." Today's images include bold statements of individualized personality as diverse as any art form [1 p. 13].

Did this student plagiarize? If so, rewrite the student text so that it is not plagiarized and be ready to provide examples to substantiate your position.

Retrieved from: <https://wr.english.fsu.edu/College-Composition/Plagiarism-Exercises>

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