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Centre for Academic  
Communication

# 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?!



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# 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.



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## 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

<https://edition.cnn.com/2016/07/19/politics/melania-trump-michelle-obama-speech/index.html>



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Songs subject to plagiarism disputes [[edit](#)]

Year ↕		Original work ↕	Original artist ↕	Second song ↕	Second artist ↕	Result ↕	Ref. ↕	
1965		"Ask Any Girl"	The Supremes	"1-2-3" (1965)	Len Barry	15% of the song's writing and publishing royalties	[1]	
1966		"It's a Man's World (But What Would He Do Without a Woman)"	Betty Jean Newsome	"It's a Man's Man's Man's World" (1966)	James Brown	Copyright of the song and a third of the royalties	[2]	
1966		2017	"No Scrubs" (1999)	TLC	Shape of You" (2017)	Ed Sheeran	released but not finalised until afterwards. Songwriting credits and royalties	[82]
1967								
1968		2018	"Oh Why" (2015)	Sami Switch		Ruled in favor of Ed Sheeran	[83]	
1968		2018	"Hooyo" (2009)	Yasmin Mohamed	"Starboy" (2016)	the Weeknd	Litigated; not settled	[89]
		2018	"Seven Nation Army" (2003)	The White Stripes	"Toy" (2018)	Netta Barzilai	Songwriting credits and royalties	[84][85][86]
1969		2018	"When I Found You" (2015)	Jasmine Rae	"The Rest of Our Life" (2017)	Tim McGraw and Faith Hill	Undisclosed settlement	[87]
1971		2018	"I Don't Give a F---"	Tulisa Contostavlos	"Scream & Shout" (2012)	Will.i.am and Britney Spears	Songwriting credits and 10% royalties	[88]
1971		2018	"Let's Get It On" (1973)	Marvin Gaye	"Thinking Out Loud" (2014)	Ed Sheeran	Litigated; not settled	[89]
1972								
1973		2018	"The Man Who Can't Be Moved" (2008)	The Script	"Say You Won't Let Go" (2016)	James Arthur	Settled, with Danny O'Donoghue and Mark Sheehan, the writers of "The Man Who Can't Be Moved", each receiving a co-writing credit for "Say You Won't Let Go".	[90]
1978		2019	"Work This Pussy" (1989)	Junior Vasquez	"WTP" (2018)	Teyana Taylor	Settled between Vasquez and Kanye West who wrote the song	[91]
1970s								
1970s		2019	"Joyful Noise" (2008)	Flame	"Dark Horse" (2013)	Katy Perry	\$2.78 million and songwriting credits. However, in March 2020, a judge reversed the jury's \$2.78 million award and decision. (See <i>Gray v. Perry.</i> )	[92][93]
1983								
1984		2019	"Carry On" (1982)	Bobby Caldwell	"Carry On" (2019)	Lil Nas X	Litigated; not settled	[94]
1985		2019	"Broad Day" (2019)	Brandon Lee	"Rodeo" (2019)	Cardi B and Lil Nas X	Litigated, Not settled	[95]
1985		2019	"Creep" (1992)	Radiohead	"Get Free" (2017)	Lana Del Rey	Undisclosed settlement	[96]
1985		2019	"Holly Wood Died" (2006)	Yellowcard	"Lucid Dreams" (2018)	Juice WRLD	Litigated; not settled	[97]
1986								
1986		2020	"Sunrise" (2018)	Yeastayer	"Pray for Me" (2018)	The Weeknd and Kendrick Lamar	Litigated; Not settled	[98]
1988								
1988		2020	"Naked" (1996)	Louise Redknapp	"Peppa's Party Time" (2019)	Peppa Pig	Songwriting credits	[99]
1988		2020	"Baby Can I Hold You" (1988)	Tracy Chapman	"Sorry" (2018)	Nicki Minaj	\$450,000	[100]
1989		2020	"Ice Drop" (2016)	Dj Lag	"Culture" (2020)	Will.i.Am	Undisclosed settlement	[101]
1990		2021	"Made In America" (2016)	Kidd Wes	"This Is America (2018)	Childish Gambino	Not settled	[102]
1990		2021	"Goin' Home" (1998)	Toto	"Anyone" (2021)	Justin Bieber	Not settled	[103]
1990		2021	"Misery Business" (2007)	Paramore	"Good 4 U" (2021)	Olivia Rodrigo	Songwriting credits	[104]
1991		2021	"Pump It Up" (1978)	Elvis Costello	"Brutal" (2021)	Olivia Rodrigo	Not settled	[105]
1991		2021	"Cruel Summer" (2019)	Taylor Swift	"Deja Vu" (2021)	Olivia Rodrigo	Not settled	
1992								
		2022	"Live Your Life" (2017)	Artikal Sound System	"Levitating" (2020)	Dua Lipa	Not settled	[106]
			"Wiggle and Giggle All Night" (1979)	Dr. Buzzard's Original Savannah Band				[107]
	2022	"Dancing with Strangers" (2017)	Jordan Vincent	"Dancing with a Stranger" (2019)	Sam Smith and Normani	Not settled	[108]	
	2022	"Get Ur Freak On" (2001)	Missy Elliott	"Safaera" (2020)	Bad Bunny and Jowell & Randy	25% royalties	[109]	
	2022	"Thank You" (2000)	Dido	"Mi Bebito Fiu Fiu" (2022)	Tito Silva Music	Denial of sample clearance, leading to the removal of the song from all streaming services	[110]	
		"Stan" (2000)	Eminem				[111]	

# 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

[https://www.uvic.ca/library/research/citation/documents/avoiding%20plagiarism%20guideUpdate\\_Sept\\_2013.pdf](https://www.uvic.ca/library/research/citation/documents/avoiding%20plagiarism%20guideUpdate_Sept_2013.pdf)

- 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



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# 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.



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# 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/PoAcl.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.*



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# Intentional Plagiarism

## → Fail the assignment or the whole course

Plagiarism Example Com426-No name-some highlights [Read-Only] - Microsoft Word

File Home Insert Page Layout References Mailings Review View Add-Ins Acrobat

Cambria 12 A Aa Font Paragraph Styles

Normal Heading 1 Heading 2 Title Subtitle Subtle Em... Emphasis Intense E... Strong Quote Intense Q... Subtle Ref... AABBCCL

Find Replace Select Change Styles Editing

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

### 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, each with its own unique path from school to work and each competing for its share of influence among students and industry. But this year, a little more than 100 years after the split, it has reunited, changing both the nature of accounting and the path students follow to get there.

In the past, three designations: chartered accountant, certified management accountant, and certified general accountant, occupied their own comfortable niches within the profession. CAs were dedicated number crunchers who typically worked in public practice, performing corporate and government audits, and CAs generally aspired to jobs at major accounting firms like PWC and KPMG. CMAs were the corporate leaders: their studies were akin to an M.B.A., focusing more on business management. More recently, the country has seen the explosive growth of CGAs, whose part-time, distance-education-style certification program was aimed at working professionals who wanted to advance their career by adding an accounting designation to their résumé. As the only accounting designation that didn't require trainees to have a university degree when they started the program (though it requires one by the end), it also became the preferred route for new immigrants, college graduates and those who hadn't gone to business school. Over the years the designations began to blur. An increasing number of CAs have made their way into corporate offices, traditionally the domain of CMAs. Last year CGAs in all provinces finally won the right to do audits, traditionally reserved for CAs. Where once employers may have demanded specific designations for senior accounting jobs, now more will accept any kind of professional accounting designation.

provinces to think about setting aside their historic differences. Earlier this year the three were merged into a single entity to be known as a chartered professional accountant. With that will come a new certification program, which officials say will take the best of all three programs to create a more well-rounded professional. The new program, which starts this year in Western Canada and next year in most of Eastern Canada, will require all students to get a grounding in both accounting and finance principles and business leadership. The courses will vary slightly based on whether students are destined for auditing or management. It will still require roughly two years of work experience before students can earn the designation, but that will be opened up to a wider variety of on-the-job training than formerly allowed.

The new CPA designation is an internationally recognized Canadian accounting designation and business credential that best protects and serves the public interest. The CPA Certification Program builds on the best of existing education programs, creating a challenging and rigorous certification process that meets the needs of business, public practice, and government. The new CPA Certification Program meets or exceeds all International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) standards for education, assessment and practical experience. It also meets or exceeds the requirements of the leading global accounting bodies, ensuring the new profession can maintain existing and establish new Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs).

### Report

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

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia is the training, governing, and regulatory body of B.C.'s 11,000 members and just over 1,800 CA students. The Certified Management Accountants Society of British Columbia represents over 4000 members and 1000 CMA students. The Chartered Accountants Association of British Columbia represents nearly 5,000 CGA students. The three designations all adhere to rigorous educational and certification standards and ethics.

CPAs in British Columbia will serve economy with integrity, sound ethical strategic management and financial acumen. Over 70 per cent of Canada's professional accountants have already merged under the CPA designation.

CGA Canada serves approximately 70,000 members and students across Canada and around the world offered in Canada, Bermuda, the Caribbean, and the United States.

Comment [CG1]: <http://www.macleans.ca/work/jobs/accounting-designations-get-together/>

Comment [CG2]: <http://www.cica.ca/about-cica-and-the-profession/about-cpa-canada/>

In the past, three designations; chartered accountant, certified manager

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Accounting designations get together - Macleans.ca  
[www.macleans.ca/work/jobs/accounting-designations-get-together/](http://www.macleans.ca/work/jobs/accounting-designations-get-together/)  
Sep 24, 2013 - For students considering a career in accounting, 2013 might seem ... In the past, three designations—chartered accountant, certified management accountant and certified general accountant—occupied their own comfortable niches within ... were akin to an M.B.A., focusing more on business management.

MACLEAN'S

Accounting designations get together

What the single-stream CPA designation means for students

Tamara McMahon  
September 24, 2013

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, each with its own unique path from school to work and each competing for its share of influence among students and industry. But this year, a little more than 100 years after the split, it has reunited, changing both the nature of accounting and the path students follow to get there.


In the past, three designations—chartered accountant, certified management accountant and certified general accountant—occupied their own comfortable niches within the profession. CAs were dedicated number crunchers who typically worked in public practice, performing corporate and government audits, and CAs generally aspired to jobs at major accounting firms like Deloitte and KPMG. CMAs were the corporate leaders: their studies were akin to an M.B.A., focusing more on business management. More recently, the country has seen the explosive growth of CGAs, whose part-time, distance-education-style certification program was aimed at working professionals who wanted to advance their career by adding an accounting designation to their résumé. As the only accounting designation that didn't require trainees to have a university degree when they started the program (though it requires one by the end), it also became the preferred route for new immigrants, college graduates and those who hadn't gone to business school. Over the years the designations began to blur. An increasing number of CAs have made their way into corporate offices, traditionally the domain of CMAs. Last year CGAs in all provinces finally won the right to do audits, traditionally reserved for CAs. Where once employers may have demanded specific designations for senior accounting jobs, now more will accept any kind of professional accounting designation.


# 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 turns 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 hindquarters. 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>



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# Ways of Integrating Sources

- Quoting
- Paraphrasing
- Summarizing

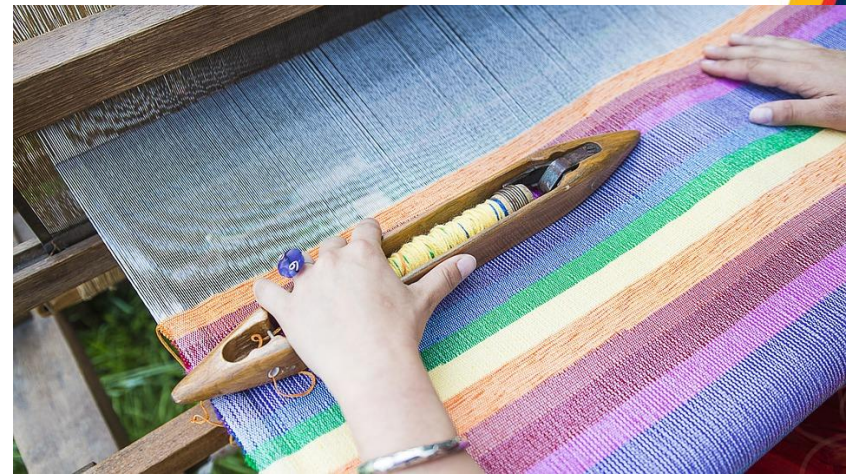


# How to integrate quotations

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 \_\_\_\_\_,



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# 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).

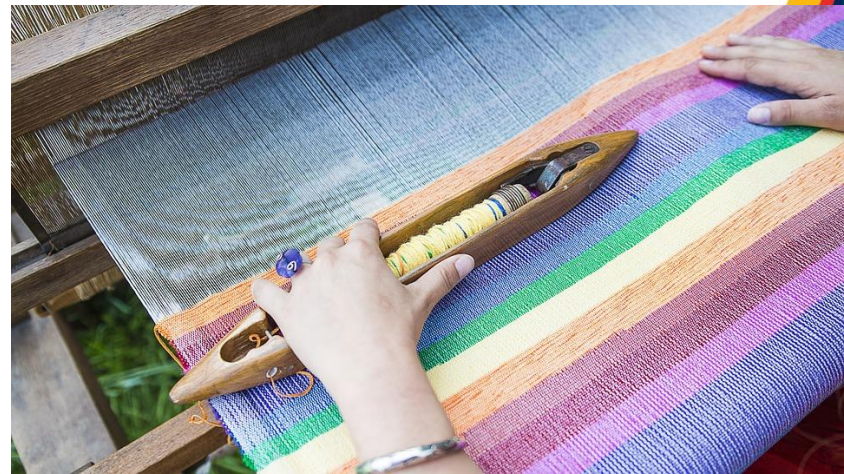


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Weave quotations into your paragraph, following these steps:

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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).

**Example:** In *The Elements of Style*, Strunk and White (1979) state that “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).



# 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).





# Integrating Quotations

## 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.



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# 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.



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# When would you usually quote more?

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# 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**...



# APA IN-TEXT CITATIONS:

## Quoting

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.



# APA IN-TEXT CITATIONS: Paraphrasing

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.

<http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2011/01/writing-in-text-citations-in-apa-style.html>



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# 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).



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# Avoiding Plagiarism



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Libraries

- 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



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# What should I do if I'm not sure?

- A. Google it
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- D. Consult the library's "Citation help" page
- E. Use an online plagiarism checker
- F. All of the above EXCEPT "E"




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## Grammarly: Plagiarism Checker





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.'


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### APA



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

Just use a citation generator tool!

True  
False

1




ARTICLE


Two first-year students' strategies for writing from sources: Patchwriting or plagiarism?


Li, Yongyan ; Casanave, Christine Pearson


Journal of second language writing, 2012, Vol.21 (2), p.165-180

“ .... ► Both relied on web sources and used secondary citations as primary citations. ► Evidence of patchwriting was clear in both students' texts... ”

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

Just use a citation generator tool!

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False. NOPE. NOPE. NOPE.



ARTICLE

Two first-year students' strategies for writing from sources: Patchwriting or plagiarism?

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“ .... ► Both relied on web sources and used secondary citations as primary citations. ► Evidence of patchwriting was clear in both students' texts... ”

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Li, Y., & Casanave, C. P. (2012). Two first-year students' strategies for writing from sources: Patchwriting or plagiarism? *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 21(2), 165-180.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jslw.2012.03.002>



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# APA Style Guide



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## ► Reference List Examples<sup>1</sup>

<b>Book:</b> 1 or 2 authors (pp. 174-175, 203)	Peters, S. N., & Abbott, M. R. (2001). <i>Canadian parliamentary law: A call for change</i> . Toronto, ON: Carswell.
<b>Book:</b> 3 to 7 authors (p. 175)	Smith, K., Jones, M., & Andrews, O. (2005). <i>Guide to Canadian historical sites for families</i> . Ottawa, ON: Penguin.
<b>Book:</b> 8 or more authors	Kernis, M., Cornell, D., Sun, C., Berry, A., Harlow, T., Ball, E., . . . Bach, J. (2012). <i>Cooperative endeavors in science education</i> . New York, NY: Random House.
<b>Book:</b> group as author (organization, company, etc.) (pp. 176, 184)	Canadian Mental Health Association. (2007). <i>Mental health indicators for adolescents</i> . Ottawa, Canada: Canadian Mental Health Association. <b>First in-text citation:</b> (Canadian Mental Health Association [CMHA], 2003) <b>Subsequent citations:</b> (CMHA, 2003)
<b>Book:</b> no author (pp. 176-177)	<i>Merriam-Webster's geographical dictionary</i> (3 <sup>rd</sup> ed.). (1997). Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster.
<b>Book:</b> with editor(s)	Allen, S., & Graham, P. (Eds.). (2005). <i>Contemporary studies in romance languages</i> . New York, NY: McGraw Hill.
<b>Book, edited:</b> chapter or article (p. 202)	Store, W. (2003). The Doane ukulele method. In T. Miller & L. E. Davis (Eds.), <i>Music education in Canada</i> (4th ed., pp. 197–203). St. Catharines, ON: Vanwell.
<b>Book, edition other than first</b>	Craig, B., & Germain, D. (2014). <i>Abnormal psychology</i> (5th ed.). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
<b>Ebook:</b> from database (no direct link)	Erdkamp, P. (2005). <i>The grain market in the Roman Empire: A social, political and economic study</i> . [Adobe Digital Editions version]. Retrieved from <a href="http://www.netlibrary.com/">http://www.netlibrary.com/</a>
<b>Ebook:</b> direct link to item (p. 203)	Bryant, P. (1999). <i>Biodiversity and conservation</i> . Retrieved from <a href="http://darwin.bio.uci.edu/~sustain/bio65/Titlpage.htm">http://darwin.bio.uci.edu/~sustain/bio65/Titlpage.htm</a>
<b>Ebook:</b> with DOI	<b>Please note:</b> Prefix the DOI with <a href="https://doi.org/">https://doi.org/</a> See APA Style Blog <a href="http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2017/03/doi-display-guidelines-update-march-2017.html">http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2017/03/doi-display-guidelines-update-march-2017.html</a> Northup, S. (2011). <i>Twelve years a slave</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.5149/9780807869444_northup">https://doi.org/10.5149/9780807869444_northup</a>
<b>Encyclopedia entry</b> (pp. 202-203)	Thomas, W. (2003). Ukulele. In <i>The Canadian encyclopedia of music</i> (Vol. 13, pp. 433–434). Vancouver, Canada: University of British Columbia Press.
<b>Encyclopedia entry:</b> online (p. 202)	Bray, K., Green, J. P., & Vogan, N. (2010). School music. In J. H. Marsh et al. (Eds.), <i>The Encyclopedia of music in Canada</i> . Retrieved from <a href="http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca">http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca</a>
<b>Journal article:</b> print (p. 198)	Jackson, J. (2005). Reconciling resource development and protection of endangered species. <i>New Canadian Journal of Political Science</i> , 38(2), 116–124.

# How Many Citation Styles Are There?

## Styles by Discipline <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/585/2/>

### Anthropology

The American Anthropological Association uses the Chicago Manual of Style and Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

[Official Website](#)

### Biology

Council of Biology Editors. CBE Style Manual: A Guide for Authors, Editors, and Publishers in the Biological Sciences.

[Official Website](#)

### Chemistry

American Chemical Society. The ACS Style Guide A Manual for Authors and Editors. 2nd ed. Washington, DC American Chemical Society, 1997.

[Official ACS Website](#)

### English (and some disciplines in the humanities)

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Style Manual and Guide to Scholarly Publishing. 2nd ed. New York: The Modern Language Association of America, 1998.

Gibaldi, Joseph. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, Theses and Dissertations. 5th ed. New York: The Modern Language Association, 1995.

[Official MLA Website](#)

### Engineering

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Information for IEEE Transactions and Journal Authors. New York: IEEE, 1989.

[Official IEEE Website](#)

### Geology

[Official USGS Website](#)

### History

Gray, Wood. Historian's Handbook: A Key to the Study and Writing of History. 2nd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1991. Most historians use either Chicago style or Turabian style.

[Official Website](#)

### Information Sciences and Computer Science

American National Standard for Information Sciences. Scientific and Technical Reports: Organization, Preparation, and Production.

The IEEE Computer society prefers the Chicago Manual of Style.

[Official Chicago Style Website](#)

### Journalism

The Associated Press Stylebook. New York, NY: Basic Books, 2004.

[Official AP Website](#)

### Law and Legal Studies

The Bluebook : A Uniform System of Citation. 17th ed. Cambridge: Harvard Law Review Association, 2001.

[Official Bluebook Website](#)

### Linguistics

Linguistic Society of America. LSA Bulletin, December issue (annually).

Linguistics publications generally follow the APA (American Psychological Association) format.

[Official LSA Website](#)

### Mathematics

American Mathematical Society. A Manual for Authors of Mathematical Papers. 8th ed. Providence: American Mathematical Society, 1990.

[Official Website](#)

### Management

American Management Association. The AMA Style Guide for Business Writing. New York : AMACOM, 1996.

[Official AMA Website](#)

### Medicine

American Medical Association. AMA Manual of Style. 9th ed. Chicago: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1997.

[Official Website](#)

### Physics

American Institute of Physics. Style Manual for Guidelines in the Preparation of Papers. 4th ed. New York: American Institute of Physics, 1990.

[Official AIP Website](#) (download the manual free of charge!)

### Psychology (and other social sciences)

American Psychological Association. Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association. 5th ed. Washington: American Psychological Association, 2001.

[Official APA Website](#)

### Political Science

American Political Science Association Committee on Publications. The Style Manual for Political Science. Washington, DC: American Political Science Association, 2002.

[Official Website](#)

### Sociology

American Sociological Association. ASA Style Guide. Washington, DC: American Sociological Association, 1997.

[Official ASA Website](#)



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# 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.*



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# 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&bcltemType=policies](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&bcltemType=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](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/avoiding_plagiarism/index.html)

