Accidental Plagiarism and Academic Integrity

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Today’s Agenda

• What is academic integrity/plagiarism?
• Why does it happen?
• Types of plagiarism
• Examples of plagiarism
• Consequences of plagiarism
• How to integrate sources: quoting, paraphrasing, and citing
• Where to get help and favourite resources
• Questions
How much do you already know?

I know what academic integrity, academic dishonesty, and plagiarism are, and how to quote, paraphrase, etc.

A. Totally. I don’t need to be here.
B. I think I know most of what I need to know to stay out of trouble.
C. I have a few questions. Maybe lots of questions.
D. What’s plagiarism?! What’s a paraphrase?!
What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is taking someone else's work or idea and passing it off as your own.

Plagiarism can be both intentional and unintentional.
An embarrassing non-academic example:

Michelle Obama 2008

“And Barack and I were raised with so many of the same values: that you work hard for what you want in life; that your word is your bond and you do what you say you're going to do; that you treat people with dignity and respect, even if you don’t know them, and even if you don’t agree with them.” And Barack and I set out to build lives guided by these values, and to pass them on to the next generation. Because we want our children — and all children in this nation — to know that the only limit to the height of your achievements is the reach of your dreams and your willingness to work for them.”

Melania Trump 2016

“From a young age, my parents impressed on me the values that you work hard for what you want in life, that your word is your bond and you do what you say and keep your promise, that you treat people with respect. They taught and showed me values and morals in their daily lives. That is a lesson that I continue to pass along to our son,” And we need to pass those lessons on to the many generations to follow. Because we want our children in this nation to know that the only limit to your achievements is the strength of your dreams and your willingness to work for them.”

Highlighted portions appear in both speeches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Original work</th>
<th>Original artist</th>
<th>Second song</th>
<th>Second artist</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>&quot;Ask Amy Girl&quot;</td>
<td>The Supremes</td>
<td>&quot;1-2-3&quot; (1965)</td>
<td>Len Barry</td>
<td>15% of the song's writing and publishing royalties</td>
<td>[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>&quot;It's a Man's World (But What Would He Do Without a Woman)&quot;</td>
<td>Betty Jean Louis</td>
<td>&quot;It's a Man's Man's World&quot; (1966)</td>
<td>James Brown</td>
<td>Copyright of the song and a third of the royalties</td>
<td>[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>&quot;Oh Why&quot; (2015)</td>
<td>Sami Switch</td>
<td>&quot;Starboy&quot; (2016)</td>
<td>the Weeknd</td>
<td>Litigated; not settled</td>
<td>[83]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>&quot;I Don't Give a F------&quot;</td>
<td>Tulisa Contostavlos</td>
<td>&quot;Scream &amp; Shout&quot; (2012)</td>
<td>Will I Am and Britney Spears</td>
<td>Songwriting credits and 10% royalties</td>
<td>[88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>&quot;The Man Who Can't Be Moved&quot;</td>
<td>The Script</td>
<td>&quot;Say You Won't Let Go&quot; (2016)</td>
<td>James Arthur</td>
<td>Settled, with Danny O'Donoghue and Mark Sheehan, the writers of &quot;The Man Who Can't Be Moved&quot;, each receiving a co-writing credit for &quot;Say You Won't Let Go&quot;.</td>
<td>[90]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>&quot;Work This Pussy&quot; (1989)</td>
<td>Junior Vasquez</td>
<td>&quot;WTP&quot; (2018)</td>
<td>Teyana Taylor</td>
<td>Settled between Vasquez and Kanye West who wrote the song</td>
<td>[91]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>&quot;Joyful Noise&quot; (2006)</td>
<td>Flame</td>
<td>&quot;Dark Horse&quot; (2013)</td>
<td>Katy Perry</td>
<td>$2.78 million and songwriting credits. However, in March 2020, a judge reversed the jury's $2.78 million award and decision. (See Gray v. Perry.)</td>
<td>[92][93]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>&quot;Live Your Life&quot; (2017)</td>
<td>Artikal Sound System</td>
<td>&quot;Levitating&quot; (2020)</td>
<td>Dua Lipa</td>
<td>Not settled</td>
<td>[107]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>&quot;Wiggle and Giggle All Night&quot; (1979)</td>
<td>Dr. Buzzard's Original Savannah Band</td>
<td>&quot;Lyticating&quot; (2020)</td>
<td>Olivia Rodrigo</td>
<td>Not settled</td>
<td>[108]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>&quot;Thank You&quot; (2000)</td>
<td>Oldo</td>
<td>&quot;Mi Bebeto Flu Flu&quot; (2022)</td>
<td>Tito Silva Music</td>
<td>Denial of sample clearance, leading to the removal of the song from all streaming services</td>
<td>[111]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>&quot;Stan&quot; (2000)</td>
<td>Eminem</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why Do Students Plagiarize?

• Poor time management
• Not knowing how to correctly quote, paraphrase, or cite sources
• Cultural differences in academic integrity practices
• Wanting to get a good grade
Types of Intentional Plagiarism

- Buying a paper online or from another student
- Hiring or letting someone do your work for you
- Stealing or "borrowing" all or part of someone else's work (even if you have the author's permission)
- Cobbling together a paper by copying and pasting from different sources without citing any of it
- Submitting the same assignment for grading twice (you’re plagiarizing yourself!)
- Selling papers or allowing others to copy your work
Types of Accidental Plagiarism

• Copying something word for word but not using quotation marks (even if you cite it, it's still plagiarism)
• Using significant ideas and concepts from someone else without a citation—even if you put them into your own words (called paraphrasing), you need to give credit
• Paraphrasing too closely by making only small changes, still retaining the same structure and words as the original (even if you cite it!)
• Citing a source you didn't actually look at
• Misquoting
What happens if I plagiarize?

A. You get 49% on the assignment.
B. You receive 0% for the assignment.
C. You have to rewrite the assignment.
D. You fail the course.
E. You fail the course, are permanently suspended from completing your degree, and receive a designation on your academic transcript.
Guidelines for Penalties

These guidelines distinguish between minor and serious violations of university policy, and between first and subsequent offences.

http://web.uvic.ca/calendar2011/FACS/UnIn/UARe/PoAcI.html

Violations Relating to Undergraduate or Graduate Course Work

The following guidelines apply to undergraduate and graduate students.

Plagiarism

• Multiple instances of inadequate attribution of sources should result in a grade of zero for the assignment. A largely or fully plagiarized assignment should result in a grade of F for the course.

Multiple Submission Without Prior Permission

• If a substantial part of an assignment submitted for one course is essentially the same as part or all of an assignment submitted for another course, this should result in a grade of zero for the assignment in one of the courses. If the same assignment is submitted for two courses, this should result in a grade of F for one of the courses.

Collaborative Work

• In cases in which an instructor has provided clear written instructions prohibiting certain kinds of collaboration on group projects, instances of prohibited collaboration on a substantial part of the assignment should result in a grade of zero for the assignment, while instances of prohibited collaboration on the bulk of the assignment should result in a grade of F for the course.

Repeat Violations

• Any instance of any of the violations described above committed by a student who has already committed one offence, especially if either of the offences merited the assignment of a grade of F for the course, should result in the student’s being placed on disciplinary probation. If a student on disciplinary probation commits another offence, this should result in the student’s permanent suspension.

Disciplinary probation will be recorded on the transcripts of students who have committed two or more offences.
Introduction

For students considering a career in accounting, 2013 might seem like the most confusing time in the history of the profession. For more than a century, Canada has had three different accounting designations: chartered accountant, certified management accountant, and certified general accountant. Each designation carried its own unique set of educational requirements and professional standards.

In the past, these designations were used to recognize the different areas of expertise within the accounting profession. However, in recent years, the accounting industry has undergone significant changes. The move towards globalization and the increasing complexity of business operations have led to a growing demand for accounting professionals who can work in a variety of industries and sectors.

The new CPA designation is an internationally recognized Canadian accounting designation and business credential that represents the public interest. The CPA designation is based on the latest knowledge and skills required for effective accounting and business practice. The new CPA designation is designed to ensure that CPA candidates and students have the knowledge and skills required to provide effective and efficient accounting and business services.

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Number of Certified Members and Students for the CPA in BC, Canada:

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia is the regulatory body for the profession in British Columbia. The Institute has over 11,000 members and more than 1,800 CPA students. The Certified Management Accountants Society of British Columbia represents over 4,000 members and 1,000 CPA students.

CPAs are registered in all provinces and territories of Canada and are the only professional accountants recognized by federal and provincial governments. The CPA designation is recognized in all provinces and territories of Canada and is accepted by the International Federation of Accounting (IFAC) as a globally recognized designation.

CPAs in British Columbia are licensed by the Professional Standards Board, which is responsible for the regulation of the profession. The Professional Standards Board ensures that CPAs meet the ethical and professional standards required for the practice of accounting.

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Intentional Plagiarism

→ Rewrite

Most of the people don’t know what these words mean and definitely cannot assign it to a sport. But these two words represent my Hobby and in a way also my way of living.

My Hobby is Western Riding. This sport requires skills like: precision, empathy, ambition, trust, fairness, respect, endurance and patience. When I started riding and got in contact with horses for the first time it was completely new for me and I felt insecure and a little helpless. After a while it turned out that my fears and anxieties were without any reason. We could all learn a lot from the horses and their societal structures. Nonverbal communication is the key to success. They taught me to be patient and that respect is one of the most important values in life. If I would treat them in a bad way they would kick or bite me. Horses have more power than anyone of us and they are smart as well, so it would be easy for them to break away or harm someone. The only reason why they stay with us and become our best friend is the fact that trust and respect are the binding elements.

Western Riding originated from the ranch work in the Wild West and become a popular sport in the US, Canada and in many parts of Europe. A particular horse breed is best suited for this kind of sport. Reining and cutting horses are smaller in stature, muscular, with quick movements and they have very powerful headquarters. The American Quarter Horse is the best known (reining and cutting horse) today.

**Reining is a western riding competition where the rider guides the horse through a precise pattern of circles, spins, and stops. All work is done at the canter. Originating from working cattle, reining is often described as a Western form of dressage riding.** It requires the horse to be responsive and in tune with its rider. I train Reining in Germany in collaboration with two coaches for nearly 8 years now.

**Cutting is an equestrian event in the western riding style where a horse and its rider are judged on their ability to separate a single animal away from a cattle herd and keep it away for a short period of time.**

I love this sport and I will keep on riding until the end of my life.
When Do I Need to Cite?

You need to cite sources every time you use ideas from another source from any medium, online or print.

You don’t need to cite sources when you are reporting:
• common knowledge facts: e.g., *The sun rises in the east*.
• your own opinions and experiences, with the exception of personal communication.

http://www.uvic.ca/library/research/citation/plagiarism/index.php
Ways of Integrating Sources

• Quoting
• Paraphrasing
• Summarizing
How to integrate quotations

Weave quotations into your paragraph, following these steps:

1. **Introduce** your quotation, mentioning the source and using an introductory verb.

Adapted from *Composition* by Barbara Gray-Richards, 1984
Some useful phrases for integrating quotations

The author …

• argues (that)
• asserts (that)
• believes (that)
• claims (that)
• insists (that)
• observes (that)
• reminds us (that)
• suggests (that)
• reports (that)
• acknowledges (that)
• agrees (that)
• denies (or does not deny) (that)
• complains (that)
• concedes (that)
• demonstrates (that)
• insists (that)
• emphasizes that
• celebrates the fact that
• refutes the claim that
• questions whether

Or According to _______________,

University of Victoria
How to integrate quotations

Weave quotations into your paragraph, following these steps:

1. **Introduce** your quotation, mentioning the source and using an introductory verb.

2. **Reproduce** the exact wording, syntax, grammar, punctuation and spelling of the original.

3. If necessary, **adapt the quote** to fit your sentence. **Indicate the changes using** ... or [ ].

Adapted from *Composition* by Barbara Gray-Richards, 1984
Adapting Quotations

Indicating a change or added word
“[This study] has been widely cited, notwithstanding its dubious methodology.”

Indicating omitted content
“Students often had difficulty using APA style, … [which] could be attributed to the fact that many students failed to purchase a style manual or to ask their teacher for help” (p. 199).
How to integrate quotations

Weave quotations into your paragraph, following these steps:

1. **Introduce** your quotation, mentioning the source and using an introductory verb.
2. **Reproduce** the exact wording, syntax, grammar, punctuation and spelling of the original.
3. If necessary, **adapt the quote** to fit your sentence. **Indicate** the changes using ... or [ ].
4. **Explain** the quote’s significance.
5. **Cite** your source.

Adapted from *Composition* by Barbara Gray-Richards, 1984
Integrating Quotations

1. Use an introductory phrase and a comma OR “that”

**Example:** In *The Elements of Style*, Strunk and White (1979) state the importance of concise writing by arguing, “A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences, for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts” (p. 23).

**Example:** According to Strunk and White (1979), in *The Elements of Style*, “A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences, for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts” (p. 23).

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Integrating Quotations

2. Use a complete sentence introduction and a colon

*Example:* In *The Elements of Style*, Strunk and White (1979) state the importance of concise writing: “A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences, for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts” (p. 23).

*Example:* According to Strunk and White (1979), in *The Elements of Style*, writing must be concise: “A sentence should contain no unnecessary words, a paragraph no unnecessary sentences, for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts” (p. 23).
3. Integrate the quoted material into your sentence

*Example:* In *The Elements of Style*, Strunk and White (1979) compare overly wordy writing to drawings with extra lines and machines with extra parts. They argue that writing should contain “no unnecessary words” and “no unnecessary sentences” (p. 23).

*Example:* According to Strunk and White (1979), in *The Elements of Style*, writing must be concise “for the same reason that a drawing should have no unnecessary lines and a machine no unnecessary parts” (p. 23).
When should I quote?

http://www.uc.utoronto.ca/quotations

• The language of the passage is particularly elegant or powerful or memorable.

• You wish to confirm the credibility of your argument by enlisting the support of an authority on your topic.

• The passage is worthy of further analysis.

• You wish to argue with someone else's position in considerable detail.
When would you usually quote more?

A. In an English Literature essay on *Romeo and Juliet*.
B. In an article critique or argument essay.
C. In a biology lab report.
D. In an economics or business research paper.
E. Both A and B.
When would you usually quote more?

A. In an English Literature essay on *Romeo and Juliet*.
B. In an article critique or argument essay.
C. In a biology lab report.
D. In an economics or business research paper.
E. Both A and B.
Remember!

• Quotations should make up no more than 10–20% of the overall length of a paper, but this varies by discipline.
• Starting or ending a paragraph with a quotation is not a great idea.
• Keep your quotations as short as possible; only quote what you need.
• “Sandwich” your quoted material with an introductory phrase and an analysis. No “naked quotes”!
APA IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Include

• Author’s name (full name (or names) the first time, then last name only for further references)
• Date (or when you retrieved an online source)
• Page number (for direct quotations only*)

• APA style requires authors to use the past tense or present perfect tense when using signal phrases to describe earlier research, for example, Jones (1998) found or Jones (1998) has found...

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/02/
According to Jones (1998), “Students often had difficulty using APA style, especially when it was their first time” (p. 199).

Jones (1998) found that “students often had difficulty using APA style” (p. 199); what implications does this have for teachers?

*If the author is not named in a signal phrase, place the author's last name, the year of publication, and the page number in parentheses after the quotation:

One study claimed that “Students often had difficulty using APA style” (Jones, 1998, p. 199), but it did not offer an explanation as to why.
After the intervention, children increased in the number of books read per week (Smith & Wexwood, 2010).

Smith and Wexwood (2010) reported that after the intervention, children increased in the number of books read per week.

The “and” in Smith and Wexwood is written as an ampersand (&) inside parentheses and as the word and outside of parentheses, as shown in the examples above.

Paraphrases are a good idea when

• You are more interested in the idea rather than wording.

• You can clarify, condense, or streamline.

• You need to adapt for your style.
How to Integrate Paraphrases

• Try to capture the main idea of the part you are referencing.
• Take notes.
• Look away from the source then write.
• Make sure you are using your own words.
• Use the thesaurus in moderation.
• Introduce and explain paraphrases.
• Make it clear when you are beginning and ending your paraphrase.
Sample Paraphrase

Here is a sample paraphrase of a passage from Oliver Sacks’ essay “An Anthropologist on Mars” (from http://www.uc.utoronto.ca/paraphrase):

Original:
The cause of autism has also been a matter of dispute. Its incidence is about one in a thousand, and it occurs throughout the world, its features remarkably consistent even in extremely different cultures. It is often not recognized in the first year of life, but tends to become obvious in the second or third year. Though Asperger regarded it as a biological defect of affective contact—innate, inborn, analogous to a physical or intellectual defect—Kanner tended to view it as a psychogenic disorder, a reflection of bad parenting, and most especially of a chillingly remote, often professional, "refrigerator mother." At this time, autism was often regarded as "defensive" in nature, or confused with childhood schizophrenia. A whole generation of parents—mothers, particularly—were made to feel guilty for the autism of their children.

What follows is an example of illegitimate paraphrase:
The cause of the condition autism has been disputed. It occurs in approximately one in a thousand children, and it exists in all parts of the world, its characteristics strikingly similar in vastly differing cultures. The condition is often not noticeable in the child’s first year, yet it becomes more apparent as the child reaches the age of two or three. Although Asperger saw the condition as a biological defect of the emotions that was inborn and therefore similar to a physical defect, Kanner saw it as psychological in origin, as reflecting poor parenting and particularly a frigidly distant mother. During this period, autism was often seen as a defence mechanism, or it was misdiagnosed as childhood schizophrenia. An entire generation of mothers and fathers (but especially mothers) were made to feel responsible for their offspring’s autism (Sacks 247-48).
Avoiding Plagiarism

➢ If an author has captured a concept perfectly, quote it, or paraphrase most of it but put quote marks around the few words that could not be said any other way. Always cite paraphrases! You may not be using someone else’s words, but you are using their ideas.

➢ Examples of paraphrasing and quoting

The following examples use an excerpt from the book *Reconceiving Midwifery*, edited by Ivy Lynn Bourgeault, Cecilia Benoit and Robbie Davis-Floyd (2004). The in-text citations shown below are in MLA style.

Original text from pages 3-4 (the introduction, written by the editors):

Canadian midwives and their supporters are being watched with great interest. Both at home and abroad, midwives, social scientists, health policy analysts, health care advocates, childbearing women, and their partners are asking how this new conception of the midwifery profession has evolved, how it has become integrated into provincial health care systems that have until recently excluded midwifery care, and what integrating midwifery practice will do to help improve maternity care more broadly.

Wrong paraphrasing:

Midwives from Canada are being looked at with keen interest. Here and internationally, midwives, health care advocates, health policy analysts, social scientists and families are wondering how this new conception of the midwifery profession has evolved, how—when so recently left out—it became part of health care systems in the provinces, and how midwifery will cultivate better maternal care as a whole (Bourgeault, Benoit, and Davis-Floyd 3-4).

What should I do if I’m not sure?

A. Google it
B. Ask your professor or a TA
C. Visit the CAC and ask a tutor or staff member
D. Consult the library’s “Citation help” page
E. Use an online plagiarism checker
F. All of the above
What should I do if I’m not sure?

A. Google it
B. Ask your professor or a TA
C. Visit the CAC and ask a tutor or staff member
D. Consult the library’s “Citation help” page
E. Use an online plagiarism checker
F. All of the above EXCEPT “E”
Offering someone a drink is a good sign of trust and friendship and it is a faux pas to turn down the proposal. You’d not want to offend a native by declining their offer of a drink and have to deal with an argument as your glass is hurled at the glass splashbacks of a bar! The national drink is always drunk neat and with no ice, as adding anything is seen as compromising the integrity of the drink. Unless of course the drink is mixed with lager, which creates a strong blend that Russians call ‘yorsh.’
Google it!
Citation help

Cite your sources using accepted style guides such as the ones linked from this page. Learn more about citation help at UVic Libraries.

For more citation help, check out the Purdue Online Writing Lab resources.

APA

Quick guide APA 7th ed.
APA Style Blog
find book
search APA site
APA basics tutorial
APA Electronic and non-print sources tutorial

Associated Press

quick guide

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Plagiarism
Annotated bibliographies
What's new

Ask us

FIND ARTICLES, BOOKS & MORE

Search

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Email
askus@uvic.ca
Chat
Phone 250-721-8230

More ways to contact us →

QUICKLINKS

My library account
Book a librarian
Request an

Find a librarian
Citation help
Tips and tutorials
Help guides
Study help
Help videos
Workshops
How Do I Format My Reference List, Works Cited Page, etc.? 

Just use a citation generator tool!

True
False
How Do I Format My Reference List, Works Cited Page, etc.?

Just use a citation generator tool!

True

False. NOPE. NOPE. NOPE.
# APA Style Guide

## Reference List Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Book:</strong> 1 or 2 authors (pp. 174-175, 203)</th>
<th>Peters, S. N., &amp; Abbott, M. R. (2001). <em>Canadian parliamentary law: A call for change</em>. Toronto, ON: Carswell.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Book:** group as author (organization, company, etc.) (pp. 176, 184) | Canadian Mental Health Association. (2007). *Mental health indicators for adolescents*. Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Mental Health Association.  
**First in-text citation:** (Canadian Mental Health Association [CMHA], 2003)  
**Subsequent citations:** [CMHA, 2003] |
# How Many Citation Styles Are There?

## Styles by Discipline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Association/Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>The American Anthropological Association uses the Chicago Manual of Style and Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. <a href="http://humanities.purdue.edu//owl/citationstyle/585/2/">Official Website</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>Council of Biology Editors. CBE Style Manual: A Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers in the Biological Sciences. <a href="http://humanities.purdue.edu/OWL/CitationStyle/585/2/">Official Website</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>American Chemical Society. The ACS Style Guide: A Manual for Authors and Editors. 2nd ed. Washington, DC. American Chemical Society, 1997. <a href="http://humanities.purdue.edu/OWL/CitationStyle/585/2/">Official ACS Website</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Information for IEEE Transactions and Journal Authors. New York: IEEE, 1989. <a href="http://humanities.purdue.edu/OWL/CitationStyle/585/2/">Official IEEE Website</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td><a href="http://humanities.purdue.edu/OWL/CitationStyle/585/2/">Official USGS Website</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Sciences and Computer Science</td>
<td>The IEEE Computer society prefers the Chicago Manual of Style. <a href="http://humanities.purdue.edu/OWL/CitationStyle/585/2/">Official Chicago Style Website</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Law and Legal Studies


## Linguistics

| Linguistics                            | Linguistic Society of America. LSA Bulletin, December issue (annually). Linguistic publications generally follow the APA (American Psychological Association) format. [Official LSA Website](http://humanities.purdue.edu/OWL/CitationStyle/585/2/) |

## Mathematics


## Management


## Medicine

| Medicine                               | American Medical Association. AMA Manual of Style. 9th ed. Chicago: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1997. [Official Website](http://humanities.purdue.edu/OWL/CitationStyle/585/2/) |

## Physics


## Psychology (and other social sciences)


## Political Science


## Sociology

Before handing in your work:
Understand what is acceptable

The answer to many of your questions is, “It depends,” so find out before you begin.

• “Can I hire an editor or ask my mom to proofread my essay?”
• “Can I work on a take-home exam with another student in the class?”
• “Can I include a relevant part of an essay I wrote last year in an essay I’m writing now?”

Ask your instructor if you’re unsure of the expectations for your assignment.
Questions?

Works cited and/or adapted for this presentation (and some other sources that are useful):

- UVic Library on Plagiarism: http://www.uvic.ca/library/research/citation/plagiarism/
- Resource on Integrating Quotations: http://facultyweb.ivcc.edu/rrambo/eng1001/quotes.htm
- UVic on Academic Integrity: https://www.uvic.ca/students/academics/academic-integrity/index.php
- UVic Ombudsperson on Academic Integrity: https://uvicombudsperson.ca/academic-integrity/
- UVic Policy on Academic Integrity: https://www.uvic.ca/calendar/future/undergrad/index.php#/policy/Sk_0xsM_V?bc=true&bcCurrent=08%20-%20Policy%20on%20Academic%20Integrity&bcGroup=Undergraduate%20Academic%20Regulations&bclItemType=policies
- UVic Library Citation Help and Quick Guides: https://www.uvic.ca/library/help/citation/
- Purdue OWL on Avoiding Plagiarism: https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/avoiding_plagiarism/index.html